Calendar No. 278

98TH CONGRESS *1st Session*	SENATE	REPORT No. 98–174

OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT, 1984

REPORT

[To accompany S. 675]

ON

AUTHORIZING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 FOR THE ARMED FORCES FOR PROCUREMENT, FOR RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, AND FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, TO PRESCRIBE PERSONNEL STRENGTHS FOR SUCH FISCAL YEAR FOR THE ARMED FORCES AND FOR CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, TO AUTHORIZE APPROPRIATIONS FOR SUCH FISCAL YEAR FOR CIVIL DEFENSE, TO AUTHORIZE CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS FOR SUCH FISCAL YEAR, TO AUTHORIZE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY FOR NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS FOR SUCH FISCAL YEAR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

together with

ADDITIONAL AND MINORITY VIEWS

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
UNITED STATES SENATE

JULY 5, 1983.—Ordered to be printed

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AUTHORIZING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 FOR THE ARMED FORCES FOR PROCUREMENT, FOR RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, AND FOR OPERATOR AND MAINTENANCE, TO PRESCRIBE PERSONNEL STRENGTHS FOR SUCH FISCAL YEAR FOR THE ARMED FORCES AND FOR CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, TO AUTHORIZE APPROPRIATIONS FOR SUCH FISCAL YEAR FOR CIVIL DEFENSE, TO AUTHORIZE CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS FOR SUCH FISCAL YEAR, TO AUTHORIZE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY FOR NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS FOR SUCH FISCAL YEAR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

JULY 5, 1983.—Ordered to be printed

Filed under authority of the order of the Senate on JUNE 29 (legislative day, JUNE 27), 1983

Mr. TOWER, from the Committee on Armed Services, submitted the following

REPORT

together with

ADDITIONAL AND MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany S. 675]

The Committee on Armed Services, to which was referred the bill (S. 675) to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1984 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test and evaluation, and operation and maintenance for the Armed Forces, for civil defense, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component and the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces and the military training student loads, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment in the nature of a substitute to the text of the bill and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

18-527 O

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT IN THE FORM OF A SUBSTITUTE

The Committee amended the bill by striking all after the enacting clause and substituting a new bill reflecting changes as recommended by the Committee on Armed Services.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

This bill would:

(1) authorize appropriations for (a) major procurement, (b) research, development, test and evaluation, (c) operation and maintenance of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1984;

(2) authorize the personnel end strength for each military active duty component of the Armed Forces for fiscal year 1984;

(3) authorize the personnel average strengths for the Selected Reserve of each of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces for fiscal year 1984;

(4) authorize civilian end strengths for each military department of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1984;

(5) authorize the annual average military training student load for each of the active and reserve components of the Armed Forces for fiscal year 1984;

(6) impose certain reporting requirements;

(7) impose certain limitations with regard to specific procurement and R.D.T. & E. actions and manpower strengths; provide certain additional legislative authority, make certain changes to existing law, and for other purposes;

(8) authorize appropriations for military construction programs of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1984;

(9) authorize appropriations for national security programs of the Department of Energy for fiscal year 1984; and

(10) authorize appropriations for civil defense, including programs of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for fiscal year 1984.

BUDGET WAIVER RESOLUTION

The Committee reported a budget waiver resolution, in order to comply with the requirement of the Congressional Budget Act (sec. 402(a)) that all bills authorizing new budget authority be reported by May 15 preceding the fiscal year involved.

BUDGET IMPACT OF THE COMMITTEE BILL

The budget request for the national defense function of the federal budget for Fiscal Year 1984 was $280.5 billion in budget authority. Of this total request, $213.272 billion is requested for programs authorized in the Committee bill—procurement, research and development, operation and maintenance, civil defense, military construction, and Department of Energy weapons programs.

The bill reported by the Committee includes a recommended amount of $199.059 billion for the above-named accounts, a reduction of $13.413 billion from the President's request. Changes in manpower strengths and pay recommended in the bill will result in an increase of approximately $65 million to the President's request, and other legislative restrictions included in the bill will cause a reduction of an additional $280 million from the request.

The net impact of the bill, therefore, is $13.628 billion below the President's request for national defense budget authority.

BUDGET IMPACT OF COMMITTEE BILL

	Billion
Funds authorized for procurement, RDT&E, operation and maintenance, civil defense, military construction, and DOE weapons programs	−$13.4
Funding impact of manpower authorization and legislative restrictions	−.2
Total	−13.6

An overall summary of the funding and manpower provisions of the bill are as follows:

SUMMARY OF FUNDS AND MANPOWER AUTHORIZED IN COMMITTEE BILL

[Dollar amounts in millions; totals may not add due to rounding]

	Fiscal year—		Change from request	Committee recommendation
	1983 program	1984 request		
Procurement	$80,303	$94,088	−$6,600	$87,488
Research, development, test, and evaluation	22,808	29,625	−2,812	26,814
Operation and maintenance	66,259	74,002	−2,412	71,590
Civil defense	148	254	−92	162
Military construction	7,167	8,548	−1,198	7,349
DOE weapons programs	5,700	6,756	−199	6,557
Total	182 385	213,272	[1] −13,313	[1] 199,959
Manpower (in thousands):				
Active2,127	2,165	2,165	−22	2,143
Selected Reserve	989	1,026	+9	1,035
Civilian	1,056	1,072	−18	1,054
Total	4,172	4,263	−31	4,232

[1] Does not reflect classified reduction of $100 million. For explanation, see sec. 1025 of general provisions.

SUMMARY OF FUNDS RECOMMENDED FOR AUTHORIZATION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Change from request	Committee recommendation
	1983 program	1984 request		
TITLE I				
Procurement:				
Army:				
Aircraft	$2,487,072	$3,472,100	−$241,200	$3,230,900
Missiles	2,266,600	3,088,500	−281,600	2,806,900
Weapons and tracked combat vehicles	4,698,546	4,934,416	−403,400	4,531,016
Ammunition	2,116,394	2,334,189	−189,600	2,144,589
Other procurement	4,108,304	5,362,870	−604,700	4,758,170
Army Reserve equipment	15,000			
Army National Guard equipment	50,000		+100,000	100,000
Total, Army procurement	15,741,916	19,192,075	−1,620,500	17,571,575
Navy:				
Aircraft	10,268,327	11,127,300	−669,900	10,457,400
Weapons	3,435,100	4,028,600	−259,200	3,769,400
Shipbuilding and conversion	16,248,100	12,698,800	−1,307,200	11,391,600
Other procurement	3,653,275	5,001,838	−626,500	4,375,338
Navy Reserve equipment	15,000			
Marine Corps	1,977,383	1,852,049	−43,900	1,808,149
Marine Corps Reserve equipment	15,000			
Total, Navy procurement	35,612,185	34,708,587	−2,906,700	31,801,887
Air Force:				
Aircraft	17,595,300	22,707,190	−1,420,500	21,286,690
Missiles	4,958,700	8,570,834	−38,500	8,532,334
Other procurement	5,540,940	7,626,302	−475,400	7,150,902
Air Force Reserve equipment	15,000			
Air National Guard equipment	15,000		+25,000	25,000
Total, Air Force procurement	28,124,940	38,904,326	−1,909,400	36,994,926
Defense agencies	823,545	1,082,791	−113,700	969,091
Defense Production Act purchases	0	200,000	−50,000	150,000
Total, procurement	80,302,586	94,087,779	−6,600,300	87,487,479
Research, development, test, and evaluation: [1]				
Army	3,884,783	4,793,674	−600,310	4,193,364
Navy (including Marine Corps)	6,089,047	8,182,419	−529,777	7,652,642
Air Force	10,625,561	13,652,273	−1,153,157	12,499,116
Defense agencies	2,153,973	2,940,100	−154,163	2,785,937
Director, test and evaluation	55,000	56,800	−1,000	55,800
Total, research, development, test, and evaluation	22,808,364	29,625,266	−2,811,607	26,813,659
Operation and maintenance:				
Army	15,666,339	17,867,800	−406,900	17,460,900
Navy	21,055,557	23,225,600	−687,500	538,100
Marine Corps	1,460,947	1,575,900	−23,800	1,552,100

	Fiscal year—		Change from request	Committee recommendation
	1983 program	1984 request		
Air Force	16,901,103	18,999,100	−982,100	18,017,000
Defense agencies	5,851,800	6,871,900	−155,300	6,716,600
Army Reserve	705,081	662,800	−8,800	654,000
Navy Reserve	637,475	693,000	−17,700	675,300
Marine Corps Reserve	51,112	53,629	−1,200	52,429
Air Force Reserve	765,048	815,000	−29,300	785,700
Army National Guard	1,191,174	1,135,000	−8,600	1,126,400
Air National Guard	1,822,107	1,824,700	−15,800	1,808,900
National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice	887	899		899
Claims, defense	147,500	222,900	−50,000	172,900
Court of Military Appeals	3,258	3,372		3,372
Summer Olympics	0	50,000	−25,000	25,000
Total, operation and maintenance	66,259,388	74,001,600	−2,412,000	71,589,600
Federal Emergency Management Agency civil defense program	147,849	253,517	−92,020	161,497
Total, title I	169,518,187	197,968,162	[2] −11,915,927	[2]186,052,235
TITLE II				
Military construction and family housing:				
Army	1,934,940	2,615,879	−189,706	2,426,173
Navy	1,816,550	1,929,577	−188,094	1,741,483
Air Force	2,448,585	3,179,086	−750,178	2,428,908
Defense agencies	356,083	418,144	−76,308	341,836
NATO infrastructure	325,000	150,000		150,000
Guard and Reserve	285,458	254,900	+6,010	260,910
Total, title II	7,166,616	8,547,586	−1,198,276	7,349,310
TITLE III				
Department of Energy national security programs:				
Naval reactors	417,910	590,000	−121,000	469,000
Weapons activities	3,325,541	3,907,625	−108,400	3,799,225
Verification and control technology	53,900	61,650	+5,400	67,050
Materials production	1,308,060	1,453,300	+27,000	1,480,300
Defense nuclear waste	518,729	662,330	−2,000	660,330
Security and safeguards	47,360	52,000		52,000
Security investigations	28,500	29,500		29,500
Total, title III	5,700,000	6,756,405	−199,000	6,557,405
Grand total	182.384,803	213,272,153	−13,313,203	199,958,950

[1] Includes authorization for special foreign currency program in amounts as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1983	Fiscal year 1984
Army	0	$1,474
Navy	$3,016	1,376
Defense agencies	784	200
Total	3,800	3,050

Note.—Numbers shown in parentheses on charts throughout the report indicate either components of a larger account total or an amount that has been adjusted to reach the fiscal year 1984 authorization request. For example, in cases where there are prior year authorizations, the total program cost and the prior year authorization are both shown in parentheses; the difference between these two numbers is the authorization request for fiscal year 1984. Generally, numbers show in parentheses should be disregarded in calculating totals, since they are already accounted for in a different amount in the chart.

[2] Does not relect classified reduction of $100 million. For explanation, see section 1025.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED MANPOWER AUTHORIZATIONS

The table below shows changes from the requested strengths for each active, Reserve, and civilian component recommended by the Committee.

ACTIVE DUTY MANPOWER, FISCAL YEAR 1984

[End strength in thousands]

	Fiscal year 1984 request	Recommendation	Change from request
Army	782.6	780.459	−2.141
Navy	572.2	565.782	−6.418
Marine Corps	197.3	196.872	−.428
Air Force	612.6	599.561	−13.039
Total	2,164.7	2,142.674	−22.026

SELECTED RESERVE PERSONNEL, FISCAL YEAR 1984

[Average strength in thousands]

	Fiscal year 1984 request	Recommendation	change from request
Army National Guard	418.4	424.4	+6.0
Army Reserve	270.7	273.7	+3.0
Naval Reserve	112.6	112.6	0
Marine Corps Reserve	40.3	40.3	0
Air National Guard	103.3	103.4	0
Air Force Reserve	68.6	68.6	0
Coast Guard Reserve	12.0	12.0	0
Total	1,026.0	1,035.0	+9.0

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, FISCAL YEAR 1984

[End strength in thousands]

	Fiscal year 1984 request	Recommendation	Change from request
Army	400.0		
Navy/Marine Corps	334.3		
Air Force	249.7		
Defense agencies	88.2		
Total	1,072.2	1,054.155	−18.045

HIGHLIGHTS OF COMMITTEE ACTION

The Committee recommends a total of $199.859 billion to be authorized for procurement, research and development, operation and maintenance, civil defense, military construction, and Department of Energy weapons programs for fiscal year 1984. The amount recommended is a decrease of $13.413 billion from the request. Additions and reductions highlighted below are from the President's budget request.

PROCUREMENT

Reduction of $105.0 million for the procurement of 16 AH-64 Apache attack helicopters.

Approval of $360.5 million for the modification of CH-47D helicopters on a multi-year contract.

Denied authority to equip Naval Air Reserve units with FA-18 aircraft in fiscal year 1984.

Delete $111.4 million requested for the procurement of A-6E aircraft and recommended suspension of the production line.

Addition of $53.1 million for the procurement of two additional EA-6B Prowler electronic jamming aircraft.

Reduction of $95.0 million for the procurement of five AV-8B Harrier attack aircraft.

Reduction of $94.1 million for the procurement of three F-14 Tomcat fighter aircraft.

Deletion of $40.6 million for the procurement of 38 T-34C Mentor aircraft.

Reduction of $206.2 million for the procurement of 12 F-15 Eagle fighter aircraft.

Addition of $378.4 for the procurement of 24 F-16 Falcon fighter aircraft.

Reduction of the Army's request for M-1 Abrams tanks from 720 to 660.

Approval of the budget request for 600 M2/3 Bradley Fighting Vehicles.

Approval of the procurement of 130 Sergeant York Division Air Defense Guns as requested by the Army.

Reduction of $233 million for procurement of the PATRIOT Air Defense system at FY-83 production levels.

Addition of $36 million for the Product Improved Vulcan Air Defense Gun and the 155 millimeter howitzer with direction that these increases go to the Army National Guard.

Approval of $132.4 million for 176 Light Armored Vehicles for the Army.

Approval of $78.5 million for 113 Light Armored Vehicles for the Marine Corps.

Approval of $334.0 million for eight KC-10A aircraft and $425.0 million in advance procurement.

Approval of $1,076.3 million for four C-5B aircraft and $222.2 million in advance procurement.

Approval of $1,706.4 million for construction of three SSN-688 class attack submarines and $336 million in advance procurement for additional submarines.

Approval of $57.7 million in advance procurement for reactivation of a third battleship.

Approval of $3,431.4 million for construction of three CG-47 class guided missile cruisers and $3.6 million in advance procurement.

Approval of $79 million in advance procurement for construction of one DDG-51 class guided missile destroyer.

Approval of $336.9 million for construction of one LSD-41 class amphibious dock landing ship, and $80 million in advance procurement.

Approval of $1,379.7 million for construction of one LHD-1 class amphibious assault ship.

Approval of $301 million for construction of three MCM-1 class mine countermeasures ships, a reduction of $80 million and one ship from the request.

Approval of $365.4 million for construction of two TAO-187 class fleet oilers, a reduction of $159.2 million and one ship form the request.

Approval of $246.5 million for conversion of four TAKR (SL-7) fast logistics ships.

Approval of $260 million for procurement of one TAH hospital ship.

Reduction of $375.6 million for escalation on prior year shipbuilding and conversion contracts.

Reduction of $107.3 million for cost growth attributed to opening a second source of production for CG-47 class guided missile cruisers.

Reduction of a total of $92.1 million associated with multiyear procurement of LSD-41 class amphibious dock landing ships.

Approval of authorization to construct up to two additional FFG-7 class guided missile frigates with upgraded Mark 92 fire control systems if the Navy has sufficient savings available from fiscal year 1983.

Approval of $483.9 million for procurement of 24 SH-60B LAMPS Mark III ASW helicopters, and addition of $37 million and three helicopters to the request.

Approval of $44.7 million for procurement of 6 SH-2F LAMPS Mark I ASW helicopters a reduction of $71.7 million and six helicopters from the request.

Approval of $124.6 million for procurement of 144 Mark 48 torpedoes.

Approval of $218.1 million for procurement of 1200 Mark 46 torpedoes.

Approval of $595.7 million for procurement of 1190 Standard Missiles.

Addition of $5 million for procurement of Penguin anti-ship missiles.

Reduction of $49.17 million for multi-year procurement of AN/SQS-62 sonobuoys.

Reduction of $78.9 million for the Navy Computer Acquisition Program.

Requirement for a competitive award for production of the Navy 5-inch semi-active laser-guided projectile.

Reduction of $144.3 million for the Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) Enhancement program.

Reduction of $107.8 million for procurement of Air Force airlift replenishment spares.

Reduction of $332.0 million for procurement of the MX missile system consistent with Scowcroft Commission's recommendations.

Reduction of $73.1 million due to repricing and a reduction of $197.4 million in cost-growth excess to the FY 1984 requirement.

Reduction of $51.0 million resulting from a net reduction of 36 sea-launched cruise missiles (SLCM's) and a reduction of $72.9 million in SLCM and associated ground-launched cruise missile production capital amortization.

Addition of $355.0 million for procurement of 240 ALCM-B missiles.

Reduction of $325.8 million for KC-135R reengining; denial of multi-year procurement authority and reduction of kits procured from 31 to 27.

Addition of $77.8 million for procurement to purchase 32 JT-3D engine kits.

Reduction of $135.0 million in funding associated with internal cruise missile carriage on B-52H aircraft.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Reduction of $16.4 million to evaluate STOL performance of an A-6E INTRUDER.

Reduction of $19.5 million to continue development of the Medium-Range Air-to-Surface missile (MRASM).

Reduction of $30.0 million to develop a new search and rescue helicopter for the Air Force. (HH-60D).

Reduction of $31.0 million for the development of a millimeter wave sensor fused submunition (WAAM (WASP)).

Reduction of $8.0 million for the development of the Air Force's Stand-Off Attack Weapon.

Reduction of $16.243 million for Standard Missile improvements.

Addition of $37 million for upgrade of the Mark 92 Fire Control System on FFG-7 class frigates.

Reduction of $9.847 million for development of the Navy's Integrated Tactical Surveillance System (ITSS).

Deletion of $39.023 million for development of the Navy's Joint Tactical Information Distribution System (JTIDS).

Reduction of $20.050 million for the Navy's Test and Evaluation program.

Reduction of $15.0 million for the Navy's Mine and Mine Support program.

Addition of $4 million for the Navy's Advanced Mine Development program.

Reduction of $13.821 million for the CG-47 Product Improvement program.

Addition of $1 million to study Navy options to improve naval gunfire support capability and also $500,000 to study a new naval gunfire ship.

Reduction of $13 million for development of the C-17 aircraft.

Reduction of $147.135 million in the BMD Systems Technology Program.

Reduction of $740.4 million from the request for R&D on the MX missile system consistent with the Scowcroft Commission's recommendations.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Requirement that the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of the Treasury promulgate guidelines for charter-versus-buy and lease-versus-buy decisions by departments and agencies.

Recommendation that the capital-hire portion of lease costs for Air Force CT-39 replacement aircraft be included as a separate line item in the Air Force procurement account.

Addition of $69.9 million for O&M associated with the installation of 32 JT-3D engine kits on Air Guard and Air Force Reserve KC-135 aircraft.

MANPOWER

Reduction of 22,026 active duty personnel from the total requested end strength of 2,164,700.

Approval of a 4% cost-of-living increase for all military personnel, excepts E-5s and E-6s who would receive 6 and 5 percent, respectively, and E-1s with less than 4 months of active duty whose pay would not be increased.

Approval of new link between changes in military pay and changes in the Employment Cost Index.

Approval of requested increases in Selected Reserve average strengths, except Army National Guard and Reserve which were further increased by 6,000 and 3,000 personnel, respectively.

Approval of only one half of the requested growth in full-time Reserve manning levels.

Extension of the military service obligation from 6 years to at least 6 years but not more than 8 years.

Approval of enlistment and reenlistment bonuses for service in the Individual Ready Reserve.

Reduction of 18,045 civilian personnel from the total requested end strength of 1,072,200.

Approval of exemption of industrially-funded civilians from civilian personnel ceilings in fiscal years 1983 and 1984.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS, REPORTS OR STUDIES REQUESTED

PROCUREMENT

1. A requirement that the President submit an assessment of several factors related to the need for additional procurements of MX missiles for operational deployment, together with any future request for procurement of such missiles.
2. A report explaining in detail the Navy's planning for the operational employment of surface ship-launched, nuclear-tipped land-attack cruise missiles. (The study on Tomahawk is expected to include clarification of the role of battleships as launch platforms for nuclear land-attack Tomahawk missiles.)
3. A report explaining the rationale behind the proposed sole-source procurement of loaders for air-launched cruise missiles intended for carriage by B-1B aircraft.
4. A requirement that the President provide certification to the Congress with respect to the essentiality of final assembly of binary weapons to the national security prior to initiating such assembly after October 1, 1985.
5. A report from the Navy prior to November 1, 1983 regarding the cost and capability of the proposed DDG-51 class guided missile destroyer.

6. A report from the Secretary of Defense on methods of increasing competition in the procurement of spare parts.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

1. A report by the Secretary of the Navy to be submitted prior to the submission of any request for funds to initiate research and development on a small ballistic missile submarine updating the Committee on the findings of the Department of the Navy and the Department of Defense which resulted in the selection of the OHIO-class design.
2. A report from the Secretary of the Navy by October 31, 1983 clarifying the relationship between the Integrated Tactical Surveillance System (ITSS) and the Over-The-Horizon Targeting (OTH-T) program.
3. A report from the Secretary of the Navy by November 30, 1983 regarding signal processing program development, management and software.
4. A report from the Department of the Navy regarding certain aspects of the Center for Naval Analysis (CNA) before awarding any new contract for management of the CNA.
5. A study from the Secretary of the Navy by April 1, 1985, with a preliminary report by April 1, 1984, of the options available to improve the Navy's gunfire support capability.
6. A study from the Secretary of the Navy by April 1, 1985, with a preliminary report by April 1, 1984, of a new naval gunfire support ship.
7. A report from the Department of Defense regarding the C-17 airlift program before funds may be obligated.
8. A study from the Department of Defense by February 1, 1984 of the extent to which long-term lease or charter contracts entered into by DOD since July 1, 1973 or expected to be awarded in fiscal years 1984 and 1985 contain an option to buy during or at the end of the term of the contract, including option periods.
9. A report from the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff detailing the Defense Department's plans for the development and procurement of the JSTARS (Joint Surveillance and Targeting Radar System) and JTACMS (Joint Tactical Missile System).

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

1. A requirement that the President provide to the Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives the justification for expenditure of appropriated funds submitted by the Olympic Law Enforcement Coordination Council.

MANPOWER

1. A report by the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on possible improvements to Reserve and National Guard capabilities.
2. A report by the Department of Defense on the most appropriate adjustment mechanism for E-1 pay.

3. A report by the Department of Defense on possible changes to the Variable Housing Allowance (VHA), if the President's fiscal year 1985 budget request includes anything less than full restoration of the VHA to its original terms of payment.

4. A report by the Secretary of the Navy on the implementation and retention effects of the aviation officer continuation bonus.

5. A report by the Department of Defense on the feasibility of enrolling military health care beneficiaries in a particular program from which they would receive all required medical care.

6. A plan by the Department of Defense for meeting the dental care needs of military retirees and active duty dependents.

7. A study by the Secretary of Defense comparing the cost and quality of medical care available from former Public Health Service facilities with that available through CHAMPUS.

8. A report by the Department of Defense on the results of a test program expanding commissary privileges for Selected Reservists.

9. A report by the Secretary of Defense on the operation of industrially-funded activities without civilian personnel ceilings.

10. A report by the Secretary of Defense on the Department of Defense contracting-out program.

11. A report by the Secretary of Defense, in conjunction with the Secretary of Labor, on their ongoing efforts to develop skilled labor supply forecasts.

12. A report by the Department of Defense on its estimate of the costs of expanding eligibility among certain former military spouses to medical, commissary, and exchange privileges.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

INTRODUCTION

Military programs are but one, albeit the most visible, element of the broader set of instruments available to pursue U.S. national security objectives. A comprehensive national security effort also includes diplomatic and political components, including arms control initiatives; economic components covering trade, international investment, and technology transfer controls; international economic and security assistance programs; and informational programs designed to promote international awareness of key events and American policies. Despite the contributions of these other components to enhancing U.S. security, the foundation of our security effort is the maintenance of a strong and responsive U.S. military capability.

The relative emphasis to be given to military programs must be based on an assessment of the international security environment and the existence or potential emergence of military imbalances that threaten U.S. and Western interests. Calculations of U.S. defense requirements must also include assessments of the current and projected capabilities of U.S. allies and friends.

U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY OBJECTIVES

In the broadest sense, the United States has three basic national security objectives:

Protecting the American homeland, preserving American freedom and democracy, and safeguarding vital U.S. interest in the Western Hemisphere;

Preventing Soviet domination of the Eurasian land mass; and

Ensuring continued access by the United States and her allies and friends to foreign sources of oil and other vital raw materials and the continued free flow of international trade.

In pursuing these objectives, the United States has constructed a network of alliances and strengthened friends to counter threats to common interests. This coalition approach enables the United States to employ a forward defense strategy which is the most effective means of defending the American homeland and of meeting other security challenges as far as possible from U.S. shores and as close as possible to the source of the threat.

U.S. Security Agreements and Commitments Abroad

The United States has seven collective defense arrangements covering 42 foreign nations. These are:

The North Atlantic Treaty (16 nations)
Australia-New Zealand-United States (ANZUS) Treaty (3 nations)
Southeast Asia Treaty (7 nations)
Japan-United States Treaty (bilateral)
Republic of Korea-United States Treaty (bilateral)
Philippine-United States Treaty (bilateral)
Rio Treaty (22 nations)

In addition to these formal mutual security agreements, the United States has understanding with other nations concerning the importance that the United States attaches to the protection of their political and territorial integrity. Included in this category are Israel, Egypt, Pakistan, and Saudi Arabia.

To enhance our collective security posture, the United States maintains a substantial number of forward deployed combat and support units in Western Europe and East Asia. At the end of fiscal year 1983, it is projected that approximately 442,000 U.S. military personnel will be permanently stationed overseas. The base structure to support these forward deployed forces is extensive. U.S. military forces are located at 334 major bases and installations in foreign countries. In addition, the U.S. Navy deploys on a rotational basis to key world areas nearly 30 percent of the U.S. inventory of active naval ships. On the average during calendar year 1982, 140 U.S. naval combatants, amphibious ships, and support vessels were engaged in out-of-area deployments. In addition, U.S. naval vessels made 2,331 port visits in 110 countries during 1982.

Major Missions of the Department of Defense

In fulfilling U.S. national security objectives and in implementing U.S. defense strategies, the Department of Defense has seven basic missions, four of which are worldwide in nature and three of which are regional. The worldwide missions have the following goals:

Essential equivalence with the strategic forces of the Soviet Union;

Maritime superiority—controlling the seas when and where needed;

Power projection superiority—deploying superior military forces in times of crisis to distant world areas which are outside the traditional system of Western alliances; and

Technology superiority—ensuring that advanced military technology developed by the Soviet Union would not significantly alter the balance of power.

The regional missions are:

Defense of NATO Europe, including both the northern and southern flanks;

Defense of East Asia, particularly Northeast Asia; and

Defense of Southwest Asia, especially the region's oil resources.

TRENDS IN THE INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

The growth of Soviet military power is the most ominous trend in the international security environment that faces the United States. During the past two decades, the military dimensions of the U.S.-Soviet balance of power have shifted in terms adverse to the United States. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) reports judge that the Soviet Union consistently added 3 percent per year in real terms to her total defense effort over this period while the United States real defense spending in 1980 was the same as in the 1960's. Indeed, the CIA estimates that the resource level which the Soviets devoted to defense exceeded that of the United States by 45 percent in 1981. Looking just at the key element of military investment, total Soviet military investment was nearly double the U.S. level by the early 1980's. In 1981, total military investment outlays of the NATO countries and Japan still did not match total Warsaw Pact military investment outlays.

In comparing U.S.-Soviet or NATO-Warsaw Pact military capabilities, it is also important to measure levels of weapon systems fielded as well as resources. An alliance-to-alliance comparison of weapons production for the last 9 years is troubling: 2,000 ICBM's for the Warsaw Pact, versus 350 for NATO; nearly 67,000 tanks and other armored vehicles for the Warsaw Pact, versus 24,000 for NATO; and 6,900 Warsaw Pact tactical combat aircraft, versus 5,700 for NATO.

A recent study of force comparisons by the NATO Information Services reflects a number of disturbing trends. An analysis of data contained in the study indicates that the Warsaw Pact fields twice as many divisions as NATO; has three times more tanks and antitank guided weapon launchers than NATO; and twice as many armored personnel carriers and infantry fighting vehicles than NATO. The adverse nature of these force comparisons linked to Soviet system quality advantages in most ground combat weapon systems, including tanks, infantry fighting vehicles and anti-tank guided missile systems, creates immense problems for NATO planners.

The geographic scope of challenges to U.S. and Western security interests has expanded substantially over the past decade, due in part to the growing reach of Soviet military power. The competition for power and influence between the United States and the Soviet Union has become truly global in nature. A new boldness and adventurism in Soviet policy toward the Third World has resulted in the proliferation of threats to U.S. interests in distant world areas which are outside the traditional system of Western alliances. In addition, while the improved ability of Soviet forces to operate in non-contiguous areas heightens the potential for direct U.S.-Soviet confrontations, more immediate threats to U.S. interests have risen from the aggressive behavior of Soviet clients such as Cuba, Vietnam, and Libya.

The proliferation of relatively inexpensive, highly destructive, and effective weapons to Third World countries has increased the likelihood and intensity of regional conflicts. Given modern technologies, states involved in regional rivalries and terrorist groups may find it easier to force. The three major wars of 1982—the Falklands War, the war in Lebanon, and the Iran-Iraq war—demonstrated the increasingly violent nature of modern warfare and suggested that such relatively low intensity conflicts may be the most likely future challenge to U.S. military forces.

For a variety of reasons, the Third World is increasing its purchases of sophisticated military equipment and, in the process, is becoming more heavily and lethally armed. The value of arms sales from all sources to the developing world more than doubled in constant dollars between 1971 and 1980. This spread of military technology means that the United States may face increasingly effective military threats from a variety of Third World sources.

Economic issues have always played an important role in a nation's security policy. The trend over the past decade toward increased economic interdependence leaves national economies more vulnerable than ever before to the workings of the international economy. Short of costly neo-mercantilist strategies, this increasing economic interdependence will continue to make the free flow of raw materials and trade of significant importance to the Western World. In addition, a relatively newly recognized problem of excessive indebtedness in key countries such as Mexico, Brazil, and Zaire may lead to internal instability as these countries implement required domestic austerity measures.

Against a backdrop of rising militarism, increasing instability, and economic interdependence, the past 20 years have witnessed a significant diffusion of political, military, and economic power and influence in the world. This diffusion has contributed to an overall weakening of the international order.

The gradual weakening of the political cohesion of the North Atlantic Alliance is one example of this process; another very different example is the growing signs of serious political strains and popular discontent in the countries of the Warsaw Pact.

The management of the North Atlantic Alliance, normally difficult for the leader of the alliance under the best of circumstances, has become increasingly difficult for the United States. The economic recovery of both Western Europe and Japan after World War II was a net gain for the United States, but the new found strength of our allies makes alliance relations more difficult as our more assertive allies pursue policy interests of their own. For instance, the United States and her allies share different perspectives on the nature of the Soviet threat and the correct response, and so the United States has found it difficult to encourage her allies to assume more of the burdens of common defense. In 1982, the NATO countries (excluding the United States) achieved real growth in defense spending of only 1.0–1.6 percent while the United States increased her defense spending by 7.5 percent, reversing the general pattern of the 1970's. The necessity of redressing this recent imbalance is clear and must be impressed upon our allies in Western Europe.

The Eastern alliance has also had problems. The Soviet Union has long been experiencing difficulties in maintaining her hold on the Communist nations of the world. The most dramatic evidence of this was the Sino-Soviet split which, despite recent efforts at rapprochement, has left the Soviet Union with a large and hostile Communist neighbor. More recently, events in Poland and elsewhere in Eastern Europe reflect a restiveness within the Warsaw Pact. The governments of the region suffer from a continuing lack of legitimacy and popular support despite over 30 years of Communist rule.

In the past 20 years, the world's economic order has also changed. Most notable in this regard has been the new economic strength of oil-rich nations and the influence that they have over the world's economy. Between 1962 and 1981, oil revenues of nations belonging to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) have increased by a factor of nearly one hundred. In 1982, OPEC oil revenues totaled $2.7 billion. By 1981, this figure leaped to $252.9 billion. However, recently the political unity of OPEC and the relative economic power of its member states have declined.

Adding to the diffusion of power has been the rise in the political influence and military strength of a growing number of regional powers including India, Brazil, Nigeria, and South Africa. Within their immediate areas, these regional powers can exert considerable influence on regional policies and actions at the expense of the superpowers and other leading nations.

An increase in nationalism in Third World countries has also served to lessen traditional influences. The resurgence of Islamic fundamentalism, which tragically found expression in the revolution in Iran, has produced another force which often conflicts with Western interests.

In general terms, given this diffusion of power and influence the traditional instruments of power, force, and economic inducements have become more costly and difficult for great powers, particularly democratic ones, to apply. The increased complexity of world politics has reduced the potential of any one country to exercise control over the whole system.

SOVIET UNION

The Soviet Union poses by far the greatest threat to U.S. security and interests of any country in the world. Her military power, the alliance structure that she has created in Eastern Europe and in the Third World, and her subversive and revolutionary activities abroad pose a tremendous challenge to U.S. foreign policy and to the U.S. defense establishment.

The past year has been marked by continuing tension in U.S.-Soviet relations. The main source of tension between the superpowers remains the Soviet military buildup—beyond what is needed strictly for defense, Soviet displeasure with President Reagan's initiatives to redress the military balance, and relatively unconstrained competition in the foreign policy arena. The Soviet Union insists that parity currently exists and accuses the United States of seeking military superiority. This stance has led to warnings of retaliation against aspects of the U.S. military modernization program. Specifically, the Soviet Union threatens to deploy a comparable new ICBM if the MX missile is deployed and, perhaps more ominously, the Soviets are threatening to deploy new nuclear missiles in Eastern Europe (probably SS-21's, SS-22's, and SS-23's) if NATO's deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe goes ahead as scheduled in December 1983. Soviet leaders have also spoken of placing the United States "in an analogous position", if the deployment goes forward, presumably referring to deploying nuclear missiles nearer to U.S. territory, such as in the northern reaches of the Soviet Far East.

Combined with the continuing military buildup on both sides, there has been a conspicuous lack of progress in the arms control sphere. Despite the beginning of the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) in June 1982, the two sides remain far apart in these negotiations as well as in the talks on intermediate range nuclear forces (INF) which began in November 1981. In fact, arms control efforts have suffered serious setbacks in the past year, including increased reports of alleged Soviet violations of the spirit and, in some cases, the letter of existing arms control agreements including SALT I, the Threshold Test Ban Treaty, and treaties prohibiting the use of chemical and biological weapons.

A key international event in 1982 was the November death of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev which ushered in a new era of uncertainty in U.S.-Soviet relations. Despite the rapid appointment of Yuri Andropov to succeed Brezhnev as General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the USSR may be facing an extensive transition period. Andropov is sixty-eight and ailing, and there are already signs of continued maneuvering for power within the Kremlin; the ultimate policy direction of the Soviet leadership thus remains unclear.

A diplomatic balance sheet for the Soviet Union shows a number of accomplishments as well as serious setbacks in 1982. On the positive side of the ledger, the piecemeal dismantling of the Solidarity movement by Polish authorities seems to have spared the Soviet leadership the need for direct intervention in Poland by the Red Army with all the negative consequences such an action would entail. Soviet relations with the People's Republic of China have shown signs of improvement in 1982, which may somewhat reduce the pressure on USSR's eastern flank. Moscow and Peking do not seem to be anywhere near to an outright rapprochement, but the current warming trend does have troubling implications for the United States.

On the negative side of the ledger, Soviet inaction during the Lebanese war seriously damaged the USSR's prestige in the Arab world. The poor showing of Soviet military hardware in the hands of the Syrian military received widespread publicity and could complicate Soviet efforts to sell arms overseas. By mid-1983, the USSR had recovered somewhat from her setback in the Middle East, however, having massively rearmed Syria and put itself in a position to play the role of a diplomatic "spoiler" of U.S. peace efforts. In Afghanistan, the Soviet Union continued to be locked in a guerrilla war in which she made little headway despite a slight reinforcement of her contingent. In Western Europe, Soviet attempts to influence the outcome of the March 1983 election in the Federal Republic of Germany were unsuccessful. The election of Helmut Kohl in that event and the subsequent landslide election of Margaret Thatcher in Great Britain strengthened Europe's overall political resolve vis-a-vis Moscow. The past year also witnessed a massive wave of expulsions of Soviet agents from Western countries, contributing to a general loss of prestige on the part of Moscow.

One of the most pressing domestic problems facing the new generation of Soviet leaders is the seriously weakened state of the Soviet economy. Consumer goods and agriculture continue to suffer as military spending remains a serious drain on the economy. Despite these problems, it is highly unlikely that the Soviet leadership will choose to substantially lighten this defense burden.

Continuing problems in all spheres of U.S.-Soviet relations—political, military and economic—combined with the ongoing succession struggle in the Soviet Union leave great uncertainties in superpower relations for 1983.

EUROPE

The North Atlantic Alliance showed progress on a number of fronts during the past year but on balance has been plagued by continuing strains. The source of the tension stems from the differing attitudes on the part of the United States and her West European allies towards East-West relations—specifically, the nature of the Soviet threat, the future of detente, and the benefits of trade with the Soviet Union.

The two major areas of concern over the past year have been the implementation of the 1979 NATO Decision to deploy intermediate-range nuclear systems in Europe and the attempt by the United States to obtain allied cooperation on the embargo of equipment and technology for the Siberian natural gas pipeline.

Implementation of the NATO deployment decision remains the most important security issue on NATO's agenda and a critical test for the alliance in 1983. Although West European governments continually express their support for the deployment of the American missiles and for the Reagan Administration's "zero option" arms control proposal concerning these same weapons systems, a vocal West European peace movement which strongly opposes deployment has made deployment somewhat uncertain. Domestic opposition led many West European leaders to pressure President

Reagan to compromise on his "zero option" proposal in hopes of facilitating progress on the arms control front as well as improving the chances for any eventual deployment. In March 1983, President Reagan did propose an interim arms control agreement to the Soviets, which they categorically rejected.

Public opinion in Western Europe promises to be the major factor affecting prospects for deployment. Massive demonstrations have been held frequently in the past, and major protests are promised as the December 1983 deployment date approaches. Soviet propaganda has been actively seeking to exploit this movement in attempts to block the deployment. However, the Soviets suffered a major setback in March 1983 with the election of Helmut Kohl as Chancellor in West Germany. Kohl campaigned on a pro-deployment platform. The Soviets had actively pushed for his opponent.

Tension between the United States and her allies over the problem of burdensharing remains a divisive issue within the Alliance. Even if the INF deployments proceed as planned, the allies will be called on to help fund other measures designed to rectify the unfavorable military balance vis-a-vis the Warsaw Pact. For example, General Bernard Rogers, Supreme Allied Commander Europe, has emphasized the importance of improved conventional forces. General Rogers has assessed that the current capabilities of NATO conventional forces provide only "a delayed tripwire" before escalation to nuclear weapons would be necessary. With the proposed cuts in the U.S. defense budget, greater defense efforts will be needed from the West European allies to achieve an improved conventional deterrent.

There was a serious breakdown in allied cooperation in 1982 over the issue of East-West trade. The fundamental issue involves the different roles that trade with the Soviet Union plays in the respective political strategies of Western Europe and the United States. The United States emphasizes the security implications of East-West trade while the West Europeans view trade with the Soviet Union as an inducement to moderate Soviet behavior and are unwilling to forego the economic benefits of that trade. Therefore, President Reagan's decision of June 18, 1982 to extend the U.S. embargo on equipment related to the Yamal pipeline to include subsidiaries of U.S. companies working under American license disturbed most European governments. The U.S. decision to renew grain sales to the Soviet Union complicated the U.S. effort to justify her position on the pipeline sanctions. In November 1982, the United States was forced to abandon her export bans and sanctions. This incident highlighted the urgent need for the allies to reach agreement on the balance between security interests and economic concerns in their trade with the Soviet Union.

A number of differences have surfaced between the government of Andreas Papandreou in Greece and the United States. Papandreou's government has taken a number of positions at odds with the rest of NATO and difficult negotiations over a renewal of U.S. base rights in Greece are still underway. Papandreou has proven to be more pragmatic and accommodating, however, than many observers had expected in the light of his campaign statements; the ultimate direction of Greece's foreign policy remains unclear.

Despite these problems, there were some positive developments for NATO over the past year. In May 1982, Spain became a member of NATO. The addition of a member who occupies a key strategic location on the Mediterranean could greatly strengthen NATO's southern flank. However, the socialist victory in Spain in late 1982 has temporarily put Spanish membership in question.

Italy continues to restore domestic stability after a period of terrorist activity and has begun to play a leadership role in the international security arena, exemplified by her commitment of forces to the Multi-National Force (MNF) in Lebanon. France has taken a most active and positive role within the alliance by contributing troops of her own to the MNF and publicly supporting NATO's dual-track decision on INF.

In addition, the continued repression in Poland, the alleged violations of Scandinavian waters by Soviet submarines, the expulsion of Soviet spies from a number of Western European countries, and the Soviet Union's continued obstruction of the implementation of the Helsinki Accords have led to increased strains between the Soviet Union and Western Europe.

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Secretary of State Shultz underscored the importance of the East Asian and Pacific region to the United States in a speech before the World Affairs Council of San Francisco on March 5, 1983. He noted that "if you want to understand the future, you must . . . understand the Pacific region." American interests in the area's political and economic dynamism require continued close cooperation between the United States and her regional allies and friends. Visits during the last year by Vice President Bush, Secretary of State Shultz, and Defense Secretary Weinberger to the People's Republic of China, Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Australia, and New Zealand offered opportunities to coordinate views on security issues of mutual concern.

Predominant among those security concerns is the growing military activity of the Soviet Union and her allies. During the past year, additional SS-20 missiles, Backfire bombers, and naval units have been deployed in the Soviet Far East (and, in the latter two cases, projected well beyond Soviet bases). The stationing of SS-20s in Soviet Asia has aroused the concern of Japan and the People's Republic of China (PRC). Both countries now regard their security interests to be directly involved in the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces negotiations currently underway in Geneva. Backfire bombers simulated attacks against U.S. naval groups, and Soviet naval task forces deployed from the Northwest Pacific through Southeast Asian waters into the Indian Ocean. In addition, fighting erupted again on the border between Thailand and Kampuchea when Vietnamese forces launched an offensive against anti-Vietnamese resistance groups.

The new government of Japan, led by Prime Minister Nakasone, has made clear in public statements that it will not be intimidated by Soviet deployments and threats. Moreover, the Nakasone government singled out defense among government activities for a real increase in spending. Despite this encouraging decision by the new Prime Minister, the trend in Japanese defense spending remains too low to enable Japan to perform her accepted self-defense roles and missions in the near future. Unfortunately, Japan's failure to more quickly assume a greater share of the common defense burden could aggravate her relations with the United States, already troubled over trade issues.

Last year the Committee ascribed the "strained" relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States to differences about how our country should fulfill her obligations to the people of Taiwan. Although the August 1982 communique on U.S. arms sales to Taiwan narrowed these differences, they still exist and probably will continue to flare up in the foreseeable future, often for internal political reasons.

Despite continuing differences over Taiwan, U.S.-PRC relations were improved by the decision of the Reagan Administration to facilitate the transfer of advanced technology to the People's Republic of China. Nonetheless, prospects for a closer relationship between the two countries are still clouded by the interest of the PRC in expanding contacts with the Soviet Union. Both the United States and the PRC will have to manage their differences over Taiwan and their relationships with the Soviet Union in the course of developing a more stable friendship.

The Republic of Korea remains a firm ally in need of continued strong support by the United States. Although her current economic performance lags behind that of previous years, South Korea's political stability and international position have been enhanced by the release from prison of former Presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung and other political prisoners.

In March 1983, Australia elected a new Labor government led by Prime Minister Robert Hawke. Australia is likely to continue her active participation with New Zealand and the United States in the ANZUS alliance. These traditional allies are important to the United States not only for the military support facilities they provide but for their security assistance to friendly Southeast Asian and Pacific nations as well.

During 1983, the United States reviewed with the Philippines the bilateral agreement governing the operation of U.S. military bases in that country. The largest installations, Subic Bay Naval Base and Clark Air Force Base, provide critical support to U.S. forces in the Western Pacific and Indian Ocean. Accordingly, the successful conclusion of this review in June should greatly contribute to U.S. efforts to protect her interests and those of her allies in East and South Asia.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has strenghtened its role in coordinating its members' policies on various regional issues. The United States especially welcomes the Association's strong opposition to the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. On security issues of regional importance, ASEAN can be a constructive force for stability.

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

Strategically situated astride three continents and holding the largest petroleum reserves in the world, the Near East is an area of vital interest to the United States and her allies. Successive U.S. administrations have identified regional American interests as the survival and prosperity of Israel; secure access to oil, both for the United States and for her major allies; containment of Soviet influence; and, increasingly, the promotion of friendly relations and economic ties with the Arab states, particularly Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Oman, and other Arab states.

Three wars dominated events in the Near East during 1982 and the possibilities for further conflict seem high. In Afghanistan, the conflict between Soviet occupying forces and the freedom fighting Mujahedeen continued without resolution; the sputtering war between Iran and Iraq continued with no resolution in sight; and Israel launched an incursion into Lebanon and evicted the bulk of the PLO's military forces, but Lebanon remains confronted with the problem of the unwelcome presence of Israeli, Syrian, and PLO forces. The May 1983 agreement between Israel and Lebanon regarding withdrawal of Israeli forces has now put pressure on Syria and the PLO to agree to similar arrangements, although both have rejected that agreement to date.

The Soviet Union suffered a serious setback in the region with the Israeli defeat and humiliation of Syrian and PLO forces. The Soviet Union, increasingly more dependent on her military power to project influence, was stung by the overwhelmingly successful Israeli military operations against her principal clients in the region. She has responded to this setback by rebuilding the depleted Syrian military establishment and by introducing two SA-5 antiaircraft missile sites in Syria. Although Soviet control of these sites decreases the chances of their use, their presence in Syria worsens the potential consequences of miscalculation.

In Saudi Arabia, the death of King Khalid and the rise of Prince Fahd to the throne has not disturbed the pro-Western orientation of the Saudi regime. The United States continues to rely on Saudi Arabia as a stablizing influence in the Persian Gulf region and elsewhere in the moderate Islamic world.

President Reagan's September 1 peace proposal was a bold and dramatic attempt to break the logjam in the Middle East peace process. The breakdown of the Arafat-Hussein dialogue on Jordanian participation in talks with Israel over the future of the West Bank and Gaza and King Hussein's subsequent refusal to begin talks was a setback, however. A successful agreement to remove all foreign forces from Lebanon could give renewed impetus to President Reagan's proposal.

U.S. military power will continue to be an important element in regional strategy. The U.S. commitment to Israel is a critical factor in ensuring the long-term peace and stability of the region. The presence of American troops in two significant peacekeeping forces in the Sinai and Lebanon has contributed to regional peace and security. Through the American commitment of power and prestige, the United States has demonstrated that she has the necessary will and resolve to help bring peace to this troubled region.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

While Latin America is a region of vital interest to U.S. security, it has usually received low priority among U.S. policymakers until recently. However, three separate sets of events—the Falkland Islands war, guerrilla insurgencies in Central America, and debt problems facing a number of key Latin American countries—pushed Latin America near the forefront of the U.S. security agenda.

The Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands on April 2, 1982 presented the United States with a difficult set of policy choices. After an unsuccessful attempt to mediate the dispute between Argentina and the United Kingdom, the United States sided with London. Although claims that U.S. support for the United Kingdom had inflicted lasting damage on U.S. relations with Latin America were exaggerated, there was a residue which could make future hemispheric cooperation on security issues more difficult.

The acquisition of Soviet-supplied, highly capable military equipment by Cuba presents U.S. military planners with new and troubling challenges. For instance, Cuba has received more Mig-23 Flogger aircraft, two diesel-powered Foxtrot attack submarines, a destroyer, and amphibious ships. Soviet military deliveries to Cuba reached record levels over the past 2 years. This newfound military capability has led to a more assertive foreign policy, as witnessed by Cuba's attempt to destabilize pro-Western governments in Central America.

Central America, particularly the Caribbean basin, has high strategic importance to the United States because of its proximity, its important sea lines of communication, the presence of U.S. installations in the area, the potential for Latin American support for collective security purposes, and the availability of strategic resources. For these reasons, the increasingly radical course taken by Nicaragua, aided by the Soviet Union and Cuba, and the continued Communist-supported insurgency in El Salvador are of great concern. Honduras and Guatemala are also threatened by radical insurgencies, although the situation has not yet deteriorated to the extent that it has in El Salvador.

The insurgency in El Salvador continued into 1983 and shows no sign of abating in the near future. The confict has essentially stalemated with neither side able to decisively defeat the other, notwithstanding large amounts of outside assistance to the government and the rebels. It is hoped that elections for President scheduled for later in the year will provide the government with the necessary popular mandate to achieve a successful resolution of the conflict. In addition, continued U.S. economic and military assistance will be required by the government if it is to have any hope of defeating the rebels.

A disturbing trend in the area is the large sums of money owed by Latin America countries to various commerical and international lending institutions. Although the debt crisis is not limited to Latin America, this area accounts for nearly half of the third World's $500 billion foreign debt. The three largest debtors—Brazil, Mexico and Argentina, which owe $85 billion, $80 billion and $40 billion respectively—are all Latin American. The implications of this indebtedness for the United States are potentially serious, particulary in the security area. The United States has responded prudently to requests for assistance by loaning money to offset short-term liquidity problems while being sensitive to balancing the need for long-term structural reform in the economies of these countries with the desire to avoid domestic unrest.

AFRICA

Historically, Africa has not played a significant role in U.S. strategic calculations. Although the United States had military bases in North Africa during the 1950's and 1960's, the last remaining vestige of American military power on the continent was removed from Ethiopia in the mid-1970's. Recently, however, more attention has been paid to the strategic importance of Africa, specifically for its collateral importance to the Middle East.

U.S. commercial interests on the continent of Africa are less extensive than in other regions, although they have grown in the recent past. Africa is a reserve of many critical minerals of importance to many key industries. It should be noted that although South Africa provides the United States with a significant share of total consumption in certain minerals of specialized use, total U.S. trade with Black Africa is larger than trade with South Africa.

African states faced a number of problems in 1982 including inter-territorial conflicts and a worsening economic situation which hampered the abilities of African leaders to cope with growing socioeconomic problems. The war over the Western Sahara, Ethiopian-backed Somali dissident strikes into Somalia, and heightened instability in Chad, were indications of the deteriorating security situation on the continent.

However, the key problems faced by African states remained economic. Already the poorest part of the developing world, Africa became poorer during the year. The world recession, continuing high interest rates, low commodity prices, static or falling aid levels, and economic mismanagement all contributed to the economic problems faced by African policymakers.

Moscow continues to rely on military assistance to project her influence in Africa. Moscow's military sales to Sub-Saharan Africa rose to a record $1.9 billion in 1981 as Soviet military supply relationships with key clients matured and Moscow attempted to consolidate her position with pledges of greater arms support. The Soviet, East European, And Cuban presence on the continent rose to 65,000 military and civilian advisors and troops, its highest level ever.

Libya remains isolated within the continent although Colonel Qaddafi has attempted to increase his influence through diplomacy and subversion. The inability of the Organization of Africa Unity to hold its annual meeting under Colonel Qaddafi's chairmanship was a significant setback for the Libyan leader. In addition, his coup plots in Sudan, his unwillingness to allow Chad to settle her internal problems without external interference, and his subversive activities elsewhere have left most African leaders with a great mistrust of Libya.

TITLE I, PART A—PROCUREMENT

BACKGROUND ON PROCUREMENT AUTHORIZATION

In 1959, section 338, title 10, United States Code, was amended by enactment of section 412(b) of Public Law 86-149, which required annual congressional authorization of appropriations for the procurement of aircraft, missiles and naval vessels. Over the years, the law has been amended to require annual authorization of additional items such as tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes and related support equipment, and various other weapons.

The Committee and its various subcommittees held extensive hearings on the Department of Defense fiscal year 1984 request and related matters. Based on supporting testimony and other information provided to the Committee, an exhaustive review to the many procurement programs and related requirements has been made. The Committee's recommendations appear in subsequent pages of this report.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED FUNDING CHANGES

The tables below show comparisons of the amounts appropriated for procurement for fiscal year 1983 with amounts requested for authorization in the President's budget for fiscal year 1984 and those recommended by the Committee.

SUMMARY OF ADJUSTMENT TO FISCAL YEAR 1984 PROCUREMENT AUTHORIZATION REQUEST: BY SERVICE

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

	Fiscal year—		Committee	
	1983 program	1984 request	Change from request	Recommendation
Army	$15,676,916	$19,192,075	$−1,620,500	$17,571,575
Navy	33,604,802	32,856,538	−2,862,800	29,993,738
Marine Corps	1,977,383	1,852,049	−43,900	1,808,149
Air Force	28,094,940	38,904,326	−1,909,400	36,994,926
Defense agencies	823,545	[1] 1,282,791	[2] −163,700	[2] 1,119,091
National Guard equipment	125,000			
Total	80,302,586	94,087,779	−6,600,300	87,487,479

[1] Includes $200 million for Defense Production Act purchases.
[2] Includes $150 million for Defense Production Act purchases.

SUMMARY OF ADJUSTMENT TO FISCAL YEAR 1984 PROCUREMENT AUTHORIZATION REQUEST: BY WEAPONS CATEGORIES

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

	Fiscal year—		Committee	
	1983 program	1984 request	Change from request	Recommendation
Aircraft	$30,350,699	$37,306,590	−$2,331,600	$34,974,990
Missiles	7,225,300	11,659,334	−320,100	11,339,234
Weapons and tracked combat vehicles	8,133,646	8,963,016	−662,600	8,300,416
Ammunition	2,116,394	2,334,189	−189,600	2,144,589
Other procurement	13,302,519	17,991,010	−1,706,600	16,284,410
Shipbuilding and conversion	16,248,100	12,698,800	−1,307,200	11,391,600
Procurement, Marine Corps	1,977,383	1,852,049	−43,900	1,808,149
Procurement, defense agencies	823,545	[1] 1,282,791	−163,700	[2] 1,119,091
National Guard equipment	125,000		+125,000	125,000
Total	80,302,586	94,087,779	−6,600,300	87,487,479

[1] Includes $200 million for Defense Production Act purchases.
[2] Includes $150 million for Defense Production Act purchases.

ARMY AIRCRAFT

FISCAL YEAR 1984 ARMY AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT ACCOUNT

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	Fiscal year 1984 request		Change from request		Committee recommendation	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Fixed wing:						
Airplane, reconnaissance, RC-12D (GR PIP BUY)		$26.1				$26.1
Rotary:						
Helicopter electronic EH-60A (Quickfix) (MYP)	12	(144.0)			12	(144.0)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(-21.2)				(-21.2)
Net		122.8				122.8
Helicopter elec EH-60A (Quickfix) (MYP) advance procurement (CY)		32.0				32.0
AH-64 attack helicopter	112	(1,333.0)	-16	(-$105.0)	96	(1,228.0)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(-113.7)				(-113.7)
Net		1,219.3		-105.0		1,114.3
AH-64 attack helicopter advance procurement (CY)		78.2		-16.0		62.2
UH-60A (Black Hawk) (MYP)	84	(486.6)			84	(486.6)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(-154.2)				(-154.2)
Net		332.4				332.4
UH-60A (Black Hawk) (MYP) advance procurement (CY)		133.9				133.9
Modification of aircraft:						
Airplane, surveillance, OV-1 (Mohawk)		45.8				45.8
Airplane, reconnaissance, RC-12D (GR PIP mod)		7.5				7.5
Airplane, reconnaissance, RV-1 (mod)		4.0				4.0
Helicopter, attack AH1S (Cobra/tow) (MYP)		26.3		+45.8		72.1
Helicopter, cargo, CH-47 (Chinook) (MYP)		360.5				360.5
Airplane, cargo, C-12 (mods)		.2				.2
Helicopter, electronic, EH-1 (Quick-fix mod)		.4				.4
Helicopter, observation, OH-6 (CAYUSE)						
Helicopter, observation, OH-58 (Kiowa)		2.6				2.6
Helicopter, utility, UH-1 (Iroquois)						
UH-60A (Black Hawk) mods		.1				.1
Army helicopter improvement program (AHIP) P		177.0				177.0
Airborne avionics		3.7				3.7
Modifications under $900.00 (aircraft)		.2				.2
ACFT 9WW		5.0				5.0
General reduction				-40.0		-40.0
Total, modification of aircraft		633.3		+5.8		639.1
Spares and repair parts		649.4		-75.0		574.4
AH-64 spares		(168.1)		(-24.0)		(144.1)
General reduction				(-51.0)		(-51.0)

	Fiscal year 1984 request		Change from request		Committee recommendation	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Other support:						
Avionics support equipment		35.7				35.7
Common ground equipment		176.3		−20.0		156.3
Industrial facilities		30.2				30.2
War consumables		2.5				2.5
Total, support equipment and facilities		244.7		−20.0		224.7
Inflation adjustment				−31.0		−31.0
Total, aircraft procurement, Army		3,472.1		−241.2		3,230.9

EH-60 Quick Fix II

The Administration requested $122.8 million for the procurement of 12 EH-60 aircraft and $32 million in advance procurement for 18 aircraft in fiscal year 1985. The EH-60 Quick Fix II is a heliborne electronic jamming system mounted in a UH-60 aircraft.

The Committee recommends approval of the Administration's funding request for the EH-60 Quick Fix II.

AH-64 (Apache) Attack Helicopter

The Administration requested $1,219.3 million for the procurement of 112 AH-64 helicopters in fiscal year 1984 and $78.2 million in advance procurement for 144 helicopters in fiscal year 1985. The Administration has proposed a multi-year contract for the procurement of the AH-64 engine.

The AH-64 is a highly mobile attack helicopter intended to be the Army's primary, quick, reacting, airborne anti-tank weapon.

One year ago, in consideration of the fiscal year 1983 Defense Authorization request, the Committee recommended deferral of the initial production of the AH-64. That recommendation was based on the fact that the projected cost of the helicopter had risen in just one year from $11.2 million to more than $16 million per aircraft. Subsequent efforts by the Army and the manufacturer succeeded in reducing that cost to approximately $14.3 million per aircraft and the program was then approved by Congress. It should be noted that these figures represent the program unit cost of the helicopter measured in then-year dollars. This figure includes all expenses associated with developing and procuring the helicopter, including research and development, spares, weapon system acquisition and military construction. The actual cost of the helicopter alone is substantially less. For example, if 144 AH-64's are procured in fiscal year 1985 as planned, the average unit cost that year will be approximately $8.6 million each.

The Committee acknowledges that the AH-64 has performed impressively in its operational tests and will provide the Army with a superior anti-armor weapon system when it is fielded. The concerns of the Committee members have been focused primarily on the cost of the helicopter, not on its performance.

The Committee notes that the Army plans to execute fixed-price incentive (FPI) contracts for the procurement of the AH-64 airframe and avionics equipment in fiscal year 1984. The Committee discourages the use of such contracts where a firm, fixed-price (FFP) contract is feasible and encourages the Army to make every reasonable effort to execute FFP contracts instead. Subsequent to fiscal year 1984 the Committee will expect all contracts for the AH-64 to be firm, fixed-price.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $1,114.3 million for the procurement of 96 AH-64 helicopters in fiscal year 1984 and $62.2 million in advance procurement for 144 aircraft in fiscal year 1985. This represents a total reduction of 16 aircraft and $121.0 million from the Administration's request. The Committee recognizes that this reduction may adversely affect the total program cost. Nevertheless, Congressionally mandated budget reductions compel this action.

The Committee does not recommend approval of the multi-year contract proposal for the AH-64's engines as submitted by the Administration. This proposal generates a savings of only 5 percent over the cost of annual contracts. The Committee finds this amount insufficient to justify multi-year funding. The Committee will, however, reconsider such a multi-year contract provided the multi-year procurement contract is negotiated to ensure the government a real savings in excess of 10 percent when compared with annual procurement contracts.

UH-60 BLACKHAWK HELICOPTER

The Administration requested $332.4 million for the procurement of 84 UH-60 helicopters in fiscal year 1984 and $133.9 million in advance procurement for 78 helicopters in fiscal year 1985.

The UH-60 Blackhawk helicopter is the Army's squad-carrying helicopter designed to lift an infantry squad of 11 combat-equipped soldiers in tactical assaults and related combat support missions.

The Committee recommends authorization of the full amount requested.

COBRA AH-1G TO AH-1S CONVERSIONS

The Administration made no request for funds to modernize National Guard AH-1G Cobra helicopters. In their current configuration these aircraft are not deployable and their capabilities are severely limited. There are basically three alternatives to modernizing the inventory of Guard attack helicopters: modification of AH-1G's to the AH-1S configuration, new procurement AH-1S Cobras, or procurement of new AH-64 Apaches.

The Guard and Reserves currently are equipped with only a fraction of their authorized inventory of attack helicopters. In the past the Committee has supported the delivery of new production AH-1S Cobras to these units along with upgraded AH-1G aircraft. It is the Committee's belief that the most affordable approach to continue this modernization effort is through the continued delivery of modified AH-1S Cobras to the Guard and not through the delivery of new production AH-1's or AH-64 aircraft. As many as 5 or 6 AH-1G's may be upgraded to the AH-1S configuration for the same price as one new AH-64. Therefore any effort to equip a few select Guard units with the AH-64 will necessarily mean that many other units will be denied any modernization. Therefore, since it is the Committee's desire that the modernization of Guard units take place in a comprehensive manner and not in a limited, highly selective fashion, the introduction of the AH-64 Apache into the Guard should begin only after a majority of the active units are so equipped.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $45.8 million for the conversion of 30 National Guard AH-1G Cobras to the AH-1S configuration. These funds are authorized in addition to $26.3 million requested by the Administration for modifications to active force AH-1S Cobras. The total recommended for AH-1S Cobra modifications is $72.1 million.

CH-47D (CHINOOK) HELICOPTER

The Administration requested $360.5 million for the modernization of CH-47 "Chinook" helicopters on a multi-year contract.

The Committee has consistently supported this effort to enhance the capabilities of our existing inventory of CH-47 helicopters. It is noted that of the 16 programs proposed by the Administration for multi-year contracts in fiscal year 1984, the CH-47D was the only one which, in the opinion of the General Accounting Office (GAO), met all of the Congressionally established guidelines for multi-year contracts.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $360.5 million for the modification of CH-47D aircraft on a multi-year contract.

ARMY AIRCRAFT SPARES

The Administration requested $649.4 million for the procurement of spares and repair parts for Army aircraft in fiscal year 1984. The Committee recommends an authorization of $574.4 million, a reduction of $75 million. The Committee recommends the following adjustments to the Administration's request:

AH-64—The Administration requested $168.1 million for initial spares in fiscal year 1984. The Committee recommends an authorization of $144.1 million, a reduction of $24 million. This is consistent with the Committee's recommendation to reduce the procurement of AH-64 aircraft in fiscal year 1984 from 112 to 96 aircraft.

Undistributed reduction—The Committee recommends an undistributed reduction of $51 million from the Administration's request for Army aircraft initial spares.

ARMY MISSILES

FISCAL YEAR 1984 ARMY MISSILE PROCUREMENT ACCOUNT

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Program	Fiscal year 1984 request		Change from request		Committee recommendation	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Surface-to-air missile systems:						
Other missile support		$9.2				$9.2
Patriot	525	992.0	−238	−$179.6	287	812.4
Stinger	1,508	137.8			1,508	137.8
Air-to-surface missile system:						
Laser Hellfire system	5,351	238.8		−20.0		218.8
Antitank/assault missile systems:						
TOW (MYP)	18,000	189.2			18,000	189.2
TOW (MYP) advance procurement (CY)		28.2				28.2
Pershing II	95	407.7			95	407.7
Multiple launch rocket system (MYP)	36,000	(451.1)			36,000	(451.1)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−33.1)				(−33.1)
Net		418.0				418.0
Multiple launch rocket system (MYP) advance procurement (CY)		114.1				114.1
Total, other missiles		2,535.0		−199.6		2,335.4
Modifications:						
Chapparal		12.4				12.4
Hawk		31.2				31.2
Tow		72.5				72.5
Modifications less than $900,000		.7				.7
AN/TSQ 73		6.5				6.5
Total, modification of missiles		123.3				123.3
Spares and repair parts		316.6		−54.0		262.6
Patriot		(135.2)		(−54.0)		(81.2)
Support equipment and facilities:						
Air defense targets		12.5				12.5
Items less than $900,000 (missiles)		4.4				4.4
Production base support		61.6				61.6
Other production charges		35.1				35.1
Total, support equipment and facilities		113.6				113.6
Inflation adjustment				−28.0		−28.0
Total, missile procurement, Army		3,088.5		−281.6		2,806.9

PATRIOT AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM

The Administration requested $1,127.2 million to acquire 525 missiles and 15 fire units of the PATRIOT air defense system. The PATRIOT is an improved air defense system which will replace

NIKE-HERCULES and some HAWK batteries and is specifically designed to defeat the advanced air threat of the 1980's and beyond. The Committee has supported the PATRIOT program in the past and feels that it is essential for the air threat that will exist in future conflicts.

However, in view of funding constraints, the Committee elects to hold the PATRIOT production line at the same level as approved for fiscal year 1983—287 missiles—and the request is reduced by $233.6 million.

HELLFIRE MISSILE

The Administration requested $238.8 million for the procurement of 5,351 Hellfire missiles. The Hellfire is a helicopter fired, laser guided missile intended for deployment as the primary anti-armor weapon system on the Army's AH-64 Apache helicopter. The Marine Corps will also begin procurement of the Laser Hellfire for use on the AH-1 Cobra.

The Army has proposed a dual source strategy for the procurement of Hellfire. Two contractors will be qualified to produce the missile and both will be required to execute firm, fixed-price production contracts. The Committee supports this strategy.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $218.8 million for the procurement of Hellfire missiles. This reduction of $20 million from the Administration's request is based only on budgetary considerations and is made without prejudice.

PERSHING II MISSILE

The Administration requested $22.841 million for research and development, and $407.7 million for procurement of 95 Pershing II missiles in Fiscal Year 1984. In addition $25.1 million was requested for initial spares.

The Pershing II is an intermediate range ballistic missiles system evolved from the currently deployed Pershing Ia system. The Pershing II will have substantially improved range and accuracy over the Pershing I's it will replace.

Early test failures in this program gave rise to a congressional decision not to appropriate funds for procurement of Pershing II missiles in Fiscal Year 1983. The Committee notes that results accumulated over the past several test flights suggest that the difficulties experienced earlier have been overcome and that the missile will perform as expected or in excess of specifications. The Committee strongly supports the efforts of the Department of Defense to obtain through supplemental appropriations restoration of the funding authorized in Fiscal Year 1983 but not funded in the continuing resolution. Should such funds not be forthcoming—due to the special circumstances applying to the procurement of this program—enormous and unnecessary costs could be incurred.

Absent Soviet consent to an arms reduction agreement which would make the deployment of Pershing and GLCM missiles in Europe unnecessary, 108 of these intermediate-range ballistic missiles are scheduled for deployment in Europe starting in December 1983, in accordance with the NATO Long-Range Theater Nuclear Force modernization decision of December 1979.

The Committee fully supports the efforts of the Administration to achieve such an agreement at Geneva. The Committee believes that every effort should be made to ensure that the Soviet Union cannot gain from unilateral congressional action while it refuses to offer meaningful reductions in its own forces at the negotiating table. The Committee recommends full authorization for the funding requested for the Pershing II missile.

ARMY WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES

Fiscal Year 1984 Army Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles Procurement Account

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Program	Fiscal year 1984 request		Change from request		Committee recommendation	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Tracked combat vehicles:						
Carrier, command post light, FT, M577A2	652	$130.0	−482	−$80.0	170	$50.0
Carrier, personnel, FT, Arm, M113A2	400	73.2			400	73.2
Bradley fighting vehicles (MYP)	600	(815.2)		(+6.0)		(821.2)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−49.2)				(−49.2)
Net		766.0		+6.0		772.0
Bradley fighting vehicles (MYP) advance procurement (CY)		29.8		−6.0		23.8
Bradley FVS training devices		60.8				60.8
Field artillery ammunition support vehicle	217	103.4	−163	−71.4	54	32.0
Howitzer, med sp, ft, 155mm, M109A2	112	82.1	+50	+36.0	162	118.1
Recovery vehicle, med, ft M88A1	180	142.3			180	142.3
M-1 Abrams tank (MYP)	720	(1,742.1)		(−226.9)		(1,515.2)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−380.9)				(−380.9)
Net		1,361.2		−226.9		1,134.3
M-1 Abrams tank (MYP) advance procurement (CY)		251.1				251.1
M-60 series tank training devices		12.2				12.2
M-1 series tank training devices		31.6				31.6
Light armored vehicle (LAV-25) (MYP)	176	132.4			176	132.4
Modification of tracked combat vehicles:						
Carrier MOD, roll		46.6				46.6
FIST vehicle (MOD)		106.1		−8.0		98.1
Howitzer, med, sp, ft, 155mm M109 ser(MOD)		6.0				6.0
Howitzer, hv, sp, ft, 8-in M110 ser(MOD)		6.1				6.1
Armored vehicle launch bridge (AVLB) (MOD)		25.6				25.6
Tank, combat ft, 105mm gun, M60SER(MYP)		189.1				189.1
Tank, combat ft, 105mm gun, M60SER(MYP)advance procurement (CY)		6.0				6.0
Support equipment and facilities:						
Spares and repair parts		406.3		−34.2		372.1
M-1		(145.0)		(−24.2)		(120.8)
FIST		(30.7)		(−10.0)		(20.7)
Items less than $900,000 (TCV-WTCV)		.9				.9
Production base support (TCV-WTCV)		65.6				65.6
Total, tracked combat vehicles		4,034.4		−384.5		3,649.9
Weapons and other combat vehicles:						
Sergeant York DIVAD gun	130	(610.3)			130	(610.3)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−68.8)				(−68.8)
Net		541.5				541.5

Program	Fiscal year 1984 request		Change from request		Committee recommendation	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Sergeant York DIVAD gun advance procurement (CY)		38.7				38.7
(PIVADS) Product Improved Vulcan Air Defense System		9.3		+29.0		38.3
Machinegun 7.62mm, M60	368	1.1			368	1.1
Armor machinegun, 7.62mm M240 roll	2,250	11.6			2,250	11.6
Squad automatic weapon (SAW) 5.56mm	2,000	6.7			2,000	6.7
Grenade launcher, auto, 40mm, MK 19-3	72	2.5			72	2.5
Launcher, smoke grenade	3,701	3.0			3,701	3.0
Mortar, 81mm, XM252	30	1.7			30	1.7
Personal defense weapon, 9mm	11,500	3.9	−11,500	−3.9		0
Vehicle rapid fire wpn sys—Bushmaster	630	42.1			630	42.1
M26 tank muzzle boresight device	1,750	4.4			1,750	4.4
Modification of weapons and other combat vehicles		.9				.9
Support equipment and facilities:						
Spares and repair parts		118.9				118.9
Items less than $900,000 (WOCV-WTCV)		2.5				2.5
Production base support (WOCV-WTCV)		111.2				111.2
Total, weapons and other combat vehicles		900.0		+25.1		925.1
Inflation adjustment				−44.0		−44.0
Total, procurement of weapons and tracked combat vehicles, Army		4,934.4		−403.4		4,531.0

CARRIER, COMMAND POST M577

The command post carrier, M577, is a full-tracked, lightly armored vehicle used by artillery units to direct and control artillery fires. The M577 uses the chassis of the M113 armored personnel carrier.

The Administration requested $130.0 million to procure 652 M577 carriers, primarily for assignment with units receiving the Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS). For reasons of budget constraint, the Committee has elected to authorize procurement of only 170 vehicles in fiscal year 1984. This number should be sufficient to equip new MLRS units on an austere basis. The request is reduced by $80 million.

BRADLEY FIGHTING VEHICLE

The Bradley Fighting Vehicle is also discussed elsewhere in this report under the Army R&D portion. The Administration requested $919.100 million for the procurement of 600 Bradley vehicles, for advanced procurement of components for additional Bradley vehicles in fiscal 1985, for procurement of initial spare parts, and for procurement of Bradley training devices.

The budget request assumes that production of the Bradley will go to 830 vehicles in fiscal year 1985. The Committee does not approve of increasing production in fiscal year 1985 to 830 vehicles and directs that no funds be expended in fiscal year 1984 on advance procurement to permit production in excess of 600 vehicles in fiscal year 1985. The Committee is not convinced that there is a need to produce at a rate in excess of 600 vehicles per year, nor is the Committee convinced that the Army can afford to procure Bradley vehicles at a rate in excess of 600 per year, given competing procurement demands. The Committee does, however, believe that it would be prudent to expend the minimum funds necessary to permit facilities and equipment to be procured that would enable a production capability of 90 vehicles per month to be realized. This would provide a surge production capability that would be valuable in time of mobilization and the incremental facilitization cost is only about $26 million in fiscal year 1984.

The Committee is concerned that the Army has been unable to negotiate either a fixed price contract or a multi-year agreement with the Bradley prime contractor. The Committee believes that the Bradley vehicle system is mature enough that the contractor should begin to share more of the risk in contracting for this vehicle. The Committee, therefore, directs that the authorization made available for fiscal year 1984 for the assembly and checkout of the Bradley vehicle may only be utilized if the Army successfully negotiates a firm fixed price contract for the full 600 vehicle requirement. The Committee believes that the Bradley vehicle system is an excellent candidate for multi-year procurement and expects the Army to examine that option for future procurements.

In the discussion on Bradley R&D, the Committee directed the Army to proceed with competitive development and procurement of the improved sight unit for the TOW 2 missile system. The Committee recognizes that there will be procurement costs of about $30 million associated with this redirection; with the limitation on production for fiscal year 1985 discussed above, the Committee believes that there are sufficient procurement funds available for this purpose by reallocation within the amount requested.

FIELD ARTILLERY AMMUNITION SUPPORT VEHICLE

The Administration requested $104.700 million for the procurement of 217 Field Artillery Ammunition Support Vehicles (FAASV). The FAASV is a tracked, armored combat support vehicle which provides some armor protection for artillery ammunition and resupply personnel. It is planned for employment on a one-for-one basis with all howitzers with U.S. forces in NATO. For fiscal year 1983 the Army received $29.7 million to procure 54 vehicles.

Given current budgetary limitations, the Committee has elected to hold the FAASV production to the same rate authorized in fiscal year 1983.

HOWITZER, SELF-PROPELLED, 155MM, M–109A2

The Administration requested $82.100 million to buy 112 howitzers. The M–109A2 howitzer is a new production, product improved, long tube version of the basic self-propelled howitzer. The system comprises a 155mm gun mounted on a full-tracked carriage which is propelled by a 405 horsepower diesel engine. Additional improvements are being planned and are discussed elsewhere in this report under the Army R&D portion. The M–109 will be in the Army's inventory through the end of this century.

At the present time the Army is short more than 600 of these howitzers. Most of these shortages are in the Army National Guard and Army Reserve units.

According to information made available to the Committee, both India and Egypt may enter into foreign military sales arrangements to buy significant numbers of these artillery pieces. Therefore, the Committee believes that it is important for the Army to stabilize its M-109 procurement program so that foreign military sales do not interfere with the delivery of M-109's to the Army. The Committee is advised that a production rate of 20 howitzers per month is an economic rate.

The Committee has added $36 million to this account to buy an additional 50 M-109 howitzers. The Committee directs that these additional howitzers be provided to the Army National Guard or the Army Reserve. The Committee urges the Army to consider entering into a multiyear arrangement with the M-109 contractor to buy out the remaining M-109 requirement over the next few years to provide program stability and to minimize the potential for interference with foreign military sales—if such arrangements can be negotiated on a cost effective basis.

ABRAMS TANK (M-1)

The Administration requested $1,757.3 million for the procurement of 720 M-1 Abrams tanks. The M-1 is a highly mobile combat vehicle with significantly improved survivability provided by improved armor protection and compartmentalization. The M-1 will initially mount a 105 millimeter gun; however, the last 120 vehicles in the fiscal year 1984 program were to be transitioned to the 120 millimeter gun which will be standard for all future programs.

The Committee staunchly supports the M-1 as the finest armored vehicle in the world. In all tests and exercises it is proving itself, with the greatest praise coming from the young men and women who operate and maintain this tank.

However, as a result of congressionally mandated budget limits, the Committee has reduced the Army's M-1 tank buy from the requested 720 vehicles to 600 vehicles—a rate of 50 per month which is the same as the rate for the Bradley Fighting Vehicle. The Army itself had dropped its previous plans to increase production to 1,080 per year in the out-years and is proposing to build tanks at a steady rate of 720 per year. The Committee questions the Army's ability to procure at a rate of 720 per year in future years because of resource constraints. However, the Committee has provided advance procurement to support a production rate of 60 M-1 tanks per month in fiscal year 1985 if the Army can afford the program. The Committee feels that the Army should stabilize both the Bradley and the Abrams at a fixed monthly rate which it can afford and seek to enter into multi-year, fixed price contracts to minimize costs. As in the case of the Bradley, the Committee supports facilitization to permit higher production rates which could be exercised, if necessary, during mobilization.

The Army is encouraged to continue its evaluation of the feasibility of establishing a second production source for the AGT-1500 M-1 tank engine. In addition to expanding the engine mobilization/production base, this second source initiative appears to have merit as an incentive towards future price competition and as a basis for improving delivery stability, engine quality and technical performance. The Committee has included a special provision to encourage the Army to pursue the second source option.

LIGHT ARMORED VEHICLE (LAV)

The Administration requested $132.4 million for procurement of 176 LAV's for the Army in fiscal year 1984 and $78.5 million for 113 LAV's for the Marine Corps in fiscal year 1984.

The LAV will increase the ground combat mobility, survivability, and firepower of light infantry forces. The LAV is a joint Army and Marine Corps procurement of a common vehicle. The current program provides for a procurement of 680 LAV's for the Army and 289 LAV's for the Marine Corps. The Committee continues to strongly support Army and Marine Corps procurement of light armored vehicles for their light combat forces.

The Committee recommends authorization of $132.4 million for procurement of 176 LAV's for the Army and $78.5 million for 113 LAV's for the Marine Corps.

SERGEANT YORK AIR DEFENSE GUN (DIVAD)

The Administration requested $671.1 million to procure 130 Sergeant York DIVAD air defense guns, together with associated initial spare parts and long lead items. The DIVAD is a short range, fast reaction air defense gun system consisting of a twin 40 millimeter gun, and acquisition and search radars, mounted on an M48AI tank chassis. It replaces the self-propelled, 20 millimeter VULCAN Air defense gun system. This is the third year of procurement for the DIVAD; 50 and 96 vehicles were authorized for procurement in fiscal years 1982 and 1983, respectively.

The Committee has supported the requirement for the DIVAD in the past. In the high intensity conflict of the future, the air battle will be critical. The emergence of the Soviet attack helicopter threat is of primary concern to U.S. land forces. The DIVAD has been designed to counter that threat.

Recognizing that this system has been developed rapidly with a great deal of concurrency, the Committee is, nevertheless, concerned about continuing reports of system difficulties. Therefore, the Committee directs that the Secretary of the Army submit a report in writing to the appropriate committees of the Congress 30 days prior to executing the third contract option for the procurement of 130 vehicles as authorized for Fiscal Year 1984. This report shall contain the results of initial production testing that are available at that time and the Secretary's assessment as to whether or not the DIVAD system will ultimately meet the requirements specified in the contract with regard to performance, reliability and maintainability.

Product Improved VULCAN Air Defense System (PIVAD)

The Administration requested $9.300 million to improve the towed version of the VULCAN air defense gun. This will provide some interim capability to the Army's light forces.

The Committee approves the Army's request and recommends the addition of $29.000 million to this program to procure 288 modification kits to upgrade the self-propelled VULCAN air defense system. These kits provide improved target acquisition, tracking and stabilization during firing. The Committee believes that the upgrade of the VULCAN system should proceed with dispatch. The Committee directs that these improved VULCANS be provided to National Guard and Reserve units to provide them with some deployable air defense capability.

ARMY AMMUNITION

FISCAL YEAR 1984 ARMY AMMUNITION PROCUREMENT ACCOUNT

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Program	Fiscal year 1984 request		Change from request		Committee recommendation	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Ammunition		$2,056.9		−$150.6		$1,906.3
155mm nuclear projectile				−50.0		−50.0
Ctg, 5.56 mm, All Types		74.7		+8.8		83.5
Ctg, 7.62 mm, All Types		41.7		−8.7		33.2
Ctg, Cal .22		.3		−.3		0
Ctg, Cal. 45, All Types		1.7		+2.4		4.1
Ctg, Cal .50, All Types		47.0		−3.7		43.3
Ctg, 20mm, All Types		16.4		−3.3		13.1
Ctg, 40mm (Conv) All Types		1.8		+2.2		4.0
Ctg, 60 mm, LWCMS, All Types		20.2		−20.2		0
Ctg, 4.2 in., All Types		77.2		+20.2		97.4
Ctg, 105mm (APFSDS-T/TP)		123.8		+46.4		170.2
Proj, 155mm HE Copperhead		75.0		−75.0		0
Proj, 8 in., HE, ICM		201.0		−63.0		138.0
Grenades, All Types		16.5		−6.4		10.1
Ammunition production base support		277.3				277.3
Inflation adjustment				−39.0		−39.0
Total, ammunition, Army		2,334.2		−189.6		2,144.6

The Administration requested $2,334.2 million for procurement of ammunition in support of the Army's training and war reserve requirements.

The request is ten percent above the FY 83 approved program, and thus provides for approximately six percent growth in real terms. However, the FY 84 request is $292 million below the FY 83 requested program. Thus real growth in FY 84 is only the result of the 20 percent congressional reduction in the FY 83 program.

The Committee remains concerned that current trends in ammunition procurement provide an insufficient base from which to achieve both training and war reserve objectives. Moreover of the 49 controlled items procured in this account, 40 are at or below a Minimum Sustaining Rate of production. It is the Committee's view that unless significant increases are sustained in the projected FY 85 program a realignment of the current production base, including the downgrading of at least one active plant to inactive status, will be required.

CTG., 5.56MM, ALL TYPES

The Administration requested $74.7 million for 5.56mm ammunition.

The Army identified a shortfall of $2.7 million in Blank, and $6.1 million in Ball, associated with the Squad Automatic Weapon.

The Committee recommends $83.5 million for 5.56mm ammunition of all types, an increase of $8.8 million above the request.

CTG., 7.62MM, ALL TYPES

The Administration requested $41.9 million for the procurement of approximately 132 million rounds of 7.62mm ammunition.

Subsequent to the request, the GAO identified $8.7 million in excess to the requirement for 7.62mm, Blank, ammunition. The Army concurred.

The Committee recommends $33.2 million for all types of 7.62mm ammunition.

CTG., CAL .22

The Administration requested $.3 million to support the training requirements in Cal .22 ammunition.

GAO has determined this to be in excess of the requirement. The Army concurred.

The Committee recommends deleting the request for Cal .22 ammunition.

CTG., CAL .45 ALL TYPES

The Administration requested $1.7 million for all types of Cal .45 ammunition.

The Army identified shortfalls in several areas totaling $2.4 million. Moreover, the Army indicated the need to reprogram funds to meet its Cal .45 training requirements in FY 83.

The Committee recommends $4.1 million for all types of Cal .45 ammunition, an increase of $2.4 million above the request.

CTG., CAL .50, ALL TYPES

The Administration requested $47.0 million for both war reserve and training in Cal .50 ammunition.

GAO has identified $3.7 million of Cal .50, API-T, to be in excess of the requirement. The Army concurs. The Committee recommends $43.3 million for all types of Cal .50 ammunition.

CTG., 20MM, ALL TYPES

The Administration requested $16.4 million for production of approximately 4.2 million rounds of 20mm ammunition.

GAO has identified $.4 million 20mm, Cobra, and $2.9 million of 20mm, Vulcan, to be in excess of the requirement. The Army concurs.

The Committee recommends $13.1 million for all types of 20mm ammunition.

CTG., 40MM (CONVENTIONAL) ALL TYPES

The Administration requested $1.8 million for 40mm conventional ammunition used with small arms.

The Army identified a 40mm training shortfall of 140,000 rounds valued at $2.2 million.

The Committee recommends $4.0 million for 40mm conventional ammunition, an increase of $2.2 million above the request.

CTG., 60MM, LWCMS

The Administration requested $20.2 million in support of 60mm mortar requirements.

Based on an Army decision to limit distribution of the LWCMS, the request is now in excess of requirements.

The Committee deleted the request.

CTG., 4.2″, ALL TYPES

The Administration requested $77.2 million to meet training and war reserve requirements for the 4.2″ mortar.

Based on the Army decision to limit distribution of the LWCMS, and to continue issue of the 4.2″ mortar, the request is insufficient to meet new war reserve requirements.

The Committee recommends $97.4 million for 4.2″ ammunition, an increase of $20.2 million above the request.

CTG., 105MM (APFSDS-T/TP), ALL TYPES

The Administration requested $123.8 million for the production of all types of 105mm Armor Piercing Fin-Stabilized Discarding Sabot-Tracer and Target Practice tank ammunition.

The Army's annual training requirement for DS-TP tank ammunition is estimated at approximately 300,000 rounds. The request provides for only 173,000 rounds. In addition, the Army also identified a shortfall of 107,000 rounds of 105mm TP-T ammunition.

The Committee approved an increase of $24.7 million in DS-TP ammunition, and $21.7 million in TP-T ammunition to more fully meet the Army's tank training requirements. The Committee recommends a total of $170.2 million for 105mm APFSDS-T/TP ammunition of all types, an increase of $46.4 million above the request.

PROJ., 155MM, HE COPPERHEAD

The Administration requested $75.0 million for procurement of 1,415 Copperhead projectiles.

Copperhead is a common launched guided projectile which can be fired from any 155mm artillery. Combined with a laser designator, it is designed to achieve a high single-shot probability of kill on the battlefield.

Due to uncertainties in system reliability, and its affordability within the Army's ammunition program, the Congress denied procurement funds in FY83, providing only $15 million to terminate the program. This action was, in large part, based on the Army's own decision to drop Copperhead from its FY84-88 program.

After considerable effort to improve reliability and to stabilize costs, the Army eventually returned Copperhead to the FY84 program. Even so, the inability to efficiently execute the FY82 program and continued uncertainty about long-term affordability led the Army to an internal decision in March, 1983, to terminate the program after completion of the FY82 contract. The Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Army later reversed that decision and now support the program.

Even with the limited quantities now programmed Copperhead will bring a unique and new dimension to artillery. However, the administration has yet to demonstrate that the Army can truly afford this system given the annual recurring constraints on ammunition procurement, and the resultant inefficiencies which continue to plague ammunition production. It is the Committee's view that expansion of the Copperhead program during the next several years would only increase the probability that training and war reserve requirements for the majority of ammunition items will not be met.

The Committee deleted the request, and recommends termination of this program.

155MM CHEMICAL PROJECTILE (GB-2)

The Administration requested $18.1 million for the procurement of 18,000 155mm binary chemical projectiles in FY 1984. These munitions are comprised of two relatively non-lethal chemical agents which are permitted to combine to form a toxic chemical agent only after the shell has been fired. As a result, these binary munitions offer significantly improved safety, handling and transportability qualities when compared with existing unitary chemical artillery weapons.

The Committee has for several years expressed increasing concern about the magnitude of the threat posed to United States' and allied armed forces and civilian personnel by the Soviet Union's chemical warfare capabilities. Such concern has grown as evidence mounts that the USSR's potential for this particularly heinous form of warfare is currently being exploited to advance its own aggressive purposes and that of its proxies.

By contrast, the United States has, of course, completely refrained from the use of these weapons. What is more, since 1969, the U.S. has adhered to a unilateral moratorium on the production of chemical agents and munitions. Consequently, the nation today relies for its ability to deter the use against it of chemical weapons upon a stockpile of chemical munitions and agents that were manufactured at least fourteen years ago; indeed, most of the U.S. chemical deterrent is far older.

Additionally, a combination of factors has rendered an ever larger proportion of that stockpile functionally useless. Much of the total percentage of the U.S. retaliatory chemical inventory is made up of tons of agent stored in bulk form. A further significant proportion of the stockpile is in weapons either for which launchers are no longer operationally deployed or whose use in war would virtually condemn to certain death the servicemen charged with their employment.

Uncertainties also exist about the remaining, nominally usable chemical systems in the stockpile. The Committee is aware of and applauds the ongoing effort by the Department of Defense to assess the condition of existing unitary artillery shells with respect to their safety, reliability and operational effectiveness. Preliminary results suggest that the U.S. chemical stockpile will not—in the immediate future, at least—be further, unilaterally reduced due to additional deterioration of the present, "serviceable" retaliatory inventory. How long this situation can be maintained is unclear at this time.

Since 1975, the United States has attempted to secure Soviet agreement to a comprehensive, verifiable and global ban on chemical weapons production and stockpiling. To date, the Soviet Union has not shown appreciable willingness to negotiate terms that would ensure the verifiability and integrity of a chemical accord. It is not unreasonable to conclude that Soviet satisfaction with the status quo is contributing to this arms control stalemate. After all, under it, use by them of chemical weapons can be continued with impunity, notwithstanding solemn international accords intended to prevent such use. Perpetuation of the status quo also ensures that the United States does nothing to eliminate the disparity which presently exists in U.S. and Soviet chemical warfare capabilities.

In February 1983, the United States tabled a dramatic new initiative relating to a verifiable chemical warfare ban in the Conference on Disarmament at Geneva. The Committee expresses its strong support for this initiative and its hope that the manifest desire of all civilized nations to see such a global ban adopted will permit its speedy implementation. It must be noted, however, that—absent a positive incentive to Soviet cooperation—past experience gives little cause for optimism about an early accord.

It is in light of these various considerations that the Committee makes its recommendations with respect to the funds requested for chemical preparedness. Substantial evidence of on-going Soviet use of chemical weapons, the relative inability of the United States to retaliate effectively in-kind to chemical attack and the need to provide a meaningful inducement to the Soviet Union to negotiate earnestly prompt the Committee to recommended the following:

(1) The authorization of $695.2 million for research and development, procurement, military construction and related activities associated upgrading the U.S. chemical *protective* posture;

(2) The authorization of $65.8 million required for research and support of chemical demilitarization activities. This amount excludes $10.2 million sought in connection with demilitarization-related military construction which was deferred without prejudice due to budgetary constraints;

(3) Conditional authorization of the $112.5 million requested for procurement of BIGEYE bomb-related production equipment and $18.1 million to initiate production of the binary 155mm artillery shell. The Committee recommends adoption of statutory language which constrains such production to the manufacturing only of components for the binary projectile.

Final assembly of this shell would be proscribed under the Committee's language until October 1, 1985.

Furthermore, final assembly of these components into an operational weapon could only occur after that date if the President certifies that such action is essential to the national interest in light of, among other things, circumstances pertaining to the status of chemical arms control negotiations; and

(4) The deferral, consistent with the Administration's revised request, of all production funds for the BIGEYE binary bomb. This deferral is made without prejudice in view of difficulties encountered to date in the development of this weapon.

The Committee recommends the addition of $4.7 million to permit an intensified research and development effort necessary to permit the earliest possible initiation of procurement of this system should a decision be made next year to proceed with full or component production. The Committee's actions with respect to the BIGEYE are discussed further in the Navy and Air Force Other Procurement sections of this report.

The Committee believes that these recommendations, taken in the aggregate, represent a highly important and balanced means of responding to the serious and potentially dangerous circumstances now prevailing and described above. It believes that the statutory language recommended in this bill, coupled with the funding contained therein, offers the best hope of bringing about changes in the present situation whereby the renewed production of chemical munitions can be foregone.

It should be noted that the Committee language affords ample time for constructive negotiations before any presidential certification on the need for final assembly of these weapons would be in order. It is the Committee's hope that the linkage of a period for negotiations with the creation of a realistic capacity to restore the American chemical retaliatory stockpile will establish a strong incentive for the Soviet Union to reach a sound and verifiable chemical warfare ban.

CHEMICAL DETERRENT PROGRAM [1]

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	Fiscal year—		Fiscal year 1984		Recommendation
	1983 actual	1984 request	Revised request	Change	
Protective measures:					
RDT&E	$221	$334.9	$334.9	(0)	$334.9
O&M	73	146.7	146.7	(0)	146.7
Procurement	94	97.7	97.7	(0)	97.7
War reserve stocks	76	85.0	85.0	(0)	85.0
Total	464	664.3	664.3		664.3
Retaliatory:					
RDT&E	18	28.7	33.4	(+$4.7)	33.4
O&M	18	7.4	7.4	(0)	7.4
Procurement of production capability	0	96.5	112.5	(+16.0)	112.5
Procurement of munitions	0	61.3	18.1	(−43.2)	18.1
Total	36	193.9	171.4		171.4

CHEMICAL DETERRENT PROGRAM [1]—Continued

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	Fiscal year—		Fiscal year 1984		Recommendation
	1983 actual	1984 request	Revised request	Change	
Demilitarization:					
RDT&E	13	11.3	11.3	(0)	11.3
O&M	61	54.5	54.5	(0)	54.5
Total	74	65.8	65.8		65.8
Grand total	574	924.0	901.5		901.5

[1] Excludes $18 million in MILCON in fiscal year 1983, and $30.9 million recommended for authorization in MILCON for protective measures in fiscal year 1984. An additional $10.2 million requested in MILCON for demilitarization purposes in fiscal year 1984 was not funded (see title II).

155MM NUCLEAR PROJECTILE

The Administration requested a classified amount to initiate procurement of the 155mm nuclear projectile in its Fiscal Year 1984 request.

The 155mm nuclear projectile (W-82) will replace the aging 155mm projectile currently in the U.S. tactical nuclear inventory. The W-82 will represent a significant enhancement of America's tactical nuclear deterrent capabilities due to a substantial improvement in safety, and supportability and quantum enhancements in such military significant areas as range, accuracy and targeting flexibility over the existing, deployed 155mm nuclear inventory.

The Committee strongly supports the 155mm nuclear modernization program. The questionable effectiveness of the current 155mm nuclear rounds and the fact that the bulk of NATO's artillery tubes are increasingly comprised of 155mm weapon systems makes the introduction of this shell an urgent NATO priority.

The Committee has been advised, however, that, due to Congressional action on this program in FY 1983, the actual requirement in FY 1984 is significantly lower than that requested. Consequently, the Committee recommends a reduction of $50 million without prejudice in the 155mm nuclear artillery shell procurement account. It is the Committee's understanding that this reduction may be made without further, adverse impact to this important program.

GRENADES, ALL TYPES

The Administration requested $16.5 million for procurement of 2.9 million hand grenades of all types.

GAO identified $6.4 million to be in excess of requirements due to production backlogs. The Army concurs.

The Committee recommends $10.1 million for hand grenades of all types.

MILITARY EXPLOSIVES AND PROPELLANTS

The Committee has been advised of the preliminary results of a study conducted by the Army in response to a provision of the Fiscal Year 1983 Continuing Resolution. According to this information the military services are facing an extremely large deficit in military explosives and rocket propellants in the coming decade. This shortfall is primarily a result of the requirement for future solid rocket propellants, which use HMX as the propellant base, for MX, Trident II, and other systems.

The Committee is further advised that the Army has developed a proposal to address this shortfall which will involve the expenditure of fiscal year 1983 and 1984 funds and significant outlays during the next five years. The Committee considers this issue to be of the highest priority and directs that, once the study has been approved and provided to the Congress, the Army proceed expeditiously to implement those actions necessary to begin to insure that sufficient military explosives and propellants will be available when needed. The Committee recognizes that, while the Army is the executive agent for the production of military explosives and propellants, all of the Sevices benefit; therefore all of the Services are expected to provide resources to implement this study once implementation is begun. The Committee further expects the Services to make resources available from fiscal year 1983 and 1984 funds appropriated for the production of ammunition, missiles, and other munitions in order to support implementation.

ARMY OTHER PROCUREMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1984 ARMY OTHER PROCUREMENT ACCOUNT

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Program	Fiscal year 1984 request		Change from request		Committee recommendation	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Tactical and support vehicles		$1,148.1				$1,148.1
Communications and electronics equipment		2,781.2		–$353.3		2,427.9
Items less than $900,000		(9.2)		(–3.3)		(6.2)
General reduction				(–350.0)		(–350.0)
Other support equipment		1,433.6		–159.4		1,274.2
Landing craft	4	(25.7)	–1	(–6.4)	3	(19.3)
Railway car, flat	174	(17.7)		(–3.0)	174	(14.7)
General reduction				(–150.0)		(–150.0)
Inflation adjustment				–92.0		–92.0
Total, other procurement, Army		5,362.9		–604.7		4,758.2

The Administration requested $5,632.900 million for miscellaneous procurement items not covered in other accounts. Corresponding amounts for this same program appropriated for fiscal year 1983 was $4,108.300 million.

The Committee believes that growth in this program is excessive and has therefore reduced two accounts—$350.000 million in the communications and electronics equipment account and $150.000 million in the other support equipment account. The Committee requests that the Army provide a detailed line item accounting of how these reductions will be allocated before expending any funds for other procurement. In allocating the reduction the Army should consider deferring those items which might be readily available from commercial sources should there be an outbreak of hostilities. The Committee directs that the program to acquire new tactical radios (SINCGARS) is to be protected when allocating this reduction to the various line items.

9 MILLIMETER HANDGUN

The Administration included procurement funds in the accounts of all Services to begin the acquisition of a new 9 millimeter handgun to replace all existing military sidearms. The total cost of this effort over the five year defense program is more than $100 million not including the cost of ammunition.

Given competing procurement demands, the Committee does not support starting a new program of this magnitude at this time. The procurement funds requested by all Services for the 9 millimeter handgun are denied.

LANDING CRAFT, UTILITY

The Administration requested $25.7 million for procurement of four Landing Craft, Utility (LCU's) for the Army in fiscal year 1984.

The Landing Craft, Utility program provides replacement of overage and unserviceable landing craft used in ship-to-shore cargo movement operations.

While the Army has an overage inventory and inadequate numbers of LCU's, overall budget constraints necessitate a $6.4 million reduction in this program.

The Committee, therefore, recommends authorization of $19.3 million for three Landing Craft, Utility.

FLAT RAILWAY CAR

The Administration requested $17.7 million for procurement of Flat Railway Cars for the Army in fiscal year 1984.

The Flat Railway Car program provides for the continuation of the acquisition of 140-ton railcars to replace overage 100-ton flatcars. These railcars are to be used in the transport of heavy weapon systems and equipment including M-1 tanks and ammunition containers.

The Committee recommends authorization of $14.7 million for procurement of Flat Railway Cars. The modest reduction of $3.0 million was necessitated by budget constraints.

WARTIME HOST NATION SUPPORT

The Administration requested $23.9 million in Other Procurement for the Army and $4.6 million in Other Procurement for the Air Force for the Wartime Host Nation Support (WHNS) program in fiscal year 1984. In addition to these amounts, the Procurement account of the Army includes $1.1 million and the Operations and Maintenance account includes requests of $8.1 million for the Army and $2.5 million for the Air Force for the WHNS program.

On April 15, 1982, the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) signed a WHNS agreement that creates new Reserve units in the FRG Armed Forces—totalling approximately 93,000 personnel—which, upon mobilization, would be solely dedicated to the wartime logistics support of U.S. combat forces in Europe. The United States and the FRG will share the total costs of the program equally. The funds requested by the Administration for the WHNS program will meet the U.S. share of the total costs in fiscal year 1984.

This program is a major breakthrough because, for the first time, a NATO ally has agreed to pay a portion of the support costs of U.S. combat units. Traditionally, support has been considered a national responsibility with each country expected to shoulder its own logistics burden. Moreover, the U.S.-FRG WHNS program is extremely cost-effective. The support by 93,000 German Reservists will cost the United States only about one-tenth of what it would cost to provide the same capability with U.S. Reserves.

The Committee recommends authorization in the Other Procurement account of $23.9 million for the Army and $4.6 million for the Air Force for the Wartime Host Nation Support program.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

FISCAL YEAR 1984 ARMY NATIONAL GUARD PROCUREMENT ACCOUNT

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Program	Fiscal year 1984 request		Change from request		Committee recommendation	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Miscellaneous equipment				+$100.0		$100.0

Last year the Congress authorized $200 million to be used by the National Guard and Reserve forces for miscellaneous equipment requirements. The priority for spending these funds was left to the chief of each reserve component subject to the filing of a report with the appropriate committees of the Congress. This approach appears to have worked well and the Committee believes that the effort should be extended for fiscal year 1984.

Accordingly, the Committee has added $100 million for the Army National Guard and $25 million for the Air National Guard for fiscal year 1984. The Committee expects to be advised in writing as to how these funds will be spent at least 30 days before any funds are obligated.

NAVY AIRCRAFT

FISCAL YEAR 1984 NAVY AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT ACCOUNT

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Program	Fiscal year 1984 request		Change from request		Committee recommendation	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Combat aircraft:						
A-6E (attack) Intruder	6	($213.7)	−6	(−$100.4)	0	($113.3)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−8.3)				(−8.3)
Net		205.4		−100.4		105.0
A-6E (attack) Intruder advance procurement (CY)		11.0		−11.0		0
EA-6B (electronic warfare) Prowler	6	(399.6)	+2	(+53.1)	8	(452.7)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−17.6)				(−17.6)
Net		382.0		+53.1		435.1
EA-6B (electronic warfare) Prowler advance procurement (CY)		17.6		+6.0		23.6
AV-8B (V/STOL)	32	(871.7)	−5	(−95.0)	27	(776.7)
Less advance procurement (CY)		(−61.6)				(−61.6)
Net		810.1		−95.0		715.1
AV-8B (V/STOL) advance procurement (CY)		98.4				98.4
F-18 (fighter) Hornet (MYP)	84	(2,362.2)		(−15.1)	84	(2,347.1)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−211.3)				(−211.3)
Net		2,150.9		−15.1		2,135.8
F-18 (fighter) Hornet (MYP) advance procurement (CY)		382.7		−87.2		295.5
F-14A (fighter) Tomcat	24	(1,088.9)	−3	(−94.1)	21	(994.8)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−202.4)				(−202.4)
Net		886.5		−94.1		792.4
F-14A (fighter) Tomcat advance procurement (CY)		178.8				178.8
CH-53E (helicopter) Super Stallion (MP)	11	(224.7)		(−10.0)	11	(214.7)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−2.9)				(−2.9)
Net		221.8		−10.0		211.8
CH-53E (helicopter) Super Stallion (MYP) advance procurement (CY)		7.3				7.3
AH-1T (helicopter) Sea Cobra advance procurement (CY)		17.8				17.8
SH-60B (ASW helicopter) Seahawk	21	(548.9)	+3	(+37.0)	24	(585.9)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−102.0)				(−102.0)
Net		446.9		+37.0		483.9

Program	Fiscal year 1984 request		Change from request		Committee recommendation	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
SH-60B (ASW helicopter) Seahawk advance procurement (CY)		58.8				58.8
P-3C (patrol) Orion	5	(263.9)			5	(263.9)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−48.8)				(−48.8)
Net		215.1				215.1
P-3C (patrol) Orion advance procurement (CY)		67.7				67.7
EP-3	2	(101.7)			2	(101.7)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−24.6)				(−24.6)
Net		77.1				77.1
EP-3 advance procurement (CY)		12.4				12.4
E-2C (early warning) Hawkeye	6	(330.9)		(−5.0)	6	(325.9)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−21.3)				(−21.3)
Net		309.6		−5.0		304.6
E-2C (early warning) Hawkeye advance procurement (CY)		25.6				25.6
SH-2F (ASW helicopter) Seasprite	12	(123.2)	−6	(−65.1)	6	(58.1)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−13.4)				(−13.4)
Net		109.8		−65.1		44.7
SH-2F (ASW helicopter) Seasprite advance procurement (CY)		6.6		−6.6		0
Total, combat aircraft		6,699.9		−393.4		6,306.5
Airlift aircraft:						
C-2 (MYP)	8	(187.5)	−2	(−20.0)	6	(167.5)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−21.8)				(21.8)
Net		165.7		−20.0		145.7
C-2 (MYP) advance procurement (CY)		37.5				37.5
Total, airlift aircraft		203.2		−20.0		183.2
Trainer aircraft:						
T-34C	38	40.6	−38	−40.6	0	0
Adversary craft	4	29.1			4	29.1
VTXTS (FCLP) advance procurement		4.9				4.9
TH-57	21	31.4			21	31.4
Total, trainer aircraft		105.9		−40.6		65.4
Other aircraft:						
KC-130R (tanker) Hercules		15.7				15.7
ECX advance procurement (CY)		107.7				107.7
FEWSG	1	26.4			1	26.4
Total, other aircraft		149.8				149.8
Modification of aircraft:						
A-3 series		4.0				4.0
A-4 series		14.8				14.8
A-6 series		149.5				149.5
EA-6 series		80.9				80.9
A-7 series		138.5				138.5
AV-8A		7.1				7.1
F-4 series		18.4				18.4
RF-4 series		9.0				9.0
F-14A		170.4				170.4
F-8 series		.2				.2
F-5 series		1.7				1.7

Program	Fiscal year 1984 request		Change from request		Committee recommendation	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
OV-10A		8.7				8.7
F-18 mods		30.9				30.9
H-46 series		117.6				117.6
H-53 series		23.7				23.7
H-1 series		40.0				40.0
H-2 series		12.1		−1.0		11.1
H-3 series		58.7		−3.4		55.3
EP-3 series		12.0				12.0
P-3 series		159.0		−9.6		149.4
S-3		39.7		−2.6		37.1
US-3A COD		1.1				1.1
E-2 series		63.7				63.7
T-38		.5				.5
T-34		1.1				1.1
T-44		.1				.1
T-39		2.5				2.5
TH-57		2.0				2.0
T-2		.5				.5
C9B series		2.0				2.0
C-1A		.1				.1
C-2A		1.1				1.1
UC-12B		.3				.3
EC-130 series		12.4				12.4
C-130 series		23.1				23.1
FEWSO		31.4				31.4
C-131 series		2.7				2.7
Various		8.0				8.0
Powerplant changes		12.0				12.0
Misc flt safety/oper necessity changes		6.0				6.0
Common ECM equipment		149.4				149.4
Common avionics changes		13.3				13.3
General reduction				−30.0		−30.0
Total modification of aircraft		1,430.3		−46.6		1,383.7
Spares and repair parts		2,139.6		−55.3		2,084.3
A-6E		(15.9)		(−15.9)		(0)
EA-6B		(42.7)		(+14.3)		(57.0)
AV-8B		(139.1)		(−21.7)		(117.4)
F-14		(84.3)		(−10.5)		(73.8)
C-2		(23.1)		(−5.7)		(17.4)
General reduction				(−15.8)		(−15.8)
Aircraft support equipment and facilities:						
Common ground equipment		328.2		−15.0		313.2
Aircraft industrial facilities		26.0				26.0
War consumables		10.1				10.1
Other production charges		34.3				34.3
Total, aircraft support equipment and facilities		398.6		−15.0		383.6
Inflation adjustment				−99.0		−99.0
Total, aircraft procurement, Navy		11,127.3		−669.9		10,457.4

NAVY AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION RATES

One year ago, in the report accompanying the fiscal year 1983 Defense Authorization bill, the Committee expressed concern over the growing number of Navy aircraft production lines. At that time there were 13 lines. In the fiscal year 1984 request there are 16

Navy aircraft procurement lines and for fiscal year 1985 the Navy projects the number will grow to 20.

In a constrained budgetary environment this increase in procurement lines can be accomplished only by reducing stable production rates (e.g. F-14) or by deferring production rate increases for newer aircraft (e.g. F/A-18, SH-60B). Both of these approaches result in higher unit costs and slower deliveries of new aircraft to the fleet. The production rate of the F-14, for example, has been reduced from 30 aircraft in fiscal year 1982 to 24 aircraft in fiscal year 1984. The flyaway unit cost for the aircraft increased during that period more than 25 percent. And the F/A-18, which two years ago was expected to reach a production rate of 108 aircraft per year in fiscal year 1984, is now planned for 84 aircraft in fiscal year 1984—the same number of aircraft procured in fiscal year 1983. By deferring the production rate buildup, economies anticipated with high rate production are lost and program costs grow.

The combination of stretched out production schedules and higher unit costs spread across a steadily growing number of procurement lines results in the diversion of resources from other vital programs. Of particular concern to the Committee is the prospect of having to forgo vitally needed improvements in front line aircraft as a result of the Navy's current aircraft procurement practices. For example, the VFMX program, which was to develop a replacement aircraft for both the F-14 and A-6E, no longer appears in the Navy budget. And vitally needed improvements in the F-14 powerplant and avionics suite may have to be further postponed.

At the current rates of aircraft procurement and modernization the Navy will enter the decade of the 1990's procuring 1960's-technology aircraft. There will be no VFMX—instead there may be only an analog F-14 and an A-6E of questionable survivability that requires 55 maintenance manhours for every hour of flight.

The Committee believes the Navy should structure its aircraft procurement plan to reduce the growing number of existing production lines. Aircraft should be procured to fill out force structure and meet reasonable attrition requirements so that resources may then be diverted to increase other production lines to efficient rates and to fund the development of essential modernization programs. A production line may be closed down completely following the buy-out of attrition requirements (if no further procurement is anticipated) or production tooling may be stored for a subsequent restart of the line.

This year the Committee has recommended that the A-6E production line be suspended and EA-6B production be increased. (See A-6E and EA-6B in this section.) The Committee has also recommended an extension of the Navy's planned suspension of the T-34 production line.

A-6E (Intruder) Medium Attack Aircraft

The Administration requested $205.4 million for the procurement of 6 A-6E aircraft in fiscal year 1984 and $11 million in advance procurement for 6 aircraft in fiscal year 1985.

The A-6E is an all-weather, carrier-based, medium attack aircraft. It will continue to be, for the remainder of this century, the workhorse of the carrier air wing. However, in order for the A-6E to remain both survivable and maintainable during this period, a substantial modernization program will be required. Although the full scope and details of such a program have not yet been identified the Committee supports the effort in principle.

Under the current budgetary constraints the Committee believes that the Navy cannot afford to fund this essential modernization program while at the same time procuring A-6E's at the very inefficient production rate of 6 aircraft per year. The Committee therefore recommends that production of the A-6E be suspended for a period of five years and that the Navy proceed with the definition of a comprehensive plan to enhance the capability, survivability and maintainability of the aircraft.

This recommendation should not adversely impact force structure. The 30 A-6E's which will not be procured during this 5 year period may be offset by the remaining 32 A-6E's held in storage at Davis-Montham Air Force Base. These are older aircraft which had been intended for conversion to KA-6D tankers but may instead be upgraded to the current A-6E attack configuration. These aircraft will then be capable of performing both the attack mission as well as the tanker mission (when configured with an aerial refueling store).

Should additional A-6E's be required for carrier operations during this five year period the Navy has the option of deploying Marine A-6E squadrons.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $105.0 million to be distributed as follows: $14 million for costs associated with the suspension of the production line and $91.0 million for the procurement of support equipment for the existing inventory of A-6E aircraft. The Committee recommends that no funds be authorized for A-6E advance procurement. This represents a net reduction of $111.4 million from the Administration's request.

EA-6B (PROWLER) ELECTRONIC COUNTERMEASURES AIRCRAFT

The Administration requested $382.0 million for the procurement of 6 EA-6B aircraft in fiscal year 1984 and $17.6 million in advance procurement for 6 aircraft in fiscal year 1985. The EA-6B is a carrier-based, electronic jamming aircraft designed to protect strike aircraft through electronic countermeasures.

The Navy currently has only enough EA-6B aircraft to equip 9 of its 12 carrier air wings, and the Marine Corps has only 15 of its 18 aircraft allowance. Compounding this shortfall is the fact that while 6 EA-6B aircraft were procured last year, 5 others were lost in accidents.

The Committee recognizes the vital mission performed by the EA-6B in protecting strike aircraft as well as surface units and encourages the Navy to make every reasonable effort to maintain a higher production rate until force structure requirements are met.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $435.1 million for the procurement of 8 EA-6B aircraft in fiscal year 1984 and $23.6 million in advance procurement for 8 aircraft in fiscal year

1985. By procuring two additional aircraft in fiscal year 1984 the average unit cost is reduced by more than $10 million per aircraft.

AV-8B HARRIER V/STOL ATTACK AIRCRAFT

The Administration requested $810.1 million for the procurement of 32 AV-8B aircraft in fiscal year 1984 and $98.4 million in advance procurement for 48 aircraft in fiscal year 1985. The AV-8B Harrier is a vertical take-off-and-land (VTOL) attack aircraft which will replace the AV-8A in the Marine Corps inventory.

In 1983 the Navy negotiated an agreement with the AV-8B manufacturer for the procurement of a minimum of 48 aircraft in fiscal years 1983 and 1984. The Administration has requested a total of 53 AV-8B aircraft in fiscal years 1983 and 1984 (21 aircraft in 1983 and 32 aircraft in 1984). This represents 5 aircraft in excess of the minimum negotiated in the 1983 agreement.

For budgetary considerations the Committee recommends that 5 AV-8B aircraft requested in fiscal year 1984 be deleted. The Committee recommends an authorization of $715.1 million to procure 27 AV-8B aircraft in fiscal year 1984 and $98.4 million to procure 48 aircraft in fiscal year 1985. This represents a total reduction of $95.0 million from the Administration's request.

This recommendation is based solely on congressionally mandated budget reductions and is made without prejudice.

F/A-18 (HORNET) FIGHTER/ATTACK AIRCRAFT

The Administration requested $2,150.9 million for the procurement of 84 F/A-18 aircraft in fiscal year 1984 and $382.7 million in advance procurement funds for 92 aircraft in fiscal year 1985. The request included a proposal to procure the F/A-18's engines on a multi-year contract.

The F/A-18 Hornet is a high performance, carrier-based aircraft designed to perform both fighter and attack missions.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $2,135.8 million for the procurement of 84 F/A-18's in fiscal year 1984 and $295.5 million in advance procurement for 84 aircraft in fiscal year 1985. The reduction in advance procurement funds is consistent with the Navy's latest projection for fiscal year 1985 procurement. This represents a net reduction of $102.3 million from the Administration's request and deletes the funding requested to initiate a multi-year procurement contract for the aircraft's engines. This reduction is based on budgetary considerations and is made without prejudice.

Should the Navy successfully negotiate a multi-year contract for the aircraft's engines which provides a significant savings when compared with annual funding, and which can be performed within authorized funding levels, the Committee will reconsider its recommendation on multi-year contracting. The Navy is encouraged to pursue such a contract and, if successful, to submit a negotiated proposal to the Congress for further consideration.

The Navy has proposed to begin equipping the Naval Air Reserve with F/A-18 aircraft in 1984. The Secretary of Defense, in his posture statement before the Committee, stated that this effort was to begin in the late 1980's.

The Committee strongly supports the modernization of the Naval Reserve. In order for these units to make a meaningful contribution to the readiness posture of Naval aviation they must be equipped with aircraft capable of deploying aboard aircraft carriers. The Naval Reserve light attack squadrons designated to receive F/A-18's are currently equipped with A-7B aircraft which are not compatible with the aviation support equipment aboard and any of the Navy's carriers.

While the Committee encourages the Navy to proceed with the modernization of these and other Naval Air Reserve units, it does not support the introduction of the F/A-18 into the Reserves at this time. The Committee believes that the benefits of enhanced capability, greater survivability and reduced maintenance requirements associated with the F/A-18 should proceed first to the active forces.

In the meantime the Committee recommends the Navy proceed with the modernization of Reserve A-7B squadrons by equipping them with A-7E's which become available as the F/A-18 enters the light attack inventory.

F-14 (TOMCAT) FIGHTER AIRCRAFT

The Administration requested $886.5 million for the procurement of 24 F-14 aircraft in fiscal year 1984 and $178.8 million in advance procurement for 24 aircraft in fiscal year 1985.

The F-14 Tomcat is a two-place, variable geometry, fleet defense fighter. With its long-range Phoenix missiles, the F-14 is capable of protecting the fleet from the threat posed by Soviet Backfire bombers.

As a result of Congressionally mandated budgetary reductions the Committee is compelled to recommend a reduction in the procurement of this very capable aircraft. The Committee recommends an authorization of $792.4 million for the procurement of 21 F-14 aircraft in fiscal year 1984. This represents a reduction of $94.1 million from the Administration's request. The Committee recommends approval of the request for $178.8 million in advance procurement.

CH-53E SEA STALLION

The Administration requested $221.8 million for the procurement of 11 CH-53E helicopters in fiscal year 1984 and $7.3 million in advance procurement for fiscal year 1985.

The CH-53E is a shipboard compatible, heavy transport helicopter configured for both Marine and Navy missions.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $211.8 million for the procurement of 11 CH-53 helicopters in fiscal year 1984. This represents a reduction of $10 million from the Administration's request.

AH-1T SEA COBRA

The Administration requested $17.8 million in advance procurement for 22 AH-1T helicopters for the Marine Corps.

The AH-1T is a helicopter gun ship employed for escorting and protecting troop assault helicopters, landing zone preparation prior to the arrival of assault helicopters, landing zone fire suppression during the assault phase, and fire support during ground escort operations. Equipped with the TOW anti-armor missile system, the AH-1T will also have an anti-armor mission.

The Committee recommends approval of the Administration's request.

SH-60B LAMPS-III ASW HELICOPTER (SEAHAWK)

The Administration requested $446.9 million for the procurement of 21 SH-60B ASW helicopters and $58.8 million for advance procurement for fiscal year 1985.

The SH-60B ASW helicopter is the air subsystem of the light airborne multipurpose system (LAMPS) MK-III weapon system. The LAMPS-III is a computer integrated ship/helicopter system optimized for antisubmarine warfare (ASW) but includes secondary missions of antiship surveillance and targeting (ASST), search and rescue (SAR), vertical replenishment (VERTREP), and naval gunfire support (NGFS). The SH-60B helicopter will carry sonobouys, MK-46 torpedoes, and electronic equipment for the processing and transmission of acoustic and electronic warfare data.

Last year the Administration requested funding for 48 helicopters, as originally urged by Congress in prior years. This high rate of procurement was to be sustained for a short period of time in order to reduce unit cost. This higher rate, however, would have resulted in the procurement of helicopters at a faster rate than was necessary to fill emerging ship requirements. Because of last year's budget constraints and the fact that more aircraft would be delivered than would be needed, the request was reduced to 27 helicopters. As a result, the final procurement rate did meet military requirements, but it resulted in higher unit costs.

The Committee strongly endorses the LAMPS-III helicopter and believes that the current procurement of 21 helicopters, while sufficient for the currently designated ships, is inadequate. Adding helicopters to the procurement not only lowers the unit cost of each aircraft, but it also provides for greater flexibility in deployment and a more rapid introduction of the LAMPS-III system to the fleet.

The Committee recommends authorization of $483.9 million for the procurement of 24 SH-60B helicopters in fiscal year 1984 and $58.8 million for advance procurement. This increase provides for three additional helicopters in fiscal year 1984.

EP-3

The Administration requested $77.1 million for the procurement of 2 EP-3 aircraft in fiscal year 1984 and $12.4 million in advance procurement for 3 aircraft in fiscal year 1985.

The EP-3 is a reconnaissance aircraft which will provide real time electronic warfare and communications intelligence in support of the battle group commander. The EP-3 is a basic P-3 aircraft equipped with sophisticated electronic communications monitoring equipment.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $77.1 million for the procurement of 2 EP-3 aircraft in fiscal year 1984 and $12.4 million in advance procurement funds for 3 EP-3 aircraft in fiscal year 1985.

E-2C HAWKEYE

The Administration requested $309.6 million for the procurement of 6 E-2C aircraft in fiscal year 1984 and $25.6 million in advance procurement for 6 aircraft in fiscal year 1985.

The E-2C is an all-weather, carrier based, airborne early warning, command and control aircraft. The E-2C extends the task force perimeter by providing early warning of approaching enemy surface units as well as aircraft. The Hawkeye can coordinate intercepts of incoming aircraft, provide strike and traffic control, radar surveillance, search and rescue assistance, communications relay and automatic tactical data exchange.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $304.6 million for the procurement of 6 E-2C Hawkeye aircraft. This is a total reduction of $5.0 from the Administration's request.

SH-2F LAMPS-I ASW HELICOPTER (SEASPRITE)

The Administration requested $109.8 million for the procurement of 12 SH-2F Seasprite ASW helicopters in fiscal year 1984 and $6.6 million for advance procurement of additional helicopters in fiscal year 1985.

The SH-2F, a two-place, twin-engine helicopter with a single main-lift rotor and anti-torque tail rotor, is the air sub-system of the LAMPS MK I weapons system. As such, it deploys aboard FF-1040 and FF-1052 class frigates in the primary role of anti-submarine warfare (ASW) and anti-ship surveillance and targeting (ASST). The SH-2F is primarily a reactionary vehicle that responds to submarine contacts gained by the ship from which it is deployed, other ships in the force, or other ASW aircraft. It has limited onboard capability to redetect, classify, and attack enemy submarines with the two MK-46 torpedoes. For most missions of any duration it carries only one torpedo. It has secondary missions of SAR, MEDEVAC and communications relay.

While the Committee endorsed the reopening of the SH-2F production line and endorsed prior year procurements, modernization and budgetary considerations have forced other options to be considered. The performance of the LAMPS-I is limited in terms of its capability to classify and attack enemy submarines, and its limitations are growing as the demonstrated capabilities of the threat increase annually. Moreover, the production of the SH-2F is already beginning to slow down as the planned termination date approaches in fiscal year 1985. In fact, the production rate has already been reduced by the Administration once to reach the level proposed this year. In view of the pressures being applied to the fiscal year 1984 budget by the Congressional budget process, the higher priority attached to deploying helicopters that are capable of answering the increasing threat, and the relatively modest loss in fleet capability represented by not procuring the last few aircraft of this procurement line, the Committee recommends that the

SH-2F program be reduced. Correspondence between the manufacturer and the Navy indicates that six helicopters can be built in fiscal year 1984 for $44.7 million. This reduction in price is possible because of overhead rate reductions and operating efficiencies due to other Defense business with the manufacturer.

The Committee was prepared to recommend authorization of $89.4 million for procurement of twelve helicopters. However, due to Congressionally mandated budget reductions, the Committee recommends authorization of $44.7 million for procurement of six SH-2F LAMPS-I ASW helicopters.

C-2 GREYHOUND

The Administration requested $165.7 million for the procurement of 8 C-2 aircraft on a multi-year contract. The C-2 is a twin engine turbo-prop aircraft designed to perform the rapid response, Carrier Onboard Delivery (COD) mission.

The Committee is compelled by budgetary constraints to recommend the reduction of 2 aircraft from the Administration's fiscal year 1984 request. The Committee recommends approval of multi-year funding beginning with 6 aircraft in fiscal year 1984, followed by 8 aircraft each year until fiscal year 1987 when 9 aircraft are to be procured.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $145.7 million for the procurement of 6 C-2 aircraft and $37.5 million for advanced procurement of 8 C-2 aircraft in fiscal year 1985. This represents a total reduction of $20 million from the Administration's request.

T-34C MENTOR

The Administration requested $40.6 million for the procurement of 38 T-34C aircraft. The T-34C is a single engine, turbo-prop powered, two-place, primary training aircraft. It will replace the aging T-34B and T-28 training aircraft which are approaching the end of their useful service lives.

Under the Navy's current plan the T-34 production line will be suspended for a minimum of nine months beginning in 1984. Following this interruption the Navy will procure 108 additional T-34's for delivery between fiscal year 1986 and fiscal year 1988.

The Committee recommends that the production line be suspended an additional year. Extending the suspension of the production line will not adversely impact the Navy's training requirements and will save $40.6 million in fiscal year 1984.

The Committee therefore recommends that the Administration's request for $40.6 million for the procurement of T-34C aircraft in fiscal year 1984 be deleted.

ADVERSARY AIRCRAFT

The Administration requested $29.1 million for the procurement of 4 Navy adversary aircraft. These aircraft are needed to replace the current F-5E adversary aircraft which reach the end of their service life in 1987.

The Committee strongly supports the use of dissimilar aircraft for air combat training. The benefits in combat readiness as well as aviation safety which derive from this training thoroughly justify the procurement of these aircraft.

The Committee recommends approval of the Administration's request.

TACAMO/EC-X

The Administration requested $88.9 million for research and development, and $107.7 million associated with initial procurement of the TACAMO/EC-X system in fiscal year 1984.

The objective of the TACAMO/EC-X program is to develop and make available for deployment a modern airframe, designated the EC-X, in a timeframe compatible with the scheduled retirement of the EC-130Q assets currently performing the TACAMO mission. The TACAMO system provides reliable, survivable and secure communications to deployed ballistic missile submarines. This system is also available to convey Emergency Action Messages to other U.S. strategic forces.

The Committee continues to believe that the Navy's program for modernizing its TACAMO fleet is both a critical national priority and a cost-effective solution to an increasingly severe problem of aircraft and system availability posed by the deployed TACAMO inventory. The full amounts requested for EC-X procurement and research and development is recommended for authorization.

The Committee acknowledges receipt of the report submitted by the Department of Defense pursuant to a request contained in the fiscal year 1983 DoD authorization conference report concerning alternatives available for modernizing the communications suite to be deployed aboard the EC-X aircraft.

The Committee agrees with the conclustion drawn in this report that a preplanned product improvement approach leading to a prompt, while incremental, modernization effort is a sensible means of significantly enhancing the communications capability and sustainability of the TACAMO aircraft and maximizing possible cost avoidances. The Navy is encouraged to provide funds within available resources in fiscal year 1984 to initiate such a preplanned product improvement program.

The Committee also directs the Navy to assess carefully its spares and support funding for the ECX-130Q aircraft now performing this critical command, control and communications activity. The Committee will be examining thoroughly the Navy's program for maintaining its present levels of assets and performed missions over the period prior to the introduction of the E-6 system. A reprogramming initiative would be considered should the Navy determine that its current funding levels will not support the necessary activities.

FLEET ELECTRONIC WARFARE AND SUPPORT GROUP (FEWSG)

The Administration requested $26.4 million for the procurement of one Fleet Electronic Warfare and Support Group (FEWSG) aircraft. The FEWSG aircraft is a used B-707/DC-8, four engine, transoceanic aircraft modified to incorporate FEWSG-peculiar electronic communications equipment. The aircraft is intended to provide the Commander, FEWSG, a platform from which to control simulated enemy forces during fleet exercizes.

The Committee recommends authorization of $26.4 million requested for the procurement of one FEWSG aircraft.

TACNAV MOD KITS FOR P-3 AIRCRAFT

The Administration requested $159 million for modification of P-3 maritime patrol aircraft. The Committee is recommending authorization of $149.4 million for this program. Of these funds, $23.6 million is already allocated for the Tactical Navigation modernization program.

The TACNAV modernization program provides the older P-3A/B aircraft with nearly the capability of a baseline P-3C by adding to the aircraft a tactical navigation computer, tactical display, Omega navigation and the vernier AQA-7 sensor. The localization performance and the ability of the modified aircraft to meet attack criteria and effectively deliver weapons are significantly improved. Since about one-third of the Navy's maritime patrol aircraft are assigned to Naval Reserve squadrons, these improvements are essential if the older Reserve P-3 aircraft are to maintain a significant combat capability to engage newer foreign submarines.

The Committee believes that the number of Naval Reserve P-3A/B aircraft scheduled to receive the Tactical Navigation modernization should be increased and that the program should be completed. The Administration's request of $23.6 million provides for modernization of 19 aircraft. An additional $21.1 million is sufficient to upgrade an additional 17 aircraft, for a total of 36 aircraft in fiscal year 1984, which will permit completion of this modernization program in fiscal year 1985.

The Committee directs the Navy to provide Tactical Navigation modernization kits to modify a total of 36 P-3A/B aircraft in fiscal year 1984, under existing funding constraints.

NAVY AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS

The Administration requested $2,139.6 million for the procurement of Navy aircraft spares and repair parts. The Committee recommends an authorization of $2,093.7 million, a reduction of $45.9 million. The Committee recommends the following adjustments to the Administration's request:

A-6E—The administration requested $15.9 million for A-6E initial spares in fiscal year 1984. The committee recommends that no funds be authorized for A-6E initial spares. This is consistent with the Committee's recommendation to suspend A-6E production.

ER-6B—The administration requested $42.7 million for EA-6B initial spares in fiscal year 1984. The committee recommends an authorization of $57.0 million, an increase of $14.3 million.

AV-8B—The administration requested $139.1 million for AV-8B initial spares in fiscal year 1984. The committee recommends an authorization of $117.4 million, a reduction of $21.7 million.

F-14—The administration requested $84.3 million for the procurement of F-14 initial spares in fiscal year 1984. The committee recommends an authorization of $73.8 million, a reduction of $10.5 million.

C–2—The administration requested an authorization of $23.1 million for the procurement of C–2 initial spares. The committee recommends an authorization of $17.4 million, a reduction of $5.7 million.

Undistributed reduction—The Committee recommends an undistributed reduction of $15.8 million from the Administration's request for initial spares for Navy aircraft.

OTHER REDUCTIONS

The Committee also recommends the following program changes. These are necessary due to the Congressional mandate to reduce the fiscal year 1984 Department of Defense Authorization request to a level that represents only five percent real growth over the fiscal year 1983 approved program. These reductions are without prejudice.

Program	Request	Change	Recommendation
Aircraft modifications:			
H–2 series	12.1	−1.0	11.1
H–3 series	58.7	−3.4	55.3
S–3 series	39.7	−2.6	37.1

NAVY WEAPONS

FISCAL YEAR 1984 NAVY WEAPONS PROCUREMENT ACCOUNT

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Program	Fiscal year 1984 request		Change from request		Committee recommendation	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Ballistic missiles:						
UGM-73A (C-3) Poseidon		$1.0				$1.0
UGM-96A (C-4) Trident I	52	(724.3)			52	(724.3)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−137.1)				(−137.1)
Net		587.2				587.2
Modification of missiles: UGM-73A (C-3) Poseidon mods		9.7				9.7
Support equipment and facilities:						
Spares and repair parts		1.8				1.8
Missile industrial facilities		3.5				3.5
Astronautics		11.8				11.8
Total, ballistic missiles		615.0				615.0
Strategic missiles:						
BGM-109 Tomahawk	124	(356.8)		(−$106.2)		(250.6)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−6.7)				(−6.7)
Net		350.1		−106.2		243.9
BGM-109 Tomahawk advance procurement (CY)		22.7				22.7
Tactical missiles:						
AIM/RIM-7 F/M Sparrow	695	153.7			695	153.7
AIM-9L/M Sidewinder	350	29.6			350	29.6
AIM-54A/C (Phoenix)	290	(345.2)	−50	(−40.0)	240	(305.2)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−24.4)				(−24.4)
Net		320.8		−40.0		280.8
AIM-54A/C (Phoenix) advance procurement (CY)		77.6		−41.0		36.6
AGM-84A Harpoon	330	294.3	−30	−20.0	300	274.3
AGM-88A Harm	230	192.9			230	192.9
Standard missiles (MYP)	1,190	595.7			1,190	595.7
RAM		13.4				13.4
Hellfire	219	17.1			219	17.1
Laser Maverick	165	45.2			165	45.2
Penguin			+5.0			5.0
Aerial targets		112.9				112.9
Other missile support		3.4				3.4
Modification of missiles:						
AIM/RIM-7E/F Sparrow mod		2.5				2.5
AIM-9 Sidewinder mod		29.7				29.7
AIM-54A/C Phoenix mod		7.6				7.6
AGM-84A Harpoon mod		14.4				14.4
Standard missiles mod		5.1				5.1
Support equipment and facilities:						
Spares and repair parts		87.7				87.7
Weapons industrial facilities		22.7				22.7

Program	Fiscal year 1984 request		Change from request		Committee recommendation	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Fleet satellite communications	1	115.1			1	115.1
Ordnance support equipment		14.7				14.7
Total, other missiles		2,528.9		−202.2		2,326.7
Torpedoes and related equipment:						
Torpedo MK-48	144	124.6			144	124.6
Torpedo MK-46 (MYP)	1,200	(253.6)			1,200	(253.6)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−35.5)				(−35.5)
Net		218.1				218.1
Torpedo MK-46 (MYP) advance procurement (CY)		29.9				29.9
MK-60 Captor	300	105.4			300	105.4
Mobile target MK-30	7	14.7		+2.9	7	17.6
Mobile target MK-30 (MYP) advance procurement (CY)		7.4		−7.4		0
MK-38 Mini mobile target	1,200	2.0			1,200	2.0
ASROC		17.3				17.3
Mod of torpedoes and related equipment:						
Mobile mine MK-67	242	21.3			242	21.3
Torpedo MK-46 mods		2.3				2.3
Torpedo MK-48 mods		78.5				78.5
Captor mods		7.2				7.2
Swimmer weapon system		2.5				2.5
Support equipment:						
Torpedo support equipment		24.4				24.4
ASW range support		23.5				23.5
Spares and repair parts		24.2				24.2
Total, torpedoes and related equipment		703.3		−4.5		698.8
Guns and gun mounts:						
MK-15 close in weapons system	42	126.7			42	126.7
5/54 cal. gun mount rotable pool	2	16.1			2	16.1
MK-75 76mm gun mount	3	11.1			3	11.1
MK-19/40mm machine gun	25	.9			25	.9
25mm gun mount	7	.7			7	.7
9mm handgun	1,100	.5			1,100	.5
Small arms and weapons		2.5				2.5
Modification of guns and gun mounts:						
CIWS mods		4.5				4.5
5"/54 gun mount mods		4.9				4.9
MK 75 76mm gun mount mods		3.7				3.7
Mods under $900,000		.5				.5
Support equipment:						
Gun support equipment		.6				.6
Spares and repair parts		8.7				8.7
Total, other weapons		181.4				181.4
Undistributed reduction against modifications				−16.5		−16.5
Inflation adjustment				−36.0		−36.0
Total, weapons procurement, Navy		4,028.6		−259.2		3,769.4

TRIDENT I MISSILE

The Administration requested $72.4 million for continued research and development, and $587.2 million for procurement of 52 Trident I missiles.

The Trident I missile can be launched from OHIO-class submarines or from backfitted Poseidon submarines. The program to retrofit 12 Poseidon submarines with a Trident I capability will be completed in FY 1983. The added range and improved accuracy of the Trident I missile enhance significantly the survivability and capability of the ships of the fleet ballistic missile submarine force. The Trident I missile is now at sea, as well, in the lead ship of the OHIO-class.

The FY 1984 request represents the final year in which the Trident I missiles will be procured as the Navy will initiate in FY 1985 its first funding associated with procurement of the Trident II (D-5) missile system. This program represents a change from previous projections and is consistent with current planning for the Trident II and for Trident submarine construction schedules noted elsewhere in this report. A total of 60 fewer Trident I missiles are being procured as a result of this programmatic change causing a slight increase in unit cost.

The Committee notes that, as a result of congressional approval of a recommendation of the Department of Defense in connection with consideration of the FY 1983 budget, the MK-500 "Evader" maneuvering reentry vehicle program associated with the Trident I missile, has been terminated. As is indicated in the discussion of the Trident II missile program, which appears in the Navy research and development section of this report, the Committee believes that Soviet anti-ballistic missile activities, the emphasis placed by the President's Commission on Strategic Forces upon aids to effective ballistic missile penetration, and the sunk investment in MK-500 technology require an ongoing effort in the development of maneuvering reentry vehicle and the preservation of a U.S. option to deploy such a capability aboard the D-5 missile.

The Committee recommends authorization of the full request for Trident I missile procurement.

BGM-109 TOMAHAWK MISSILE

The Administration requested $135.69 million for continued research and development, and $456.9 million for procurement of Navy Tomahawk cruise missiles in Fiscal Year 1984. Procurement funding is sought for the following purposes: the procurement of 124 Navy missiles, initial spares, advanced procurement, and funding over two years (FY 1984 and FY 1985) for the tooling and test equipment being procured by the two prime contractors involved in this dual-sourced program.

The Tomahawk missile is a subsonic sea-launched cruise missile capable of launch from multiple surface and subsurface platforms and configured in several variants so as to provide a wide variety of anti-shipping, conventional and nuclear land-attack capabilities to the U.S. naval forces.

In FY 1984 the Navy plans to procure 112 Tomahawk Land-Attack missiles equipped with a nuclear warhead (TLAM-N) and 12 Tomahawk Anti-ship missiles fitted with a conventional warhead (TASM).

Significant difficulties have been encountered in both the testing and manufacturing aspects of the Tomahawk program. The Navy has responded to these developments by restructuring its Tomahawk program, in effect combining the FY 1982 and FY 1983 authorized acquisitions into a program which results in the procurement of 63 fewer missiles over the two year period for the same amount of funds. The effect of this action was to increase the unit procurement cost of the Navy's FY 1983 Tomahawk by 75%. Similarly, the Tomahawk unit cost proposed in the FY 1984 budget represents a 47% increase over the unit cost anticipated in last year's budget.

The Committee believes such performance on the part of the Navy and the contractors is unacceptable and is grounds for serious concern. While progress appears to have been made in correcting some of the problems associated with this program, the overall test results for this year are still less than satisfactory.

Consequently, the Committee wishes to serve notice upon the Navy and its contractors that it intends to exercise even more rigorous oversight of this program. The Committee believes that, should test performance and program management not demonstrably imrove in the coming FY, serious consideration should be given to termination of the sea-launched cruise missile program. In keeping with this judgment, the Committee believes that a scaling-back of the production increases intended for this program in FY 1984 is appropriate.

In addition, while the strategy of employing the TLAM-N's positioned aboard submarines as a secure strategic reserve force merits strong support, the Committee is concerned that the Navy has not clearly formulated and articulated its strategic planning and concept of operations for the TLAM-N's which it plans to station aboard surface ships. Furthermore, the Committee believes that the Navy's current plan, which calls for the reduction of TASM procurement from 32 in FY 1983 to 12 in FY 1984 while procuring 56 TLAM-N's for surface ships in addition to 56 TLAM-N's for submarines represents a less than optimal use of limited funding.

For these reasons, the Committee recommends a reduction of $51 million and a net reduction of 36 missiles in the Navy's Tomahawk program. The Committee expects that the Navy will procure in FY 1984 56 TLAM-N missiles for employment aboard submarines and 32 TASM's, an increase of 20 over current planning. The Committee believes that further procurement of nuclear land-attack missiles for surface vessels should be deferred pending submission to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatves of a report which explains in detail the Navy's planning for the operational employment of these systems.

The Committee anticipates that such report will incorporate and reflect related Navy doctrinal and programmatic activities aimed at enhancing U.S. naval forces preparedness for nuclear war at seas.

The Committee also notes that, in planning submitted along with the FY 1983 budget, the Department of Defense planned to amortize the tooling and test equipment associated with this program over a 10-12 year period. Subsequently, the decision was reached to qualify a second source for Tomahawk production. At the time this decision was announced and Congressional approval provided, the Committee expressed concerns that the amortization period should be reduced. As a result, the Department of Defense agreed to accomplish the necessary amortization over a five year period running from 1984 through 1988.

This decision was reversed in the FY 1984 budget, however, resulting in an additional request of $55.2 million to fully fund the requisite tooling and test equipment over two years. $17.7 million was added to the Air Force Ground Launched Cruise Missile program representing the proportionate share of these costs attributable to the ground-launched variant.

The Committee believes that, given existing budgetary pressures, the previously proposed five-year period for Tomahawk production amortization is a more reasonable approach. The Committee recommends a reduction of $55.2 million and a corresponding reduction in the funds sought for the Ground Launched Cruise Missile discussed elsewhere in this report.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $350.7 million for the Tomahawk missile, which provides funds for 88 missiles, initial spares, advance procurement, and associated other procurement.

AIM-7M SPARROW

The Administration requested $153.7 million for the procurement of 695 AIM-7M missiles for the Navy in fiscal year 1984.

The AIM-7M Sparrow missile is a joint Navy/Air Force, medium range, air-to-air, radar guided missile.

The Committee recommends approval of the Administration's request.

AIM-9M SIDEWINDER

The Administration requested $29.6 million for the procurement of 350 AIM-9M missiles for the Navy in fiscal year 1984.

The AIM-9M Sidewinder is a joint Navy/Air Force short-range, air-to-air missile with heat seeking (infra-red) guidance. The AIM-9M is the newest version of this very successful air-to-air missile.

The Committee recommends approval of the Administration's request.

AIM-54C PHOENIX MISSILE

The Administration requested $320.8 million for the procurement of 290 AIM-54C Phoenix missiles in fiscal year 1984 and $77.6 million in advance procurement funds for fiscal year 1985.

The AIM-54C Phoenix is a supersonic, all weather, long-range air-to-air missile with semi-active midcourse guidance and active terminal homing. The AIM-54C incorporates advanced digital electronics and an improved target detector designed to enhance current operational capabilities.

Contained in this year's request for advance procurement is $41 million intended to procure long lead items to provide an improved production surge capability in the event of hostilities. The Committee encourages such efforts but finds that under current budgetary pressures this expenditure is unaffordable.

The Committee recommends a reduction of $40 million from the Administration's request for Phoenix procurement and a reduction of $41 million from the amount requested for advance procurement. This represents a total reduction of $81 million from the Administration's request and denies the funding requested for Phoenix production surge capability. An authorization of $280.8 million for the procurement of 240 Phoenix missiles and $36.6 million in advance procurement is recommended.

This recommendation is based solely on budgetary reductions mandated by Congress and is made without prejudice.

AGM-84 HARPOON

The Administration requested $294.3 million for the procurement of 330 AGM-84 Harpoon missiles.

The AGM-84 Harpoon is an air, surface and submarine-launched anti-ship missile. The Harpoon is presently planned for use aboard the P-3, S-3, A-6 and F/A-18 aircraft, as well as several surface combatants.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $274.3 million for the procurement of 300 Harpoon missiles. This recommendation is the result of Congressionally mandated budget reductions and is made without prejudice.

AGM-88 HARM (HIGH-SPEED ANTI-RADIATION MISSILE)

The Administration requested $192.9 million for the procurement of 230 High-Speed Anti-Radiation Missiles (HARM). The HARM is a lethal, defense suppression weapon designed to destroy enemy threat radars. It will be procured by both the Air Force and Navy.

The Fiscal Year 1983 Defense Authorization request included approximately $80 million intended to facilitize a second source producer for the HARM. A recent memorandum from the Secretary of Defense indicates that the Defense Department now intends to proceed with the development of an alternative weapon (a low cost version of HARM) rather than a second source.

The Committee expects the Secretary of Defense to pursue a procurement strategy for the HARM missile that will ensure the maximum reasonable level of competition in the program. This effort should include thorough consideration of competition at the component level as well as at the prime contractor level.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $192.9 million for the procurement of 230 HARM missiles.

AGM-65E LASER MAVERICK

The Administration requested $45.2 million for the Marine Corps procurement of 165 AGM-65E missiles.

The AGM-65E Laser Maverick is a semi-active laser guided, air-to-ground missile designed for use against tanks, bunkers and port facilities. It is a short range, line of sight, day or night weapon for close air support, interdiction and strike missions against land and sea targets.

The Committee recommends approval of the Administration's request.

MOBILE TARGET (MK-30)

The Administration requested $22.1 million for the procurement of seven MK-30 mobile targets. This request includes $14.7 million for the seven targets and $7.4 million to implement a three year multi-year procurement program.

The Mobile Target MK-30 provides air, surface, and submarine ASW units with a mobile target for use on three-dimensional underwater exercise ranges. The target is used to exercise surface ship and submarine sonars, actively and passively fired torpedoes, and aircraft equipped with sonobouys and MAD gear.

The Committee recommends authorization of $17.6 million for the procurement of seven MK-30 Mobile Targets. The reduction in the total program deletes $7.4 million associated with the multi-year procurement program and adds $2.9 million for annual procurement. The remaining funds are sufficient for annual procurement.

OTHER REDUCTIONS (WPN)

The Committee also recommends the following program change. This is necessary because of the Congressional mandate to reduce the fiscal year 1984 Department of Defense Authorization request to a level that represents only five percent real growth over the fiscal year 1983 approved program. This reduction is without prejudice.

Program	Request	Change	Recommendation
Modifications	206.8	−16.5	190.3

NAVY SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION

FISCAL YEAR 1983 NAVY SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION ACCOUNT

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Program	Fiscal year 1984 request		Change from request		Committee recommendation	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Fleet ballistic missile ships:						
Trident (nuclear) submarine	1	($1,848.0)		(−$73.1)		($1,774.9)
Less: Advance procurement (PY)		(−322.4)				(−322.4)
Net		1,525.6		−73.1		1,452.5
Trident (nuclear) advance procurement (CY)		306.5				306.5
TAK (conv) cargo ship advance procurement (CY)		.9				.9
Total, fleet ballistic missile ships		1,833.0		−73.1		1,759.9
Other warships:						
SSN-688 class submarine (nuclear)	3	(1,985.0)			3	(1,985.0)
Less: Advance procurement (PY)		(−278.6)				(−278.6)
Net		1,706.4				1,706.4
SSN-688 class submarine (nuclear) advance procurement (CY)		336.0				336.0
Battleship reactivation advance procurement (CY)		57.7				57.7
CV SLEP advance procurement (CY)		95.9				95.9
CG-47 Aegis cruiser (MYP)	3	3,431.4		−75.2	3	3,356.2
CG-47 Aegis cruiser (MYP) advance procurement (CY)		3.6				3.6
DDG-51 destroyer advance procurement (CY)		99.5		−20.5		79.0
Total other warships		5,730.5		−95.7		5,634.8
Amphibious ships:						
LSD-41 landing ship dock (MYP)	1	(364.7)		(+10.0)		(374.7)
Less: Advance procurement (PY)		(−37.8)				(−37.8)
Net		326.9		+10.0		336.9
LSD-41 landing ship dock (MYP) advance procurement (CY)		182.1		−102.1		80.0
LHD-1 amphibious assault ship	1	(1,479.7)			1	(1,479.7)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−100.0)				(−100.0)
Net		1,379.7				1,379.7
LPD-4 SLEP advance procurement (CY)		13.8		−13.8		0
Total, amphibious ships		1,902.5		−105.9		1,796.6
Mine warfare and patrol ships:						
FFG-7 frigate			+2	+650.0	2	650.0
MCM mine countermeasures ship	4	381.0	−1	−80.0	3	301.0
MSH-1 coastal mine hunter	1	65.0			1	65.0
Total, mine warfare plus patrol ships		446.0		+570.0		1,016.0

Program	Fiscal year 1984 request		Change from request		Committee recommendation	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Auxiliaries, craft plus PY program costs:						
TAO fleet oiler	3	524.6	−1	−159.2	2	365.4
TAGS (conv) surveying ship advance procurement (CY)		34.5				34.5
Fast logistics ship (takr) (conv)	4	(290.5)			4	(290.5)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−44.0)				(−44.0)
Net		246.5				246.5
TAH (conv) hospital ship	1	260.0			1	260.0
TAFS (acq) combat stores ship	1	16.1			1	16.1
Service craft		119.3				119.3
Landing craft		(15.0)				(15.0)
Less advance procurement (PY)						
Net		15.0				15.0
Strategic sealift	9	31.0			9	31.0
LCAC landing craft	6	(131.6)			6	(131.6)
Less advance procurement (PY)						
Net		131.6				131.6
LCAC landing craft advance procurement (CY)		29.5				29.5
Outfitting		204.2				204.2
Post delivery		124.2				124.2
Cost growth		674.7		−304.7		370.0
Escalation on prior year programs		375.6		−375.6		0
Total, auxiliaries, craft and other program costs		2,786.8		−839.5		1,947.3
Prior year authorization transfer				−650.0		−650.0
Inflation adjustment				−113.0		−113.0
Total, shipbuilding and conversion, Navy		12,698.8		−1307.2		11,391.6

The authorization request for fiscal year 1984 includes a total procurement request of $12,698.8 million for 23 ships, of which 17 are new construction, five are conversions and one is an acquisition. The new construction ships include one *Ohio*-class (Trident) fleet ballistic missile submarine, three SSN–688 *Los Angeles*-class attack submarines, three CG–47 *Ticonderoga*-class Aegis guided missile cruisers, one LSD–41-class dock landing ship, the first of a new class of amphibious assault ships called the LHD–1 class with its design based on the LHA class, four MCM–1-class mine countermeasures ships, the first of a new class of mine hunters referred to as the MSH–1 class, and three TAO–187-class oilers. The five conversions include the final four conversions of the the eight SL–7 TAKR-class fast logistics ships and the last one of the two TAH–1-class fleet hospital ships. The one acquisition is for the last one of a class of three TAFS-class fleet stores ships to be purchased from the Royal Navy.

In the fiscal year 1984 shipbuilding and conversion account, advance procurement was requested for long-lead items for later year procurements of *Ohio*-class ballistic missile submarines, SSN–688-class attack submarines, the aircraft carrier service life extension program, and CG–47-class guided missile cruisers. Advance procurement was also requested for the reactivation and modernization of the third battleship of the *Iowa* class, U.S.S. *Missouri* (BB-63), and for the first ship of a new class of guided missile destroyers, and *Arleigh Burke* (DDG-51), both to be procured beginning in fiscal year 1985. Additional requests for advance procurement include funds for two TAGS-class surveying ships and the LPD-4-class service life extension program. Procurement authority was also requested for six air cushion landing craft (LCAC) and nine acquisitions of existing merchant ships for the Ready Reserve Force. Finally, funds were requested to procure the next five LSD-41-class amphibious ships under a multi-year procurement.

The Committee recommends authorization of $11,504.6 million for the procurement of 15 new construction ships, the conversion of 5 existing ships and one acquisition. The Committee also recommends authorization to construct up to two FFG-7 class frigates with upgraded Mark 92 fire control systems, using savings that may accrue from unobligated fiscal year 1983 Navy appropriations. This $1,194.2 million reduction deletes the authorization requested for part of the program manager's cost reserve for CG-47-class cruisers, part of the design funds for the DDG/51, the service life extension program for the LPD-4 class, one of the four mine countermeasures ships, one of the three fleet oilers and part of the change order allowance for the remaining oilers, part of the cost growth for prior year programs, all of the escalation on prior year programs, and also the multi-year procurement authority for the LSD-41.

TRIDENT BALLISTIC MISSILE SUBMARINE (SSBN)

The Administration requested $28.241 million for research and development, and $1,525.6 million for procurement of 1 *Ohio*-class ballistic missile submarine. In addition, $306.5 million was requested for advanced procurement of follow-on vessels.

The *Ohio*-class submarine represents a significant qualitative enhancement of our existing sea-based ballistic missile force. The vessel recommended for authorization in this legislation—the eleventh of this class—will be designed from the outset to carry the Trident II (D-5) ballistic missile. This submarine's advanced quieting system and long-range missiles are intended to ensure that the sea-based element of the United States' strategic deterrent maintains the high degree of survivability this force has enjoyed since its inception. The President's Commission on Strategic Forces has recently recognized in its report the important contribution made by the Trident submarine and missile programs, especially over the present period of somewhat increased vulnerability in America's land-based ICBM forces.

The Committee notes that last year the Department of Defense acted to adjust the schedule for the introduction of the Trident II missile into the inventory and, thereby, slowed the construction program for the *Ohio*-class submarine. Congress subsequently declined to authorize the eleventh Trident ship as originally requested in FY 1983. As a result of these actions, a production rate of one Trident submarine per year now appears to be the maximum likely to sustained, as compared with one and one-half per year rate proposed by President Reagan in October, 1981. While a stable production rate is desirable a rate that results in a significant underutilization of the United States' industrial base is most regrettable at a time when the importance of these ships to successful deterrence is increasing.

The Committee has been advised by the Navy that, due to revisions in costing estimates associated with the construction price of the eleventh Trident submarine, a savings of $73.1 million can be affected. The Committee recommends such a reduction in the funds sought for SSBN-736. In view of the stringent fiscal restraints under which it is being forced to operate, the Committee also recommends that the request for funds needed in connection with previous SSBN cost-growth and prior year escalation be reduced by $197.4 million. This reduction is being made without prejudice and with the understanding that it will have no adverse programmatic effect. A request for the remainder of these funds will be considered by the Committee should it be forthcoming in the fiscal year 1985 authorization submission.

Having been involved in the deliberations which resulted in the selection of the present Trident submarine design, the Committee believes additional information is required before it could consider a request for funds to initiate research and development on a small ballistic missile submarine as recommended by the Scowcroft Panel report. The Committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to forward to the Committee, prior to submission of any such request, a report which updates the findings of the Navy and the Department of Defense which resulted in the selection of the *Ohio*-class design over plans for other, smaller vessels. Such reports should detail the impact upon such decisions that new reactor designs, ballistic missile (e.g. D-5) requirements, and advanced quieting techniques might have.

"Los Angeles" (SSN-688) Class Attack Submarines

The Administration requested $1,706.4 million for procurement of three SSN-688 class attack submarines in fiscal year 1984 and $336.0 million for advance procurement for four submarines in fiscal year 1986.

The *Los Angeles* (SSN-688) class attack submarines are designed to destroy enemy surface ships and submarines while operating in direct support of U.S. forces or in a detached status. The SSN-688 weapons include MK-48 torpedoes and Harpoon and Tomahawk cruise missiles. After modification, this class will be capable of vertically launching cruise missiles from separate vertical launch system (VLS) cannisters located in the forward nose section of the submarine.

The Committee fully supports the Administration's request for these effective nuclear-powered submarines, and encourages the Administration to proceed as rapidly as possible to reach a procurement level of four submarines per year. Reaching this goal will help the Navy reach its submarine force goal of 100 nuclear-powered attack submarines as soon as possible and help overcome the projected deficit in deployable submarines that will occur in the 1990's as older submarines are retired.

The Committee recommends authorization of $1,706.4 million for the procurement of three submarines in fiscal year 1984 and $336.0 million for advance procurement.

"IOWA" CLASS BATTLESHIP REACTIVATION

The *Iowa*-class battleships are flexible, survivable, high endurance, extremely capable surface platforms armed with cruise missiles, 16-inch and 5-inch naval guns and other modern weapons and electronic systems. The Administration requested $57.7 million for advance procurement for reactivation of the third ship of this class, USS *Missouri* (BB-63).

This Committee enthusiastically supported the reactivation of both the first and second battleships. The first battleship to be reactivated, the USS *New Jersey* (BB-62), is now serving with the fleet. Her reactivation was completed within the cost and schedule limits presented to the Congress. The second battleship, the USS *Iowa* (BB-61), is currently in the process of being reactivated at a private shipyard. She is scheduled to be delivered to the Navy by the shipyard on June 30, 1984, which is six months ahead of schedule. Moreover, the reactivation is being accomplished within the budgeted cost, and no significant difficulties have arisen.

The reactivation of these battleships includes the addition of at least the following weapons systems or modifications:

Nine 16-inch naval guns
Twelve 5-inch guns
Eight Armored Box Launchers for the Tomahawk long-range cruise missile (32 missiles)
Four Quad Cannisters for the Harpoon anti-ship cruise missile (16 missiles)
AN/SLQ-32 electronic warfare system
Modernized communications
Upgraded habitability
SPS-49 air search radar
Improved helicopter platform
Conversion to Navy distillate fuel
The CHT sewage collection capability

In its discussion of the sea based strategic deterrent, the Committee has expressed its concern that the Navy has not clearly formulated and articulated its strategic planning and concept of operations for the Tomahawk Land Attack Nuclear Missiles which it plans to station aboard surface ships. This concern extends to the employment of the battleship. Initial justification and Congressional approval of the reactivation of these ships was based on their tactical employment, primarily their ability to attack and destroy hostile ships with missiles, especially the long-range cruise missiles.

The Committee expects the report on employment of the nuclear Tomahawk on surface ships, directed elsewhere in this report, to include specific clarification of this secondary role for the battleships.

The Committee strongly supports the reactivation of this effective class of ships including the reactivation and modernization of the third ship, USS *Missouri* (BB-63), and recommends authorization of $57.7 million for advance procurement.

CG-47 CLASS GUIDED MISSILE CRUISERS

The Administration requested $3,431.4 million for procurement of three CG-47 class cruisers in fiscal year 1984 and $3.6 million for advance procurement.

The CG-47 class guided missile cruiser is based on the proven hull and propulsion equipment of the DD-963 class ASW destroyers and employs many of the same weapons systems, with the significant addition of the Aegis phased array AAW radar system, the advanced SM-2 surface-to-air missile, and the vertical launch system on ships procured after fiscal year 1982.

The Committee fully supports the continued procurement of this effective class of multi-mission cruisers, including the installation of the towed array sonar equipment, the LAMPS III ASW helicopter system and the SPS-49 radar. The CG-47 request, however, includes provisions for a Program Manager's Cost Reserve that is 17 percent of the Basic Ship Cost.

As the CG-47 program is in its sixth year of procurement, the Committee believes that a Program Manager's Cost Reserve of 10 percent of the Basic Ship Cost, a more standard figure on mature programs, is more appropriate.

The Committee recommends authorization of $3,366.2 million for the procurement of three CG-47 class guided missile cruisers and $3.6 million for advance procurement. This reduction of $75.2 million reduces funding for the Program Manager's Cost Reserve.

DDG-51 ("ARLEIGH BURKE") CLASS GUIDED MISSILE DESTROYER

The Administration requested $99.5 million in fiscal year 1984 for advance procurement of the new DDG-51 (*Arleigh Burke*) class guided missile destroyer.

The DDG-51 class guided missile destroyer is designed as a battle-group capable, Aegis-equipped, ASW capable destroyer to replace the aging inventory of DDG-2 class guided missile destroyers. The ship will complement the CG-47 Aegis guided missile cruiser and be used as a battle group or surface action group escort and as an AAW/ASW leader of small escorts for protection of amphibious and logistic shipping. The DDG-51 will incorporate better seakeeping, a proven modern propulsion system, better battle protection and hardening, increased survivability, a clean low profile design, and the first class-wide system for chemical and biological warfare protection.

Although the lighter weight derivative of the Aegis SPY-1D with the Standard Missile will provide significant AAW capability into the 1990's, the Committee is concerned that the Navy may not provide sufficient growth capability to allow the ship to handle the evolving threat into the early phases of the next century. Well over two-thirds of the expected life of this class of ship will be experienced in the 21st century.

In addition, the SQS-53C bow mounted sonar and the SQR-19 towed array sonar will provide substantial ASW capability. Although the ship will have onboard processing equipment for the

Lamps III helicopter, the fact that there is no planned capability for continuous embarkation of a helicopter could severely limit the ASW capability of the DDG-51.

Finally, while the Committee is concerned that the cost of the DDG-51 be held to 70 percent of the cost of the CG-47, it is equally concerned that the capability of the DDG-51 be at least 70 percent of the CG-47 and that the Navy is committed to a sufficient buy of the DDG-51 to offset the initial cost of the development and lead ship.

The Committee therefore directs that prior to November 1, 1983 the Navy provide the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and Senate a report which addresses these concerns.

In addition, the Committee understands current Navy plans call for the testing and potential installation of the Rankine Cycle Energy Recovery (RACER) system aboard the DDG-51 class ship. This system would convert gas turbine exhaust heat to useful steam power. However, under this plan the initial eight ships will not be equipped with the RACER system. The Committee understands that this system could provide the opportunity for the Navy to save about $2.5 million per ship annually. The Committee believes that the Navy in designing the early ships of this class should take into consideration retrofit of these ships with the RACER system and expects that nothing will be done to the design of the first ships of the class that would preclude or prejudice the backfit of the RACER system without prior consultation with the Committee. Moreover, the Committee expects the report directed in this section to explain the Navy plan to incorporate the potential backfit of the RACER into the design of DDG-51 through DDG-58, and to provide a plan with specific milestones and any additional funding requirements that would be needed to allow for the installation of the RACER engine as initial equipment in the lead ship of the DDG-51 class. In addition, the Navy should present in this report the total annual and life cycle costs and savings that are estimated to result from installation of the RACER system on DDG-51 class ships.

The Committee recommends authorization of $79.0 million for the advance procurement required for the DDG-51 (*Arleigh Burke*) class guided missile destroyer. This $20.5 million reduction reflects the Navy's decision to complete the final ship design "in house".

LSD-41 CLASS LANDING SHIP DOCK

The Administration requested $326.9 million for the procurement of one LSD-41 class landing ship dock in fiscal year 1984 and $182.1 million in advance procurement. The LSD-41 to be procured in fiscal year 1984 is the first ship of five LSD-41's to be procured under a proposed multi-year procurement arrangement. Of the request for advance procurement funds, $102.1 million is advance funding for the multi-year procurement program and $80.0 million is for advance procurement of two LSD-41's to be procured in fiscal year 1985.

The LSD-41 class of amphibious ships is a replacement program for eight LSD-28 class ships scheduled to retire in the 1983-1989 period. The LSD-41 will transport and launch amphibious craft and vehicles with their crews and embarked personnel in amphibious assault operations. It will also provide limited docking and repair services for conventional and air-cushion landing craft.

The Committee has consistently supported procurement of LSD-41's as a vital program in an effort to augment inadequate amphibious lift capabilities. The Committee is not convinced, however, that budget constraints will permit procurement of LSD-41's at the rate envisioned in the 3-year, 5-ship, multi-year procurement program. The Committee, therefore, recommends denial of the multi-year procurement request. The Committee recognizes that denial of the multi-year procurement request may result in higher costs for the LSD-41 program in fiscal years 1985 and 1986; however, congressionally mandated budget constraints do not permit the opportunity to pursue possible economic efficiencies.

The Committee recommends authorization of $336.9 million for procurement of one LSD-41 in fiscal year 1984 and $80.0 million in advance procurement of two LSD-41's in fiscal year 1985. The $10.0 million added to the authorization for procurement of one LSD-41 in fiscal year 1984 resulted from the denial of the multi-year procurement proposal.

LHD-1 Class Amphibious Assault Ship

The Administration requested $1,379.7 million for procurement in fiscal year 1984 of the lead ship of the LHD-1 class of amphibious assault ships.

The LHD-1 is an air-capable, amphibious ship based on the LHA-1 class ship design. In the amphibious role, the LHD-1 will be able to land Marine assault forces by helicopters, landing craft, and amphibious vehicles. In addition to its amphibious lift capabilities, the LHD-1 will have the capability to support vertical/short take-off and landing (VSTOL) aircraft which will provide the fleet with additional offensive aviation forces afloat.

The Committee recommends authorization of $1,379.7 million for procurement of the lead ship of the LHD-1 class.

LPD-4 Class Amphibious Transport Dock (Service Life Extension Program)

The Administration requested $13.8 million in fiscal year 1984 for advance procurement of a Service Life Extension Program (SLEP) for one LPD-4 class ship in fiscal year 1986.

The LPD-4 class of ships provides the capability to transport troops, vehicles, and equipment and to land them by helicopters and landing craft in amphibious assaults. The SLEP will increase the service life of the LPD-4 class from 30 to 45 years and upgrade the ships' capabilities to support two fully loaded LCAC's and an additional four CH-46 helicopters.

The Committee understands that the Navy is not able to proceed on this SLEP program at this time and, therefore, does not require advance procurement funding in fiscal year 1984.

The Committee, therefore, recommends denial of the authorization request for advance procurement for a SLEP of LPD-4 class ships.

FFG-7 CLASS GUIDED MISSILE FRIGATES

The Administration requested no additional funds in fiscal year 1984 for construction of FFG-7 (*Oliver Hazard Perry*) class guided missile frigates. The FFG-7 class guided missile frigates are designed to supplement planned and existing escorts in the protection of underway replenishment groups, amphibious forces, and military shipping against sub-surface, air, and surface threats.

The FFG-7 class frigates are capable surface combatants that carry modern anti-submarine warfare (ASW) equipment, including the SQR-19 tactical towed array sonar and hanger space for two LAMPS III helicopters; anti-air warfare (AAW) equipment including the Standard (SM-1) surface to air missile; and advanced electronic countermeasures equipment. With the completion of the Mark 92 fire control system upgrade including the installation of a fixed, phased-array radar, the air defense capability of these ships will be even greater.

In spite of the absence of any FFG-7 class frigates in this year's request, the Committee observes that a continuing requirement exists to maintain an adequately sized force of surface combatants. The Committee understands that two guided missile frigates were planned for fiscal year 1984 in the five-year shipbuilding plan presented to the Congress last year and that the Navy continues to have a validated military requirement for these ships.

In addition, the Committee recognizes the vital necessity for an adequate, and geographically separated industrial capability to construct and repair ships in this nation. In the past, commercial ship orders could be used by the shipbuilding companies to preserve a core of skilled laborers. Recently, that option has been eliminated as commercial demand for ships has dropped significantly and as newer government policies have tended to promote the transfer of commercial ship business to overseas locations. The U.S. shipbuilding industry is now undergoing a major contraction which will likely have a significant adverse impact on U.S. naval ship construction in the near future, especially as a newer class of guided missile destroyer is introduced. Additional orders at this time may well make the difference in determining what degree of the U.S. shipbuilding capacity is irrevocably lost due to the temporary lapse of new orders.

The Committee recommends, therefore, the authorization of $650 million for construction of two FFG-7 class guided missile frigates with the upgraded MK-92 fire control system in fiscal year 1984. In addition, the Committee recommends a corresponding reduction of $650 million in the fiscal year 1984 Navy shipbuilding and conversion account. The Navy has claimed significant savings in fiscal year 1983 costs due to general economic conditions and improved contract negotiation. If these fiscal year 1983 funds are sufficiently available, then construction of up to two frigates is authorized in fiscal year 1984 using fiscal year 1983 funds.

MCM-1 CLASS MINE COUNTERMEASURES SHIP

The Administration requested $381 million for the procurement of four MCM-1 class Mine Countermeasures ships in fiscal year 1984.

The MCM-1 class is designed to replace the older, obsolete MSO class of Ocean Minesweepers that are reaching the end of their useful service lives. The MCM-1 class will conduct mine clearance operations in concert with MCM helicopters in both shallow and deep water using sonar, various mechanical and influence mine sweeping equipment, and the new Precise Integrated Navigation System (PINS) and the Mine Neutralization System (MNS).

Over the past two years the MCM-1 class ship has suffered from design problems that relate to the unplanned growth of the weight of much of the equipment used to clear mines. This weight growth can be attributed to the need to use non-magnetic materials in all of the ship's equipment and the increase over the past 20 to 30 years in the shock standards to which all combat naval vessels must be designed. Both factors necessarily add weight to otherwise standard equipment and are compounded by the fact that this is the first mine clearing vessel the United States has designed in the past two to three decades. The weight increase has, in turn, caused an increase in the design displacement of the class. This problem has been addressed by the Navy and solved by increasing the size of the ship. Delays, however, have occurred, and in the fiscal year 1983 budget, the President's request was reduced during the appropriations process from four ships to one. Such a dramatic delay in this year's budget is unnecessary, and the Committee was prepared to recommend authorization of $381 million for construction of four ships in fiscal year 1984. Due to congressionally mandated budget reductions, however, the Committee must reduce funding for this program and delay the authorization of one of the four ships requested. Moreover, because of the delays experienced in this program, a delay in the authorization of the fourth vessel of this request will not appreciably delay its delivery to the fleet.

The Committee recommends authorization of $301 million for the procurement of three MCM-1 class mine countermeasures ships. This reduction deletes one ship and $80 million.

TAO-187 CLASS FLEET OILERS

The Administration requested $524.6 million for the procurement of three TAO-187 class fleet oilers.

The TAO-187 class fleet oiler is a 180,000 barrel capacity, twin screw, 20 knot, diesel-driven ship designed to operate as a unit of an Underway Replenishment (UNREP) group. The TAO-187 class will be operated and manned by the Military Sealift Command and will furnish petroleum (POL) products to operating forces at sea and also transport those products from shore depots to other support ships (AOR's, AOE's, and other AO's and TAO's) effecting delivery and consolidation underway.

These ships are the third through the fifth of a planned procurement of 21 that began in fiscal year 1982 and will continue until fiscal year 1988. Fleet oilers are an integral and essential component of forward battle group operations, and this class will meet the needs of the fleet for the next three decades or more. The TAO-187 class will replace oilers built at the end of or shortly after the Second World War that are reaching the end of their useful service lives.

The Committee was prepared to recommend authorization of $524.6 million for three ships. However, due to congressionally-mandated budget reductions, the Committee recommends authorization of $365.4 million for the procurement of two TAO–187 class fleet oilers. The reduction of $159.2 million reduces the requested fiscal year 1984 change order allowance to five percent of the basic construction cost and deletes one ship.

T–AKR Class Fast Logistics Ship (Conversion)

The Administration requested $246.5 million for the conversion of four T–AKR class Fast Logistics Ships in fiscal year 1984. The four T–AKR's are SL–7 class commercial containerships which will be modified to a roll-on/roll-off configuration. Conversion funds for the first four T–AKR's were provided in fiscal year 1982.

When converted, the T–AKR's, which have a speed of 33 knots, will permit rapid transportation of armored and mechanized combat forces in support of rapid reinforcement of NATO and of rapidly deployable forces for other worldwide missions. These ships will be manned by civilians, maintained in reduced operating status in the United States, and ready for deployment in 5 days.

The Committee recommends authorization of $246.5 million for the conversion of four T–AKR's.

T–AH Class Hospital Ship

The Administration requested $260.0 million in fiscal year 1984 for acquisition and conversion of one T–AH class Hospital Ship. The lead-ship of this 2-ship program was funded in fiscal year 1983.

The T–AH is designed to provide full medical support on a worldwide basis to rapidly deployable forces and other forces that are engaged in combat operations. The T–AH's will be conversions of existing hulls and will provide the capability to support 1,000 patients per ship.

The Department of Defense has identified a requirement of 2,000 beds and 24 operating rooms to provide full medical support on a worldwide basis for rapidly deployable forces. The initial stages of such operations, when casualties can be expected to be heaviest, cannot be supported by shore-based hospitals because they require a large, relatively secure area and take too much time to set up. Only a hospital ship can provide the needed initial surgical capacity.

The Committee recommends authorization of $260.0 million for procurement of one T–AH class ship in fiscal year 1984.

Strategic Sealift Ready Reserve Force (RRF)

The Administration requested $31.0 million for acquisition of nine commercial ships for the Ready Reserve Force (RRF). The ships to be acquired are currently in the inventory of U.S.-flag commercial ships and are suitable for military support operations.

The RRF, a subset of the National Defense Reserve Fleet, provides timely sealift capability to promptly load and transport those forces that may be expected to be deployed in a contingency or reinforcement scenario. The Committee strongly supports programs to augment strategic sealift capabilities.

The Committee recommends authorization of $31.0 million for acquisition of commercial ships for the RRF.

LANDING CRAFT, AIR CUSHION (LCAC)

The Administration requested $131.6 million for procurement of six LCAC's in fiscal year 1984 and $29.5 million in advance procurement for 12 LCAC's in fiscal year 1985.

The LCAC is a new air cushion-type of landing craft that will permit high-speed amphibious assaults from extended stand-off distances and will greatly increase worldwide beach areas over which assaults may be conducted.

The LCAC contract was awarded to Bell Aerospace Textron on June 5, 1981. RMI Inc., the other competitor for this program, protested this contract award decision to the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) on June 11, 1981. On April 20, 1983, GAO sustained RMI's protest because "the proposals were not evaluated on a common basis or in accord with the Navy's stated requirements and evaluation criteria." The Navy has requested reversal of the GAO decision which, in the Navy's view, is replete with errors of fact and mistaken conclusions and is totally without merit. The Navy continues to believe that the proposal by Bell Aerospace was superior in technical, management, and cost considerations when compared to RMI's proposal.

The Committee has reviewed the documents concerned with this protest, the GAO findings, and the Navy response. Despite the seriousness of this issue, the Committee is not prepared at this time to make a recommendation concerning the need for remedial action by the Navy. The importance of the LCAC program to the revitalization of amphibious warfare capabilities makes the Committee reluctant to take action until all relevant information has been presented. In this regard, the Committee does plan to hold hearings on the LCAC controversy prior to final congressional action on the DOD Authorization Request for fiscal year 1984.

The Committee recommends authorization of $131.6 million for procurement of six LCAC's and $29.5 million in advance procurement for 12 LCAC's in fiscal year 1985.

COST GROWTH FOR NON-STRATEGIC SHIPS

The Administration requested $132.6 million for cost growth in fiscal year 1984 for non-strategic ships. The request included $107.3 million for the fiscal year 1982 CG-47 class cruisers and $25.3 million for the fiscal year 1983 SSN-688 class attack submarines.

The cost growth line item in the annual shipbuilding and conversion request is used to fund increases in the cost of specific ships associated with specific contract requirements. The $107.3 million increase is requested to fund increased costs associated with the award of the CG-47 class crusier construction to a second shipyard. The $25.3 million increase is associated with a higher than anticipated basic construction costs to provide SUBACS and under-ice improvements.

The award of the CG–47 class cruiser construction to a second shipyard occurred in late fiscal year 1982. The cost increase requested is based on anticipated increases in both the ship contract and the contract for the weapons systems. Few, if any, of the actual costs have been identified and testimony before the Committee does not justify the amount requested, nor can the request be fully justified until actual costs associated specifically with the award are identified.

The Committee was prepared to recommend authorization of the entire request of $132.6 million. However, due to congressionally mandated budget reductions, the Committee recommends authorization of $25.3 million for cost growth associated with non-strategic ships. This reduction of $107.3 million deletes the additional funds requested for the CG–47 class shipbuilding program.

ESCALATION ON PRIOR YEAR PROGRAMS

The Administration requested $375.6 million to fully fund the effect of earlier inflation rate adjustments on prior shipbuilding programs.

The Department of Defense did miscalculate the level of funding required to fully fund the shipbuilding inflation projected in the fiscal year 1983 budget; however, the miscalculations do not appear to have been applied uniformly and the fiscal year 1984 request fails apparently to consider lower escalation actually realized in many programs that were funded in years prior to fiscal year 1983.

The Committee recommends no authorization for escalation on prior year programs. This reduction deletes the entire request of $375.6 million.

NAVY OTHER PROCUREMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1984 NAVY OTHER PROCUREMENT ACCOUNT

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Program	Fiscal year 1984 request		Change from request		Committee recommendation	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Ship support equipment		$730.5		−$52.1		$678.4
LM2500 gas turb		(11.2)		(−3.4)		(7.8)
Other prop equip		(13.2)		(−3.1)		(10.1)
High press air cmp		(4.2)		(−1.0)		(3.2)
Other nav equip		(17.1)		(−2.2)		(14.9)
Type 18 periscopes		(6.1)		(−2.1)		(4.0)
Type 8 periscopes		(2.4)		(−1.2)		(1.2)
Pollution cont eq		(6.7)		(−2.6)		(5.1)
Sub silencing eq		(13.8)		(−2.0)		(11.8)
DSSP eq		(12.8)		(−6.4)		(6.4)
Air Conditioners		(3.6)		(−1.0)		(2.6)
Surface IMA		(12.0)		(−1.0)		(11.0)
Reactor components		(197.0)		(−18.0)		(179.0)
Division and salv eq		(5.7)		(−1.2)		(4.5)
Small boats		(14.2)		(−0.9)		(13.3)
Torp retrievers		(13.1)		(−3.0)		(10.1)
Other ships trngeq		(5.0)		(−4.0)		(1.0)
Communications and electronics equipment		1,703.3		−178.9		1,524.4
SOS-53B		(73.3)		(−20.0)		(53.3)
BQQ-5		(109.6)		(−19.6)		(90.0)
TB-16 TAS (MYP)		(3.1)				(3.1)
A/P		(3.3)		(−2.9)		(0.4)
SOSUS		(88.7)		(−4.7)		(84.0)
SQR-19		(135.3)		(−10.0)		(125.3)
CV ASW module		(12.5)		(−12.5)		(0.0)
NAV intell proc eq		(10.3)		(−10.3)		(0.0)
NTDS		(127.6)		(−25.6)		(102.0)
AF rad and TV		(7.6)		(−2.0)		(5.6)
Other NAVSEA trng		(5.0)		(−1.1)		(3.9)
NCCS ashore		(14.0)		(−4.0)		(10.0)
GPETE		(49.8)		(−17.1)		(32.7)
Shpbd comm automat		(10.5)		(−4.0)		(6.5)
Ship comm <$900K		(8.4)		(−1.4)		(7.0)
Shore HF comm		(5.5)		(−0.8)		(4.7)
Shore comm automat		(7.5)		(−2.9)		(4.6)
Spares		(124.1)		(−40.0)		(84.1)
Aviation support equipment		852.7		−70.7		782.0
Bigeye		(21.5)		(−21.5)		(0)
SSQ-62 DICASS A/P		(53.2)		(−49.2)		(4.0)
Ordnance support equipment		992.3		−54.1		938.2
ORDALTS: Terrier		(89.5)		(−9.5)		(80.0)
ORDALTS: Tartar		(61.5)		(−6.5)		(55.0)
Msl sys trng eq		(3.1)		(−1.0)		(2.1)
MK117 F/C sys		(57.2)		(−6.7)		(50.5)
Sub ASW spt eq		(11.9)		(−4.1)		(7.8)
Surf RNG spt eq		(9.1)		(−3.9)		(5.2)

Program	Fiscal year 1984 request		Change from request		Committee recommendation	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Asw rng spt		(9.1)		(−2.8)		(6.3)
Quickstrike		(39.7)		(−7.5)		(32.2)
Flt mine spt eq		(25.9)		(−4.1)		(21.8)
Spares		(90.0)		(−8.0)		(82.0)
Civil engineering support equipment		234.7		−27.0		207.7
Amphib eq		(50.1)		(−15.1)		(35.0)
Flt hosp spt eq		(69.5)		(−11.9)		(57.6)
Supply support equipment		117.2				117.2
Personnel and command support equipment		371.2		−109.0		262.2
TRNG SPT ED		(11.1)		(−3.0)		(8.1)
Med spt eq		(35.6)		(−6.2)		(29.4)
Intell spt eq		(33.4)		(−14.8)		(18.6)
Op forces spt eq		(14.3)		(−2.3)		(12.0)
NRF spt eq		(5.5)		(−1.6)		(3.9)
Envirn spt elq		(7.2)		(−2.2)		(5.0)
Cmptr acq program		(108.9)		(−78.9)		(30.0)
Undistributed reduction				−44.7		−44.7
Inflation adjustment				−90.0		−90.0
Total		5,001.8		−626.5		4,375.3

AIR CONDITIONERS

The Administration requested $3.6 million for the procurement of Air Conditioners in fiscal year 1984. These funds provide for equipment to upgrade the air conditioning capacity on major combatants.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $2.6 million for the procurement of Air Conditioners. This reduction is without prejudice, and deletes $1.0 million of the request, effectively slipping the completion of the program to fiscal year 1985.

SURFACE INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE ACTIVITY (IMA)

The Administration requested $12.0 million for the procurement of Surface Intermediate Maintenance Activity (IMA) equipment in fiscal year 1984. These funds provide for improvement of Ship Support, especially in Intermediate Maintenance Activities.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $11.0 million for procurement of Surface IMA equipment. This reduction is without prejudice, and deletes $1 million of the request, reducing the request to a level that still permits an 11 percent growth over fiscal year 1983.

REACTOR PLANT EQUIPMENT

The Administration requested $373.2 million for the procurement of Reactor Plant Equipment in fiscal year 1984. These funds provide for the procurement of replacement reactor cores, power units and other reactor plant components and equipment, including $197 million for Reactor Components.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $355.2 million for the procurement of Reactor Plant Equipment. This reduction is without prejudice, and deletes $18 million from the Reactor Components request. This 5 percent reduction still permits the program to grow by 48 percent. The program is scheduled to increase by almost 70 percent in fiscal year 1985.

TB-16 TOWED ARRAY SONAR

The Administration requested $6.4 million for the procurement of TB-16 towed array sonars in fiscal year 1984. These funds include $2.9 million advance procurement for a multi-year production contract.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $3.5 million for the procurement of TB-16 towed array sonars. Funding for authorization of a multi-year contract is denied.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE PROCESSING SYSTEM

The Administration requested $10.3 million for the procurement of the Naval Intelligence Processing System in fiscal year 1984. These funds provide for the procurement of an integrated tactical shipboard intelligence system for the LHA Amphibious Assault Ship and a new plotter for the Naval Intelligence Processing Systems (NIPS).

The Committee is concerned that the LHA class is relatively new and should not require a new tactical intelligence system, and that in view of overall budget constraints, a new plotter for the NIPS is unnecessary.

The Committee was prepared to recommend authorization of $7.3 million. However, as a result of congressionally mandated budget reductions, the Committee recommends no authorization for the procurement of the Naval Intelligence Processing System. This reduction is without prejudice and deletes the entire $10.3 million from the request.

NAVY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM

The Administration requested $127.6 million for the procurement of Navy Tactical Data System (NTDS) equipment in fiscal year 1984. These funds provide for improvements to NTDS equipment on ships.

The Committee was prepared to recommend authorization of $115.7 million. However, as a result of congressionally mandated budget reductions, the Committee recommends an authorization of $102.0 million for the procurement of NTDS equipment. This reduction is without prejudice and deletes $25.6 million from the request.

ARMED FORCES RADIO AND TV

The Committee was prepared to recommend authorization of $6.6 million. However, as a result of congressionally mandated budget reductions, the Committee recommends authorization of $5.6 million for the procurement of AFRTS equipment. This reduction of $2.0 million is without prejudice, except that it deletes all procurement for AFRTS shore stations.

GENERAL PURPOSE ELECTRONIC TEST EQUIPMENT (GPETE)

The Administration requested $49.8 million for the procurement of General Purpose Electronic Test Equipment (GPETE). This equipment supports the repair, installation and maintenance of electronic systems and equipment, both afloat and ashore.

The Committee was prepared to recommend authorization of $46.2 million. However, as a result of congressionally mandated budget reductions, the Committee recommends an authorization of $32.7 million for the procurement of GPETE. This reduction is without prejudice and deletes $17.1 million from the request.

SHIPBOARD COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

The Administration requested $18.9 million for Shipboard Communication for fiscal year 1984, including $10.5 million for Shipboard Communication Automation and $8.4 million for Shipboard Communication items under $900,000.

The Committee recommends authorization of $13.5 million for Shipboard Communication Equipment, including $6.5 million for Shipboard Communication Automation and $7.0 million for items under $900,000. This reduction is without prejudice, deletes $5.4 million for the request, and reduces both programs to the levels authorized in fiscal year 1983.

COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS

The Administration requested $124.1 million for the procurement of spares for the Communications and Electronics Equipment budget activity in fiscal year 1984.

The Committee was prepared to recommend authorization of $104.1 million. However, as a result of congressionally mandated budget reductions, the Committee recommends an authorization of $84.1 million for the procurement of spares and repair parts for this budget activity. This reduction is without prejudice, and deletes $40.0 million from the request. This reduction allows the program to grow by 77 percent over the fiscal year 1983 request and brings the program total more in line with the funds that remain in the total budget activity after other reductions recommended by the Committee.

AN/SSQ-62 SONOBUOYS

The Administration requested $83.0 million for the procurement of AN/SSQ-62 (DICASS) sonobuoys in fiscal year 1984, including $49.17 million for a multi-year procurement contract.

Given the expectation of continuing engineering changes to this sonobouy, a multi-year procurement contract is not justified.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $33.83 million for the procurement of AN/SSQ-62 (DICASS) sonobuoys. This reduction deletes funding for a multi-year procurement contract.

QUICKSTRIKE

The Administration requested authorization of $39.7 million for the Quickstrike Mine in fiscal year 1984. The funds provide for the procurement of the Quickstrike air delivered mine equipment.

The Committee was prepared to recommend authorization of $36.7 million. However, due to congressionally mandated budget reductions, the Committee recommends authorization of $32.2 million. This reduction deletes $7.5 million from the request.

MINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

The Administration requested $25.9 million for the procurement of support equipment for the Mine Warfare program.

The Committee was prepared to recommend authorization of $23.9 million. However, due to congressionally mandated budget reductions, the Committee recommends authorization of $21.8 million. This reduction deletes $4.1 million from the request.

ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS

The Administration requested $90.0 million for the procurement of spares and repair parts for the Ordnance Support Equipment budget activity in fiscal year 1984.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $82.0 million for the procurement of Spares and Repair Parts. This reduction is without prejudice, and deletes $8 million from the request. This 9 percent reduction allows the program to grow by 48 percent over the fiscal year 1983 request and brings the program total more in line with the funds that remain in the budget activity after reductions recommended by the Committee.

AMPHIBIOUS EQUIPMENT

The Administration requested $50.1 million for procurement of Amphibious Equipment for the Navy in fiscal year 1984.

The Amphibious Equipment program provides investment items peculiar to Naval Beach Groups who support amphibious assaults. The equipment is used to assemble the systems that transport materiel and petroleum products from support shipping to the shore during amphibious assaults.

In light of budget constraints, the Committee recommends deferral of amphibious equipment with a cost of $15.1 million being procured to support Assault Follow-on Echelon amphibious forces.

The Committee, therefore, recommends authorization of $35.0 million for procurement of Amphibious Equipment.

FLEET HOSPITAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

The Administration requested $69.5 million for procurement of Fleet Hospital Support Equipment for the Navy in fiscal year 1984.

The Fleet Hospital Support Equipment program in fiscal year 1984 provides equipment for field hospitals for the Marine Corps requirement in rapidly deployable force missions. These field hospitals in the combat theater will treat those wounded Marines received from organic combat medical units for rapid return to duty without evacuation where possible.

While the Committee supports this procurement program, overall budget constraints make it impossible to acquire this equipment at the rate requested by the Administration.

The Committee, therefore, recommends authorization of $57.6 million for procurement of Fleet Hospital Support Equipment. This recommended level represents a reduction of $11.9 million from the request.

COMPUTER ACQUISITION PROGRAM

The Administration requested $108.9 million for the Computer Acquisition Program in fiscal year 1984. These funds provide for the procurement of general purpose Automatic Data Processing (ADP) equipment. In spite of the claims by the Navy that the program permits them to negotiate the cost of leased ADP equipment with significant savings, budget documentation provides no evidence that reduced prices are being obtained, and in fact indicates that above-market prices are being budgeted for obsolete equipment.

The Committee was prepared to recommend authorization of $53.3 million. However, as a result of congressionally mandated budget reductions, the Committee recommends an authorization of $30.0 million for the Computer Acquisition Program. This reduction deletes $78.9 million from the request. This 72 percent reducton still permits the program to grow by 42 percent over the fiscal year 1983 request.

SEALIFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

The Administration requested $32.4 million for procurement of Sealift Support Equipment for the Navy in fiscal year 1984.

This program provides special equipment for commercial ships to enable them to perform Naval auxiliary and sealift support roles. The request would fund four programs: Merchant Ship Underway Replenishment Consolidation System, Sea Sheds, Flatracks, and the Auxiliary Crane Ship.

The Committee recommends authorization of $32.4 million for procurement of Sealift Support Equipment.

BIGEYE-NAVY

The Department of Defense requested $3.414 million for research and development, and $21.5 million for procurement by the Navy of the BIGEYE chemical weapon in its fiscal year 1984 budget request. A similar request of $21.7 million was made for Air Force procurement of 444 BIGEYE bombs.

This weapon is a binary munition featuring two relatively nonlethal chemical elements which are mixed and form a toxic, persistent chemical agent only after the weapon is armed. The BIGEYE will constitute, when deployed, the United States' only long-range, persistent chemical retaliatory capability.

In testimony before the Committee, Defense Department witnesses indicated that important developmental problems with the

BIGEYE had been encountered and that, consequently, initiation of production in fiscal year 1984 would be premature. In accordance with the revised program envisioned by the Department of Defense, the Committee recommends that the $21.5 million sought for Navy procurement of BIGEYE bombs and the corresponding request for $21.7 million in Air Force BIGEYE procurment be deferred without prejudice pending completion of the corrective development actions now underway.

To support these activities, the Committee recommends the addition of $4.7 million to that sought by the Navy for research and development of the BIGEYE. A total of $8.1 million is recommended for authorization for such purposes.

Five Inch Guided Projectile

The Administration requested $45 million for procurement of the five-inch semiactive laser-guided projectile (SAL-GP).

The Committee has strongly supported this program in the past even when the Navy had planned to abandon it. That support continues; however, the Committee believes that to achieve the most cost effective program possible, the program must be completed. Therefore, before the contract for this program is awarded, the Committee recommends that the program be offered for competition for at least 90 days. Appropriate language requiring competition has been included in the authorization bill.

The Committee recommends authorization of $45 million for procurement of the five-inch semi-active laser-guided projectile.

Other Reductions

The Committee also recommends the following program changes. These are necessary because of the congressional mandate to reduce the fiscal year 1984 Department of Defense Authorization request to a level that represents only five percent real growth over the fiscal year 1983 approved program. These reductions are without prejudice.

Program	Request	Change	Recommendation
LM2500 gas turbine engine	11.2	−3.4	7.8
Other Propulsion equipment	13.2	−3.1	10.1
HP air compressors	4.2	−1.0	3.2
Other navigation equipment	17.1	−2.2	14.9
Type 18 periscopes	6.1	−2.1	4.0
Type 8 periscopes	2.4	−1.2	1.2
Pollution control equipment	6.7	−1.6	5.1
Submarine silencing equipment	13.8	−2.0	11.8
DSSP equipment	12.8	−6.4	6.4
Diving and salvage equipment	5.7	−1.2	4.5
Small boats	14.2	−0.9	13.3
Torpedo retrievers	13.1	−3.0	10.1
Other ships training equipment	5.0	−4.0	1.0
SQS-53B	73.3	−20.0	53.3
BQQ-5 sonars	109.6	−19.6	90.0
SOSUS	88.7	−4.7	84.0
SQR-19 sonars	135.3	−10.0	125.3
CV ASW module	12.5	−12.5	0
Other NAVSEA training equipment	5.0	−1.1	3.9
NCCS ashore	14.0	−4.0	10.0

Program	Request	Change	Recommendation
Shore HP communication	5.5	−0.8	4.7
Shore communication automation	7.5	−2.9	4.6
SMS ORDALTS: Terrier	89.5	−9.5	80.0
SMS ORDALTS: Tartar	61.5	−6.5	55.0
Missile system training equipment	3.1	−1.0	2.1
MK 117 fire control system	57.2	−6.7	50.5
Submarine ASW support equipment	11.9	−4.1	7.8
Surface ASW support equipment	9.1	−3.9	5.2
ASW range support equipment	9.1	−2.8	6.3
Training support equipment	11.1	−3.0	8.1
Medical support equipment	35.6	−6.2	29.4
Intelligence support equipment	33.4	−12.0	21.4
Operational forces support equipment	14.3	−2.3	12.0
NRF support equipment	5.5	−1.6	3.9
Environmental support equipment	7.2	−2.2	5.0

MARINE CORPS PROCUREMENT

Fiscal Year 1984 Marine Corps Procurement Account

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Program	Fiscal year 1984 request		Change from request		Committee recommendation	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Ammunition		$484.3		−$24.9		$459.4
Tracked combat vehicles:						
LVT7A1	153	(141.1)			153	(141.1)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−25.8)				(−25.8)
Net		115.3				115.3
LVT7A1 advance procurement (CY)						
LVT7 service life ext prog (SLEP)	263	(176.3)			263	(176.3)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−25.8)				(−25.8)
Net		150.5				150.5
LVT7 service life ext prog (SLEP) advance procurement (CY)		11.5				11.5
Light armored vehicle (MYP)	113	78.5			113	78.5
Spares and repair parts (tracked vehicles)		6.8				6.8
Modification kits (tracked vehicles)		3.0				3.0
Artillery and other weapons:						
Spares and repair parts (artillery and other)		3.4				3.4
Items less than $900,000 (artillery and other)		1.5				1.5
Weapons:						
Machinegun, 50 cal M2	1,184	9.6			1,184	9.6
Machinegun, light, squad auto saw 5.56mm	1,000	3.8			1,000	3.8
Rifle, 5.56mm M16A2	36,999	18.1			36,999	18.1
Machinegun, 40mm, MK-19	200	5.5			200	5.5
EOD equipment		1.0				1.0
SMAW, 83mm rocket launcher	600	4.7			600	4.7
9mm handgun	6,053	2.0	−6,053	−2.0	0	0
Total, weapons and tracked combat vehicles		415.3		−2.0		413.3
Guided missiles:						
Hawk	400	101.6			400	101.6
Hawk mod						
Stinger	706	40.0			706	40.0
TOW	2,200	25.3			2,200	25.3
TOW mod						
Other support:						
Modification kits						
Spares and repair parts		4.3				4.3
Total, guided missiles and equipment		171.2				171.2
Communications and electronics equipment		346.8				346.8
Support vehicles		279.7				279.7
Engineer and other support equipment		154.8				154.8
Inflation adjustment				−17.0		−17.0
Total, Marine Corps procurement		1,852.0		−43.9		1,808.1

AMMUNITION

The Administration request for Ammunition included $24.9 million for procurement of the Copperhead cannon-launched guided projectile. For reasons outlined under Army Ammunition, the Committee recommended termination of this program. The request of $24.9 million is therefore denied.

LVT-7A1 ASSAULT AMPHIBIAN VEHICLE

The Administration requested $115.3 million for procurement of 153 LVT-7A1 Assault Amphibian Vehicles for the Marine Corps in fiscal year 1984.

The LVT-7A1 is an armored assault, amphibious, full-tracked, landing vehicle. It is utilized to land the surface assault elements of the landing force and their equipment during amphibious operations and to conduct mechanized operations and related combat support in subsequent operations ashore.

The procurement of 153 LVT-7A1's in fiscal year 1984 will complete a 3-year program to acquire 329 new LVT-7A1's, primarily for three Marine Amphibious Brigades to be prepositioned afloat on the Maritime Prepositioning Ships.

The Committee recommends authorization of $115.3 million for procurement of 153 LVT-7A1's.

LVT-7 ASSAULT AMPHIBIAN VEHICLE (SERVICE LIFE EXTENSION PROGRAM)

The Administration requested $150.5 million in fiscal year 1984 for a Service Life Extension Program (SLEP) for 263 LVT-7 Assault Amphibian Vehicles of the Marine Corps and $11.5 million in advance procurement for a SLEP of 240 LVT-7's in fiscal year 1985.

The SLEP of the current LVT-7 will result in the redesignation of that vehicle to LVT-7A1. The SLEP will maintain these vehicles in the force until their intended replacement by the LVT (X) in the early 1990's.

The Committee recommends authorization of $150.5 million for a SLEP of 263 LVT-7's and $11.5 million in advance procurement.

AIR FORCE AIRCRAFT

FISCAL YEAR 1984 AIR FORCE AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT ACCOUNT

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Program	Fiscal year 1983 request		Change from request		Committee recommendation	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Strategic offensive:						
B-1B (MYP)	10	($4,194.8)			10	($4,194.8)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−433.0)				(−433.0)
Net		3,761.8				3,761.8
B-1B (MYP) advance procurement (CY)		1,865.0				1,865.0
Tactical forces:						
F-15A/B/C/D (MYP)	48	(1,687.6)	−12	(−$206.2)	36	(1,481.4)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−158.7)				(−158.7)
Net		1,528.9		−206.2		1,322.7
F-15A/B/C/D (MYP) advance procurement (CY)		431.5		−287.2		144.3
F-16A/B/C/D (MYP)	120	(1,936.0)	+24	(+378.4)	144	(2,314.4)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−317.6)				(−317.6)
Net		1,618.4		+378.4		1,996.8
F-16A/B/C/D (MYP) advance procurement (CY)		344.5		+51.6		396.1
Tactical fighter derivative aircraft		21.4		−11.4		10.0
Other combat aircraft:						
KC-10A (ATCA) (MYP)	8	(543.0)			8	(543.0)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−209.0)				(−209.0)
Net		334.0				334.0
KC-10A (ATCA) (MYP) advance procurement (CY)		425.0				425.0
MC-130H	2	(68.1)			2	(68.1)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−7.2)				(−7.2)
Net		60.9				60.9
MC-130H advance procurement (CY)		5.9				5.9
E-3A advance procurement (CY)		76.2				76.2
Total combat aircraft		10,473.5		−74.8		10,398.7
Strategic airlift:						
C-5B	4	(1,146.1)			4	(1,146.1)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−69.8)				(−69.8)
Net		1,076.3				1,076.3
C-5B advance procurement (CY)		240.3		−18.1		222.2
Tactical airlift:						
European distribution aircraft	16	32.9			16	32.9
Total, airlift aircraft		1,349.5		−18.1		1,331.4
UPT trainers:						
T-46A (NGT) advance procurement (CY)		5.8				5.8
Total, trainer aircraft		5.8				5.8

Program	Fiscal year 1983 request		Change from request		Committee recommendation	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Helicopters:						
H/HH-60D advance procurement (CY)		25.9		−25.9		0
Other aircraft:						
TR-1/U-2	5	(213.5)			5	(213.5)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−10.7)				(−10.7)
Net		202.8				202.8
TR-1/U-2 advance procurement (CY)		12.0				12.0
CT-39 Capital hire				+7.5		7.5
Total, other aircraft		240.7		+7.5		7.5
Modification of in-service aircraft:						
Strategic aircraft:						
B-52		607.0		−135.0		472.0
Tactical aircraft:						
A-7		50.8		+52.0		102.8
A-10		129.1				129.1
F/RF-4		225.3		+16.0		241.3
F-5		2.6				2.6
F-15		63.4				63.4
F-16		49.0				49.0
F-111		91.9				91.9
TR-1A		2.0				2.0
T/AT-37		2.0				2.0
Airlift aircraft:						
C-5		259.3				259.3
C-141		20.6				20.6
Trainer aircraft:						
T-38		2.2				2.2
Other aircraft:						
C-130		171.6		−37.1		134.5
C-135 (MYP)		(755.2)		(+6.3)		(761.5)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−14.0)				(−14.0)
Prior year authorization transfer				(−47.7)		(−47.7)
Net		741.2		−41.4		699.8
C-135 (MYP) advance procurement (CY)		254.3		−254.3		0
E-3		167.6				167.6
E-4		11.7				11.7
HH-53 aircraft		7.4				7.4
CT-39				−0.6		−0.6
General reduction				−25.0		−25.0
Other aircraft		84.4				84.4
Other modifications:						
Classified projects		121.1		−2.4		118.7
Civil reserve airlift fleet (CRAF)		144.3		−144.3		0
Total, modification of in-service aircraft		3,208.8		−572.1		2,636.7
Aircraft spares and repair parts		5,128.8		−157.8		4,971.0
Common age:						
Common ground equipment		419.4				419.4
Industrial responsiveness		169.5				169.5
War consumables		182.5				182.5
Other production charges:						
Other production charges		1,416.6		−50.0		1,366.6
NATO AEW/C		112.1				112.1
Total, aircraft support equipment and facilities		2,300.1		−50.0		2,250.1
Prior year authorization transfer				−328.3		−328.3
Inflation adjustment				−201.0		−201.0

Program	Fiscal year 1983 request		Change from request		Committee recommendation	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Total, aircraft procurement, Air Force		22,707.2		−1,420.5		21,286.7

B-1B

The Administration requested $749.9 million for research and development, and $3,761.8 million for procurement of 10 B-1B aircraft in Fiscal Year 1984. Additionally, $552.8 million was sought for procurement of associated initial spares.

The B-1B is a strategic multi-role combat aircraft intended to preserve the deterrent effectiveness of the United States' air-breathing strategic forces. Following its initial operational capability in September 1986, the B-1B will serve as a penetrating nuclear delivery system, a stand-off cruise missile carrying aircraft and as a conventional bomber.

The Committee reviewed intensively available information regarding the projected ability of the B-1B to penetrate present and future Soviet air defenses should it be required to do so in a retaliatory mission. While significant reductions in the radar cross section of this aircraft have been achieved, making the B-1B a dramatically more difficult target for the Soviet Union to attack, the ultimate survivability of this system in a penetrating mode will, in all likelihood, depend upon a combination of other U.S. strategic forces to degrade the U.S.S.R.'s air defense network, tactics and effective use of countermeasures. The Committee expects vigorous research and development to be conducted in these areas.

The Committee strongly supports the modernization of America's bomber forces by means of both the B-1B and the Advanced Technology Bomber. The synergistic quality of this two-bomber program complicates Soviet defense planning and requires the diversion of resources from investments in offensive military forces to air defense systems. It has come to the Committee's attention that one area where significant savings might be realized is with the development, acquisition and operation of weapons loaders of the B-1B force. Current Air Force plans call for the substantial modification of the ALCM loader used with the B-52 aircraft equipped for cruise missile carriage to make such loaders compatible with the B-1B. The Secretary of the Air Force is requested to report to the Committee prior to commiting funds for procurement of B-1B ALCM Loaders. Such report should fully explain the rationale behind a sole-source acquisition of B-1B loaders derived from B-52 ALCM loaders and should assess the merits of this approach vis-a-vis the operational, maintenance and cost factors which might attend a competitive design and procurement of these systems.

The Committee recommends the full funding of the requested amount for B-1B procurement in FY 1984. Section 108 of the bill provides the necessary statutory authority for the Air Force to enter into multi-year contracts to support the planned acquisition of 92 B-B aircraft.

F-15 (EAGLE) AIR SUPERIORITY FIGHTER

The Administration requested $1,528.9 million for the procurement of 48 F-15 aircraft in fiscal year 1984 and $431.5 million in advance procurement for 72 aircraft in fiscal year 1985. A multi-year contract was proposed for the F-15 airframe.

The F-15 Eagle is a twin engine, single crew, high performance air superiority fighter. The Eagle is an exceptional air-to-air fighter and also possesses an excellent air-to-ground attack capability.

The Committee has consistently supported higher production rates of tactical fighters in order to meet force structure requirements in an efficient and economical manner. However, under the current budgetary constraints, the Committee is compelled to recommend a reduction in the procurement rate of this very capable aircraft.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $1,322.7 million to procure 36 F-15 aircraft in fiscal year 1984 and $144.3 million in advanced procurement for 39 aircraft in fiscal year 1985. The request for multi-year funding is not recommended for approval.

F-16 (FALCON) FIGHTER AIRCRAFT

The Administration requested $1,618.4 million for the procurement of 120 F-16 aircraft in fiscal year 1984 and $344.5 million in advance procurement for 120 aircraft in fiscal year 1985. The F-16 is a multi-mission, single-seat, single engine high performance fighter. It is both an outstanding close-in air-to-air combat aircraft as well as a highly effective air-to-surface attack aircraft.

The Committee is concerned over the Air Force's decision not to increase the production rate of the F-16. In fiscal year 1981, the Air Force procured 180 F-16's, but in the three subsequent years was compelled by budgetary restraints and competing priorities to reduce the procurement level to 120 aircraft per year.

To maintain our current Tactical Air Command force structure (excluding Air Defense units) at an acceptable average force age, the Air Force must procure approximately 234 tactical fighter aircraft per year. In fiscal year 1982 176 aircraft were procured (20 A-10's, 36 F-15's, 120 F-16's), in fiscal year 1983 there were 159 (39 F-15's, 120 F-16's), and in fiscal year 1984, 168 have been requested (48 F-15's, 120 F-16's). The inevitable result of these inadequate production rates is the steady aging of the force which translates into reduced capability and rising support costs.

The Committee reaffirms its commitment to achieving efficient tactical aircraft production rates wherever practicable. An increase in the production rate of the F-16 is essential if the Air Force is to maintain a modern, capable inventory of fighter aircraft. Furthermore, increasng F-16 production will enable the Air Force to continue the essential modernization of Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve units.

Therefore the Committee recommends the authorization of $1,996.8 million for the procurement of 144 F-16 aircraft in fiscal year 1984 and $396.1 million in advance procurement for 150 F-16's in fiscal year 1985. This recommendation includes $378.4 million for the procurement of 24 additional aircraft in fiscal year 1984 and an additional $81.6 million in advance procurement for 30 additional aircraft in fiscal year 1985 to continue the modernization of Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve units. This recommendation deletes $30 million in advance procurement funds requested for F–100 engine surge production capability.

KC–10A ADVANCED TANKER/CARGO AIRCRAFT

The Administration requested $334.0 million for procurement of eight KC–10A aircraft in fiscal year 1984, $425.0 million in advance procurement of eight aircraft in fiscal year 1985, and $54.0 million for initial spares. There quest for fiscal year 1984 is part of a multiyear procurement of 44 KC–10A's initiated in fiscal year 1983.

The KC–10A is a military derivative of the commercial DC–10–30F widebody aircraft. The KC–10A provides the Air Force considerable flexibility since it can (1) carry cargo, (2) refuel C–141's and C–5's (thus extending their range and take-off payload), and (3) deploy tactical fighter squadrons by carrying personnel and equipment while simultaneously refueling the deploying aircraft.

The Committee recommends authorization of $334.0 million for the procurement of eight aircraft, $425.0 million in advance procurement, and $54.0 million for initial spares.

C–5B–STRATEGIC AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT

The Administration requested $1076.3 million for procurement of four C–5B aircraft in fiscal year 1984, $240.3 million for advance procurement, and $87.2 million for initial spares.

The C–5B provides intertheater airlift and is the only currently available aircraft that can augment capabilities to carry outsize military weapons and equipment.

The Committee recommends authorization of $1076.3 million for procurement of four C–5B /aircraft, $222.2 million for advance procurement, and $87.3 million for initial spares. The reduction of $18.1 million in advance procurement deletes funds requested for long-lead items for the C–5B aircraft to be procured in fiscal year 1986.

EUROPEAN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AIRCRAFT (EDSA)

The Administration requested $32.9 million for procurement of 16 European Distribution System Aircraft (EDSA) in fiscal year 1984 and $3.1 million for initial spares. The fiscal year 1984 program will complete procurement of these aircraft initiated with a purchase of two EDSA's in fiscal year 1983.

EDSA is a small, commericial, short take-off and landing (STOL), cargo aircraft to be used to distribute critical Air Force spare parts in Europe. EDSA is part of a new Air Force program designed to give greater combat readiness and sustainability to U.S Air Forces in Europe. Manufacturers of candidate aircraft include Short Brothers (United Kingdom), CASA (Spain), Ahrens (United States), and SAAB/Fairchild (Sweden/United States).

EDSA will be capable of transporting a built-up F–100 aircraft engine (4200 lbs.) out to a range of 700 nautical miles. The unit cost of the fiscal year 1984 buy of EDSA's is projected to be $2.054 million.

The Committee recommends authorization of $32.9 million for procurement of 16 aircraft and $3.1 million for initial spares.

HH-60D (BLACKHAWK) HELICOPTER

The Administration requested $25.9 million for the advance procurement of the HH-60D helicopter.

The HH-60D will be a derivative of the Army UH-60 Blackhawk and is intended for combat rescue and special operations missions. In the fiscal year 1983 budget request the Air Force estimated the total HH-60D program cost to be $1.5 billion for 90 helicopters. In the fiscal year 1984 budget request that estimate has grown to $5.0 billion for 243 helicopters. Some uncertainty exists among Committee members as to whether all of these helicopters must be equipped with identical packages of the highly sophisticated avionics equipment required for the most demanding of the HH-60D's projected missions. The Committee encourages the Air Force to consider a force mix comprised of aircraft with varying levels of capability. To ensure the affordability of the program the Committee also recommends the Air Force consider a smaller force than is currently projected.

The Committee strongly supports the requirement to replace the existing inventory of inefficient, aging, hard-to-maintain, air rescue helicopters. However, the Committee is not persuaded that the most efficient way to meet this requirement is with identically equipped helicopters that cost $20 million each.

As the result of congressionally mandated budgetary reductions the Committee is compelled to recommend a one year deferral of this important effort. This delay should provide the Air Force ample time to restructure the program in a manner that will address the Committee's concerns.

The Committee recommends that no funds be authorized for the advance procurement of HH-60D aircraft in fiscal year 1984.

TR-1 SURVEILLANCE AIRCRAFT

The Administration requested $202.8 million for the procurement of 5 TR-1 aircraft in fiscal year 1984 and $12.0 million in advance procurement for 5 aircraft in fiscal year 1985.

The TR-1 surveillance aircraft is a single crew, single engine, fixed wing aircraft designed as a platform for high altitude, standoff surveillance.

The Committee recommends approval of the Administration's request.

CT-39 REPLACEMENT AIRCRAFT

The Administration did not request funds for the procurement of CT-39 replacement aircraft in fiscal year 1984. Instead, the Administration proposed a lease program to acquire replacement aircraft.

As discussed in report language on Operations and Maintenance programs, the Committee recommends authorization of a lease arrangement for acquisition of CT-39 replacement aircraft. However, the Committee also recommends that the capital-hire portion of the lease costs be included as a separate line item in the Air Force procurement account.

The Committee, therefore, recommends authorization of $7.5 million for capital-hire payments for CT-39 replacement aircraft in fiscal year 1984. This addition of $7.5 million is offset by a $0.6 million reduction in the CT-39 modification request and a $6.9 million reduction in the CT-39 replenishment spares request.

AIR FORCE AIRCRAFT MODIFICATIONS

The Administration requested $3,208.8 million for the modification of Air Force in-service aircraft. The Committee recommends approval of the Administration's request with the following changes.

B-52 SQUADRONS

The Administration requested $86.9 million for research and development, and $607.0 million for procurement associated with modifications to the B-52 in Fiscal Year 84.

The bulk of the funds associated with this program are required to provide B-52G's and H's aircraft with air-launched cruise missile (ALCM) carriage capability as well as to upgrade essential systems such as aircraft radar, EMP protection and avionics improvements.

The Committee believes the incorporation of such upgrades will result in a significantly enhanced capability for the B-52 force. As a result of those modifications, these aircraft will continue to perform effectively in shoot-and-penetrate and ultimately, in stand-off only roles until the B-1 and advanced technology bomber make the retirement of these systems possible.

The Committee has been advised that, as a result of several factors, the initial operational capability of B-52H aircraft modified for internal carriage of the air-launched cruise missile has been slipped by one year. Such factors include congressional action on the fiscal year 1983 ALCM procurement, delays in the source selection of an Advanced Cruise Missile (ACM) and consequent adjustment in the design of the Common Strategic Rotary Launcher (CSRL) to accommodate the selected ACM. As a result of this slip in IOC, the Committee recommends a reduction of $135 million in the B-52 squadrons modification account.

The remaining $10 million associated with procurement and integration of the Common Strategic Rotary Launcher for the B-52H is to be utilized for the acquisition of one CSRL kit so as to support a December 1987 IOC for internal ALCM carriage aboard B-52H aircraft. The Committee is advised that this action, coupled with the increase in CSRL research and development recommended elsewhere in this report, will permit a less concurrent development effort of this important system and its introduction into the force structure in a timeframe fully compatible with the revised program.

The Committee is concerned, however, about the recent spate of aircraft accidents involving B-52's. While it is the Committee's understanding that the preliminary assessments available concerning these tragic incidents point to faulty execution of operational and maintenance procedures rather than failures related to the age and/or reliability of these aircraft, the loss of the personnel and strategic assets involved is most alarming. The Committee expects to be kept fully informed about the status of the investigations into these accidents and conclusions that result therefrom. The Committee will consider any programmatic or funding adjustments that appear appropriate to ensure that such incidents are not repeated in the future.

A-7 FLIR FOR AIR NATIONAL GUARD

The Administration made no request for Forward Looking Infra-Red (FLIR) equipment for the Air National Guard.

Currently, one of the most significant deficiencies in our reserve air forces is their inability to fight effectively at night. This deficiency may be overcome in Air Guard A-7D units by equipping those aircraft with FLIR systems.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $52.0 million for the procurement of A-7D FLIR systems for the Air National Guard.

F/RF-4C

The Committee recommends an authorization of $16 million for the procurement of ARN-101 Inertial Navigation Systems for Air National Guard F/RF-4C aircraft assigned to the Rapid Deployment Force.

C-5A AND C-141 MODIFICATIONS

The Administration requested $259.3 million for modifications of C-5A strategic airlift aircraft and $20.6 million for modifications of C-141 strategic airlift aircraft in fiscal year 1984. The C-5A request would fund six modification programs. Of these, the key program is the wing modification which will extend the service life of C-5A aircraft by 30,000 hours. The C-141 request would fund six minor modification programs.

The Committee recommends authorization of $259.3 million for C-5A modifications and $20.6 million for C-141 modifications.

C-130 MODIFICATIONS

The Administration requested $171.6 million for modifications of C-130 tactical airlift aircraft. This request would fund 12 modification programs to provide new or improved capabilities to meet current mission requirements or to correct deficiencies in operational weapon systems.

The majority of the fleet of C-130 aircraft are used to provide intratheater airlift. C-130's are also used as gunships, airborne command and control aircraft, tankers, special forces support aircraft, search and recovery aircraft, and weather reconnaissance aircraft.

The Committee recommends authorization of $134.5 million for the modification of C-130 aircraft. The reduction of $37.1 million is based upon the Committee's determination that the pace of these necessary modifications must be reduced to fit into available budget levels. Within the amount recommended for authorization, the Committee expects the Air Force to give the outer wing replacement program the highest priority.

KC-135 REENGINING

The Administration requested procurement funding of $875.8 million in Fiscal Year 1984 for equipping the KC-135 tankers with CFM-56 engines and associated modifications.

Extensive modifications in this program, including not only new engines, but new nose landing gear, improved avionics and communications equipment, result in an aircraft designated the KC-135R with significantly improved refueling capability and operational reliability.

The Committee strongly supports this program as the most effective means of upgrading the Air Force's tanker force.

However, in consideration of current and projected funding constraints, the Committee believes that the requested procurement of 31 KC-135R kits cannot be recommended at this time. The Committee believes that such procurement should be limited to 27 kits in Fiscal Year 1984, anf for this purpose, $550.0 million is recommended for authorization.

Given the uncertainties attending the precise makeup of present and future KC-135 reengining procurements, and in view of Congressionally-mandated budgetary constraints, the Committee believes that multi-year funding of this program cannot be recommended at this time. Consequently, the Committee recommends a reduction of $174.2 million for the long-lead/multi-year procurement funding for the KC-135R aircraft and a reduction of $80.1 million in associated long-lead funding for the CFM-56 engines.

The Committee recognizes that this action will, at a minimum, increase the length of time it will take the Air Force to increase production to the programmed maximum rate of 72 aircraft per year. Alternatively, it is not unreasonable to expect that, in the future, increasingly stringent budgetary constraints may compel the Air Force to forego altogether reaching this planned, optimum production level. In view of these considerations, the Committee believes that second-sourcing of the KC-135/CFM-55 modifications would, for the foreseeable future, simply result in increased program costs and is, therefore, ill-advised.

In addition, the Committee believes that it is desirable to complete the JT/3D reengining program for the KC-135 aircraft operated by the Air Force Air National Guard (ANG). Although not quite as effective as the CFM-56 engine, the JT-3D engine has provided greatly improved capability to those units which have already been converted to this engine. This improved capability has been achieved at substantially reduced costs and much faster than would have been possible with conversion to the CFM-56 engine.

The Air National Guard currently has 32 KC-135 aircraft which have not been modified with JT-3D engines and which are not colocated with active Air Force KC-135 units (those ANG units colocated with active units will be modified with CFM-56 engines concurrently with the co-located active unit). The Committee recommends these 32 aircraft be modified with JT-3D engines and provides authorization of $77.8 million in the Air Force Aircraft

Procurement account and $69.9 million in the Air National Guard Operations and Maintenance account to complete this modification program. The Committee recommends the transfer of $47.7 million from FY 1982 Air Force aircraft modification account to offset a portion of the $77.8 million added to the FY 1984 Air Force aircraft modification account for these JT-3D kits for the Air National Guard. These funds were provided in FY 1982 for the Civil Reserve Airlift Force Enhancement program which the Committee has recommended for termination.

CIVIL RESERVE AIR FLEET (CRAF) ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

The Administration requested $144.3 million in fiscal year 1984 for the CRAF Enhancement Program. This funding level would provide for the modification of four commerical, widebody, passenger aircraft.

Under the CRAF program, there are 215 long-range, passenger aircraft and 110 long-range, cargo-carrying aircraft from U.S. commercial airlines committed to use by the Department of Defense in time of war or national emergency. The CRAF Enhancement Program would modify widebody passenger aircraft to enable them to carry cargo in a crisis. This program is the least costly method of increasing U.S. cargo airlift capabilities, costing only 10 percent of the cost of acquiring and operating dedicated military airlift.

The CRAF Enhancement Program has been hampered by congressional opposition, poor implementation by the Department of Defense, financial problems of the airline industry, and uncertain commerical interest.

The Committee has recently learned that the Department of the Air Force does not plan to fund the CRAF Enhancement Program in fiscal year 1985. Without funding in fiscal year 1985, a viable program cannot be executed.

The Committee, therefore recommends denial of the authorization request of $144.3 million for the CRAF Enhancement Program in fiscal year 1984.

UNDISTRIBUTED REDUCTION

The Committee recommends a further undistributed reduction of $25.0 million from the aircraft modification account.

SPARE PARTS PROCUREMENT POLICY

The Committee is concerned that the Department of Defense has not promoted sufficient competition in the procurement of spare parts.

The Department of Defense spends more than $13 billion per year to procure spare parts. Of this amount only about 20 percent is spent on a competitive basis, while the remainder is spent on non-competitive contracts. The Committee believes that this minimal level of competition invariably results in unjustifiably higher prices.

The current ratio of competitive to non-competitive procurement contracts results not from any recent actions but rather is the product of management decisions made over the last two decades.

While several factors contribute to this imbalance, two are particularly prominent: first, the profusion of parts lableld "proprietary" (which restricts the government's ability to qualify alternate sources); and second, the practice of making several purchases of small lots of the same part during the course of a year, rather than making one large annual buy.

The Committee recognizes that the Administration has already taken steps to reduce the number of non-competitive contracts. The Air Force in particular should be commended for its initiatives in identifying the source of the problem. For example, the Air Force has estimated that between 80 percent and 90 percent of its replenishment spares are acquired on a sole source basis because the parts are labeled "proprietary"—yet the Air Force has determined that many of these parts should not now, nor should they ever have been, treated as proprietary. Furthermore, the Air Force has disclosed that of the two major jet engine manufacturers, one has "broken out" (or made eligible for competitive procurement) approximately 80 percent of its engine spare parts, while the other, because of the restrictive treatment of proprietary data rights, has broken out only 20 percent. This disparity between the two engine manufacturers has not been satisfactorily explained.

The Committee believes that immediate steps should be taken to:

1. Aggressively promote greater competition by increasing the number of manufacturers qualified to produce any particular part.
2. Review those parts labeled proprietary and deny that classification to those for which such protection is not clearly justified;
3. Ensure that wherever practicable in future development programs, the government acquires the data rights to all parts to eliminate the problems associated with proprietary equipment;
4. Ensure that wherever practicable the procurement of spare parts is consolidated on an annual or multi-year basis to avoid multiple small lot purchases during any one year; and,
5. Closely examine current inventory goals for spare parts and consumables to ensure that the Services do not build unnecessarily large peacetime and war reserve stocks of items for which adequate production capacity exists to support surge or contingency requirements.

These recommendations should form the core of what the Committee expects will be a major effort on the part of the Department of Defense to reduce the rising cost of spare parts.

The Committee requests the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations by January 1, 1984 a report detailing the plan of the military services and the Office of the Secretary of Defense to implement these and other appropriate recommendations directed at substantially increasing the level of competition in the procurement of spare parts.

PRIOR YEAR AUTHORIZATION TRANSFER

The Committee recommends a transfer forward of the unobligated fiscal year 1983 appropriation for the A-10 aircraft. These funds are intended to offset an undistributed reduction in the Fiscal Year 1984 Air Force Aircraft Procurement account.

Public Law 97-252, the Department of Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1983, authorized $29.0 million for costs associated with closing down the A-10 production line. Subsequently, Public Law 97-377, Continuing Appropriations, appropriated $357.3 million to procure 20 A-10 aircraft subject to approval of a reprogramming action requesting authorization of these funds. Such a request has not been submitted to Congress, and under the current pressure to reduce defense spending, would undoubtedly not be approved if submitted.

The Committee therefore recommends that $328.3 million appropriated in fiscal year 1983 for the procurement of A-10 aircraft be transferred forward to offset an equivalent, undistributed reduction in the fiscal year 1984 Air Force Aircraft Procurement account.

AIRLIFT REPLENISHMENT SPARES

The Administration requested $635.9 million for procurement of airlift replenishment spares for the Air Force in fiscal year 1984.

Procurement of replenishment spares is directly related to the readiness and sustainability of the airlift force. The peacetime segment of this account, Peacetime Operating Stock (POS), supports the individual aircraft flying hour programs. There are two wartime segments: War Readiness Spares Kits/Base Level Self-Sufficiency Spares (WRSK/BLSS) and Other War Reserve Materiel (OWRM). WRSK/BLSS are the stocks that the Air Force uses to transition into war and to fight for the first 30 days. OWRM are stocks required to sustain the forces at wartime levels after WRSK/BLSS is exhausted and until production can satisfy wartime consumption.

The Air Force has placed high priority on the procurement of airlift replenishment spares in an effort to improve the sustainability of the current fleet of airlift aircraft. While the Committee supports this Air Force objective, overall budget constraints make it impossible to correct deficiencies at the rate requested by the Administration. The Committee also believes that the Air Force could reduce the costs of replenishment spares by increasing the degree of commercial competition for these procurements.

The Committee recommends authorization of $528.1 million for procurement of airlift replenishment spares for the Air Force in fiscal year 1984. The reduction of $107.8 million was necessitated by budget constraints. This reduction includes the $6.9 million decrement in CT-39 replenishment spares that has been transferred to a separate line item for capital-hire costs of the CT-39 replacement aircraft leases.

AIR FORCE MISSILES

FISCAL YEAR 1984 AIR FORCE MISSILE PROCUREMENT ACCOUNT

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Program	Fiscal year 1984 request		Change from request		Committee recommendation	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Strategic:						
Peacekeeper (M-X)	27	$2,770.0		–$332.0		$2,438.0
Force modernization:						
ICBM C3 integration		30.9				30.9
Total, ballistic missiles		2,800.9		–332.0		2,468.9
Strategic:						
Air launch cruise missile		(90.4)		(+355.0)		(445.0)
Less advance procurement (PY)						
Net		90.4		+355.0		445.0
Grd launch cruise missile	120	(603.0)		(–17.7)		(585.3)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(–21.5)				(–21.5)
Net		581.5		–17.7		563.8
Grd launch cruise missile advance procurement (CY)		23.1				23.1
Tactical:						
AIM-7F/M Sparrow	1,005	183.7			1,005	183.7
AIM-9L/M Sidewinder	1,700	104.9			1,700	104.9
AGM-65D Maverick	2,600	346.7	–300	–30.0	2,300	316.7
AGM-88A Harm	285	178.0			285	178.0
Rapier		62.9				62.9
AMRAAM		(28.8)				(28.8)
Less advance procurement (PY)						
Net		28.8				28.8
AMRAAM advance procurement (CY)		33.0				33.0
Stinger	108	4.9			108	4.9
Target drones		30.0				30.0
Tactical drones	400	48.8			400	48.8
Total other missiles		1,717.4		+307.3		2,024.7
Modification of in-service missiles:						
Class IV		84.4				84.4
Class V:						
LGM-30F/G Minuteman 11/11		23.4				23.4
Air launch cruise missile		5.8				5.8
Update:						
AIM-7F/M Sparrow		2.5				2.5
GrD launch cruise missile update		19.5				19.5
Total, modification of in-service missiles		135.7				135.7

Program	Fiscal year 1984 request		Change from request		Committee recommendation	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Missile spares plus repair parts		356.8				356.8
Other support:						
Space programs:						
Spaceborne equip (Comsec)		23.7				23.7
Global positioning (MYP)	1	(33.8)			1	(33.8)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−4.3)				(−4.3)
Net		29.5				29.5
Global positioning (MYP) advance procurement (CY)		209.1				209.1
Space launch support		(99.7)				(99.7)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−2.0)				(−2.0)
Net		97.7				97.7
Space launch support advance procurement (CY)		42.5				42.5
Satellite data system		(25.2)				(25.2)
Less advance procurement (PY)						
Net		25.2				25.2
Defense meteorological sat prog (MYP)		(33.9)				(33.9)
Less advance procurement (PY)						
Net		33.9				33.9
Defense support program		(464.5)				(464.5)
Less advance procurement (PY)		(−107.6)				(−107.6)
Net		356.9				356.9
Defense satellite comm system		(35.4)				(35.4)
Less advance procurement (PY)						
Net		35.4				35.4
Defense satellite comm system advance procurement (CY)		81.6				81.6
AF satellite comm system		30.7				30.7
Space defense OPS		19.4				19.4
Space Shuttle		195.3				195.3
Industrial facilities		33.5				33.5
Special programs:						
Other programs		46.6				46.6
Forest Green		2.5				2.5
IONDS (MYP)		36.2				36.2
Special programs		1,186.2		+63.2		1,249.4
Special update programs		597.0				597.0
Special support programs		477.0				477.0
Total, other support		3,560.0				3,560.0
Inflation adjustment				−77.0		−77.0
Total, missile procurement, Air Force		8,570.8		−38.5		8,532.1

PEACEKEEPER (MX)

The Administration requested $3.38 billion for research and development, and $2,868.0 billion for procurement of 27 Peacekeeper missiles and initial spares in FY 1984.

Subsequent to the submission of the FY 1984 request, the Administration received the report of the President's Commission on Strategic forces which recommended certain programmatic and budgetary changes to the MX missile program. These changes and the Committee's recommended action in their aftermath are described following a brief review of the MX program's history.

MX-PEACEKEEPER PROGRAM HISTORY

In 1972, after extensive analysis of the existing U.S. intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) force and ways to maintain the deterrent value of that force for the future, the Strategic Air Command articulated the requirement for a new ICBM. It was determined that this new missile should have these qualities: it should preserve the synergistic features of the strategic Triad and the unique characteristics of the ICBM, provide improved counterforce capability, and be based in a survivable manner. The Air Force subsequently validated this requirement and the MX program was initiated.

From the very outset, four specific basing systems were deemed particularly promising as a means to meet the requirement for survivability: silo hardening, defense of the missile's silos, randomly mobile including airborne mobility, and concealment. Of these four options, initially the concealment of missiles in some form of multiple protective structures (MPS) seemed to have the greatest appeal. Under this plan, a small number of missiles would be concealed in some manner employing a large number of launch points. Generically, these launch points would be hardened and separated to preclude the possibility of attacks using single weapons achieving multiple kills, and provisions could be made for mobility between launch points. The object was to deter attack by creating an adverse exchange ratio for the attacker. Several MPS options were considered: missiles could be based in a buried trench, horizontal shelters or vertical shelters.

Throughout the studies of basing concepts, the Air Force consistently favored some form of multiple hardened aim point system. At the Defense System Acquisition Review Council (DSARC) meeting in 1976, the Air Force recommended that a new, large missile (92 inch diameter, 192,000 lbs.) be built and deployed in an MPS mode. The trench system was viewed as the most promising basing plan at the time, but the option of a horizontal MPS system was held open as an alternative. The Air Force also recommended that provisons be made to deploy MX missiles in Minuteman silos regardless of the ultimate decision on a long-term survivable basing mode. The DSARC agreed with the Air Force recommendations, and authorized them to proceed with concept validation.

Congressional reaction of the interim basing proposal was generally unfavorable. After hearing extensive testimony about the vulnerability of fixed silos, the Congress deleted funds for interim silo basing studies from the Conference Report for FY76 and FY77. In that bill, the House receded on the following language:

> The Senate reductions reflected the determination that studies will not be conducted for a fixed base ICBM because of its questionable survivability.

In the Conference Report on the FY77 Defense Authorization Bill, the Congress elaborated further on the issue of silo basing.

> The rationale behind the development of a new missile system (MX) is to provide a land-based survivable strategic force. The development of an alternate basing mode as opposed to a fixed or silo based mode is the key element in insuring this survivable force. The Conferees are in agreement that providing a survivable system should be the only purpose of this effort; that the design of this system should not be constrained for silo basing; that none of this program's funds shall be expended in fixed or silo basing of MX.

Towards the end of 1976, the Air Force constructed two trenches and began testing the concept. As a result of these studies, it was concluded that a buried trench system was workable. The Ford Administration's FY78 defense budget request included funds to initiate full-scale engineering development of MX in an MPS/buried trench basing configuration. This was to commence in October 977, and an IOC of 1984 was established.

Upon assuming office in 1977, the Carter Administration deleted funds for full-scale engineering and development citing concerns about the cost of the buried trench basing system and its survivability to nuclear effects. The program was kept in concept validation. The Defense Science Board (DSB) was convened in the fall of that year to address the MX basing question. They rejected the buried trench system, and instead recommended a vertical MPS system. The DSB felt this was the most cost-effective means to obtain a survivable basing of the MX missile. In 1978, the Air Force concurred in this decision and changed the program baseline to one featuring basing in vertical, hardened silos spaced one to two miles apart.

By the end of 1978, there was general agreement in the Congress, the Air Force and in the scientific community that a vertical MPS system was a viable solution to the requirement for survivable basing of the MX. Acknowledging that some technical questions still needed to be addressed, the Air Force recommended at the December, 1978 meeting of the Defense Systems Acquisition Review Council that full-scale engineering and development of such a system be initiated. However, President Carter and several of his senior advisors still had concerns about verification issues and the system's reliance on concealment for survivability. A second DSB meeting was convened, and other basing alternatives such as an air mobile system were once again considered. This option was found unacceptable due to its reliance on warning, and its very high cost of operation.

In June 1979, President Carter reaffirmed that the U.S. would not abandon the Triad. Instead, he announced that the U.S. would deploy the 192,000-lb. MX in a MPS land-based system. The President indicated that specific details for the basing plan had not been fully developed and that decisions thereon would be contingent on the resolution of questions concerning verfiability and survivability. That September, the Carter Administration announced that the U.S. would commit to full-scale engineering and development of the MX in a horizontal MPS basing plan. This plan would include rapid mobility to enhance the system's survivability, and removable plugs in the shelter which could allow for verification using national technical means. This means of basing the MX became popularly known as the "Racetrack" basing system.

The Air Force agreed that this horizontal discrete MPS system was fundamentally sound, but they retained some technical reservations. Elsewhere, this proposal evoked considerable criticism. Many in the congress felt that it was too costly, and objected to the fact that much of this cost was due to complications resulting from requirements imposed as part of the Administration's SALT policy. An amendment to the 1980 Defense Appropriations bill by Senator Stevens directed that options for other basing systems not be foreclosed. These criticisms prompted another meeting of the DSB in November, 1979. This meeting resulted in several significant refinements to the basing plan. First, the requirement for a shelter-to-shelter automated-dash was eliminated. It was also decided to move from a drive-in shelter in which the transporter and launcher were one unit, to a horizontal "loading dock" which allowed for simplified transporters and dramatically smaller shelters. In addition, the DSB recommended the use of linear roads connecting the silos, rather than the "racetrack" which was very inefficient in its use of land. With the adoption of this revised basing plan, the "racetrack" was eliminated.

In early 1980, the Air Force endorsed the DSB's Fall, 1979 recommendations and in April, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown announced his final recommendation. This consisted of deploying 200 MX missiles in 4,600 shelters, with each cluster of 24 shelters connected by linear roads. The shelters were horizontal to facilitate some measure of mobility, but the system's survivability was due primarily to concealment. SALT compliance would be demonstrated by viewing ports in the roofs of the shelter. In addition, missile assembly facilities were separated from the deployment site so that total numbers of MX missiles deployed could be monitored by National Technical means. To insure the system's long-term survivability, the basing system was laid out to allow for expansion to 10,600 shelters without additional siting valleys being required. And, the system was compatible with a low altitude ballistic missile defense system should additional enhancing of the system's survivability be desired. In the FY81 Defense Authorization bill, the Congress authorized the development of the Carter Administration's modified horizontal MPS basing mode for the MX. An Initial Operational Capability of no later than December 31, 1986 was stipulated.

In March 1981, the Reagan Administration reiterated its strong support for the MX missile but announced that it intended to study the basing question further. A panel of 15 non-governmental experts, headed by Dr. Charles Townes, was named to review all the basing alternatives.

In October, 1981, following the submission of the first Townes Panel report, President Reagan announced a comprehensive strategic force modernization program. In this package, he rejected the basing of the MX in the multiple protective shelter plan recommended by the Carter Administration. Instead, he recommended an interim deployment starting in 1986 of at least 36-40 MX in existing silos whose hardness would be upgraded. Three basing plans would be studied as possible, permanent survivable basing systems: continuous patrol aircraft, deep underground basing, and ballistic missile defense of silos. By December, 1984, a final decision would be made to select one of these for a permanent basing system.

Reaction to the President's interim employment plan was immediate, and largely unfavorable. Serious concerns were expresed about the vulnerability of MX missiles deployed in existing ICBM silos. The expense involved and military utility of additional hardening of such silos was also sharply questioned. Reflecting these concerns, an amendment was attached to the FY82 Defense Appropriations bill restricting the use of any funds for additional hardening that was compatible exclusively with interim silo basing. Furthermore, the amendment required that a permanent basing plan be announced by July 1, 1983. The restricting amendment was included in the Conference Report that passed in both Houses.

The Committee shared the widespread congressional concerns about the justifiability of the interim basing plan. In action on the FY 1983 Defense Authorization bill, the Committee deleted research and development funds for interim basing. It also added money to pursue an accelarated R&D effort on a permanent basing mode and requested that the selection of such a basing mode be submitted by December 1, 1982. In recognition of the delay that would, in all likelihood, result from such a restructuring of the MX program, the Committee denied procurement funds for the first nine missiles.

Following the endorsement by the full Senate of the Committee's position, the President issued National Security Decision Directive No. 35 on May 17, 1982. This Directive set in motion yet another study effort aimed at meeting the December 1982 deadline for selection of a basing system. It also stipulated that a 1986 IOC for MX in a permanent basing mode be maintained, and indictated that Closely Spaced Basing (CSB) appeared to be the most promising candidate basing system. A second Townes Panel was convened to review this concept. As a consequence of these steps being taken, the Conference Report on the FY83 Defense Authorization bill included funding for procurement of the first five missiles. However, all funds—both R&D and procurement—were fenced for a period of 30 days after the President's announcement of a permanent basing plan.

On November, 22, 1982, President Reagan announced his proposal for permanent basing of the MX. Under this plan, 100 MX missiles (now designated the Peacekeeper) would be deployed in closely-spaced superhardened silos at Warren Air Force Base in Cheyenne, Wyoming. The Closely Spaced Basing concept was predicated on the theory that survivability for missiles so deployed would be afforded through a synergism realized from the use of silos whose hardness was dramatically greater than any previously constructed and from the location of such silos relatively close to one another. The nuclear weapons effect phenomenon known as "fratricide"—whereby attacking warheads would, because of the proximity of their targets to one another and the size of weapons needed to destroy those targets, destroy or degrade each other's effectiveness—

was the key to making some percentage of the MX force deployed in a CSB system survive an initial Soviet attack.

In December 1982, the Congress incorporated the FY 1983 Defense Appropriations bill in a Continuing Resolution. In its action on this measure, the Senate Appropriations Committee denied funds sought for procurement of the MX missile. Subsequently, the Senate adopted an amendment restoring the funding for MX procurement while stipulating that such monies and funds for full scale engineering development of the basing system could not be expended until the President had resubmitted a basing plan for the MX. The President was requested to provide to the Congress a comprehensive report not earlier than March 1, 1983, providing his choice for permanent basing and detailed technical assessments of his favored system and alternatives to both it and the MX missile it would house.

The conference report on the Continuing Resolution deleted all funds for the procurement of the Peacekeeper missile in FY 1983. It contained the full $2.509 billion for research and development, but proscribed the expenditure of $560 million for full scale engineering development of a permanent basing system pending the adoption by both Houses of Congress of resolutions of approval under expedited procedures. President Reagan signed the Continuing Resolution on December 21, 1982. On January 3, 1983, the President appointed a Presidential Commission on Strategic Forces to advise him on ICBM and other strategic force alternatives to the MX and the means whereby the favored option might be based. This commission was chaired by Lieutenant General Brent Scowcroft (USAF, Retired), and consisted of a bipartisan membership comprised of ten extremely distinguished Americans and a panel of seven preeminent senior counselors.

The Scowcroft Commission responding to the President's charter, sought to articulate in its report issued April 6, 1983, a balanced policy of arms control and force modernization, two goals that were felt to be mutually reinforcing. The report contained a broad overview of U.S. strategic forces, and offered a number of recommendations with respect to these forces. Especially noteworthy among these were:

> The Commission's strong support for the upgrading of the nations' strategic command, control and communications systems. The panel urged that this program continue to receive the highest priority;
>
> The recommendation that work proceed on the Trident ballistic missile submarine and its D-5 missile. The Commission advocated the development of a smaller ballistic missile submarine as a hedge against a possible future Soviet breakthrough in anti-submarine warfare;
>
> No change was recommended to the on-going intercontinental bomber and cruise missile programs; and
>
> Although the Commission recommended vigorous research on ballistic missile defense technologies, it noted that no current technology seemed to offer a reasonable prospect of a wholly effective defense against massive nuclear attack.

The primary focus of the Commission's report, however, was the land-based missile force. The report emphasized the important synergism, of the strategic Triad and strongly recommended its preservation. The Scowcroft Commission suggested that in the past, too many requirements have been placed on a new ICBM. It concluded that no single missile in a single basing mode would be able to solve all the problems associated with unchecked Soviet advances in the area of ICBM's. As a result, the President's Commission on Strategic Forces recommends that the following steps be taken:

First, the Commission recommends that the United States deploy 100 Peacekeeper (MX) missiles in existing Minuteman silos. The Commission felt that Peacekeeper missiles, so deployed would help to correct the very serious imbalance that currently exists, between U.S. and Soviet strategic forces' time-urgent, hard-target kill capabilities. This imbalance could result in a "strategic condition . . . which (if permitted to continue unchecked) would be extremely unstable over the long-run." In addition, the Scowcroft Commission found that the proposed MX deployment would be an expression of national will and cohesion, factors that contribute significantly to deterrence.

The Commission also argued that such deployment would provide a strong incentive for the Soviets to negotiate real, stabilizing arms reductions. The Commission report took note of two other factors which support Peacekeeper production and deployment. The Peacekeeper would provide a strategic nuclear delivery vehicle of sufficient throw-weight to deploy decoys and penetration aids in the event of a Soviet breakout of the Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty. Furthermore, MX boosters would provide a necessary back-up expendable launch capability to deploy important military satellites should a future need arise.

Second, the President's Commission recommended that the United States initiate engineering design of a small, single warhead Intercontinental Ballistic Missile. It recommended that full scale engineering and development commence in 1987, and an initial operational capability in the early 1990's be established. This small missile should have the requisite yield and accuracy to provide a counterforce capability. The Commission emphasized that small missile development program need not and should indeed not be a crash program; it recognized that the specific character of the small missile program would be dependent on the resolution of major uncertainties concerning operational and technical issues and upon other considerations such as Soviet responsive activity, arms control developments and military requirements. The Commission recognized that several different basing plans should be explored for this small ICBM, while noting that a hardened mobile launcher appeared to be a particularly promising option.

Third, the Scowcroft Commission indicated that an important revision needed to be made to the present American negotiating position at the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START). Consistent with its recommendation about revising the makeup of the U.S. land-based missile force so as to move away from large highly-MIRV'ed systems in favor of small, single warhead missiles, the Commission advocated adopting an emphasis on achieving reductions in numbers of warheads and missile payload as opposed to missile launcher limitations. The adoption of a proposal along these lines by the Soviet Union could result in a restructuring of both the USSR's and the United States' strategic forces in a manner that results in fewer high-value targets and a strategic balance which lends itself to increased stability and reduced likelihood of nuclear war.

On April 12, 1983, the President announced his endorsement of the findings and recommendations of the Presidential Commission on Strategic Forces described above. In so doing, he asked that his original fiscal year 1984 defense budget submission be modified to take into account such changes to the MX program as were necessary to bring it into conformity with the ICBM modernization advocated by the Scowcroft Commission. Specifically, the following changes were sought:

> The request for $2.9 billion to initiate procurement of 27 MX missiles was pared by $310 million through a revised request of $2.6 billion, reflecting a reduced requirement for basing-related procurement in light of the decision to utilize existing Minuteman silos for the deployment of these missiles;
>
> A further reduction of $1.4 billion was sought in the Air Force research, development, test and engineering account reducing it from $3.4 billion to $2.0 billion due to the elimination of the need to conduct research and development on the closely spaced basing system.
>
> It was recommended, however, that $592 million be added to the Air Force R&D account to conduct important technology development efforts associated with research and development of a small ICBM ($271 million), silo hardness ($203 million), hardened mobile transporters ($68 million) and deep missile basing ($50 million); and
>
> A further reduction of $450 million involved in military construction associated with the closely spaced basing system is reflected in an adjusted request for military construction funding in fiscal year 1984.

On May 24 and 25, 1983, the House of Representatives and Senate, respectively, passed by substantial margins Resolutions of Approval required by the Continuing Resolution. As a result of these actions, $560 million was made available for research and development of the basing system, and restrictions on flight-testing of the MX were removed.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends that the MX program be adjusted in accordance with the revised program proposed by of the bipartisan Scowcroft Commission and endorsed by the President. The MX deployment approach contained therein does not meet the standard of survivability for an MX basing system established in the foregoing program history. It is the Committee's view, however, that, taken in the aggregate, the revised MX program coupled with an aggressive program to pursue the promise of a small-ICBM and an important modification to the Strategic Arms Reduction Proposal tabled by the United States in the Geneva Talks is the optimal course of action at this time for two reasons: (1) it is the only acceptable near-term solution available to redress the current imbalance in prompt, hard-target kill capable strategic nuclear forces which currently favors the Soviet Union and (2) it is the only significant near-term action which will induce the Soviets to negotiate in good faith at the arms control negotiating table.

Consequently, the Committee recommends the authorization of $2.536 billion for procurement of 27 Peacekeeper (MX) missiles and initial spares, $2.034 billion for research and development of the MX missile and the basing system, and $604 million for research and development associated with MX follow-on technology, including the small intercontinental ballistic missile.

The Committee believes that the expeditious deployment of the MX missiles recommended for authorization in this legislation is an urgent national priority. Consistent with this belief, the Committee has approved the incorporation into this bill of statutory language which establishes two critical milestones for the MX program.

First, a completion date for the final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) not later than January 31, 1984 is established. It is the Committee's understanding that such date is consistent with current Air Force planning for the scoping and preparation of a full draft and final EIS in accordance with the terms, conditions and requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C). The stipulation in law of a date certain for completing this EIS is not intended in any way to compromise the integrity or quality of this statement. Rather, it is designed to ensure that a reasonably comprehensive and thorough assessment of the environmental impacts of this deployment, if any, are explored in a manner consistent with the national need for timely deployment of the MX missile.

Second, the statutory requirement for an Initial Operational Capability (IOC) for the MX, originally established in P.L. 96-342 (the Fiscal Year 1981 Authorization bill for the Department of Defense), is reaffirmed. Such reaffirmation is believed essential in view of the changes to the MX basing plan which are authorized in this legislation.

It is the Committee's intent that the adoption of this language will permit an orderly, yet streamlined effort on the part of the Air Force, acting as executive agent for the Department of Defense, to achieve the requisite initial operational capability for the MX. The Committee expects that such effort on the part of the Air Force will manifest due regard for the importance attached by the Congress to the identification, evaluation and mitigation of any potential adverse impacts which might ensue from this MX deployment.

Furthermore, it is the intent of the Committee, consistent with the milestones established herein, that site specific planning, equipment design and other predeployment activities should proceed at the earliest possible time.

The Committee also believes that an essential connection does and must exist between the deployment of the MX missile and the nation's larger, national security purposes and objectives. Broadly defined, these may be summed up as being aimed at maintaining effective deterrence and world peace while moving, through negotiated, balanced and verifiable reductions, toward sharply lower levels of nuclear weapons in the world's arsenals.

Of the twenty-seven MX missiles authorized for procurement by this legislation, twenty-one are planned for actual operational deployment. The remainder will be utilized as spares and test articles. In subsequent years, requests are anticipated which will, similarly, seek funds for additional increments of operational missiles up to the planned total of 100 MX's and an even larger number of missiles intended to serve purposes other than standing strategic alert. The Committee believes that a clear distinction must be made between missiles being procured for operational deployment and those acquired for other purposes.

The Committee anticipates that the introduction of each further increment of MX missiles procured for operational deployment will make an important contribution to the overall capability of this country to support its national security goals. Consequently, the Committee recommends adoption of two statutory provisions: (1) a specific authorization in fiscal year 1984 of procurement of no more than twenty-one MX missiles for operation deployment, and (2) a requirement that the President submit, as part of any future requests for operational MX missile procurements, an assessment of:

(1) The degree to which current and projected international conditions require the procurement for operational purposes of such missiles;

(2) The impact of such procurements upon the stability of the strategic balance; and

(3) The effect such procurements, if approved by the Congress, are likely to have upon achieving negotiated reductions in the nuclear forces of the United States and the Soviet Union through sound, equitable and verifiable arms control agreements.

It is the Committee's expectation that such an assessment will constitute an invaluable instrument for informing congressional deliberations upon future procurements of operational MX missiles and in the accomplishment of the totality of our national security goals. The President is encouraged to exploit the expertise of his blue-ribbon Commission on Strategic Forces in the formulation and preparation of such assessments.

PEACEKEEPER (MX)

[Dollars in millions]

	Fiscal year 1984 request, (sub'd January 1983)	Fiscal year 1984 revised request	Recommendation	Change from original request
RDT&E:				
Missile	1,482			
Basing	1,896			
Subtotal	3,378	2,034	2,034	−1,344
Follow-on technologies (adds):				
Silo hardness		(210)		
Hard mobile		(75)		
Small missile		(279)		
Deep basing		(40)		
Subtotal		604	604	+604

PEACEKEEPER (MX)—Continued

[Dollars in millions]

	Fiscal year 1984 request, (sub'd January 1983)	Fiscal year 1984 revised request	Recommendation	Change from original request
Total RDT&E		2,638	2,638	−740
Procurement [1]	2,868	2,536		−332
MILCON [2]	450	50	50	−400

[1] Includes $97.8 million for initial spares.

[2] Authorized in separate title.

AIR-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE

The Administration requested $28.55 million for research and development, and $90.4 million for procurement of the first-generation air-launched cruise missile, the AGM-86B, also known as the ALCM-B. In addition, $13.561 million was requested for initial spares, and $5.842 million was sought for modification kits needed to make ALCM support equipment compatible with the B-52H common strategic rotary launcher.

The ALCM-B is a small un-manned aircraft which flies over long ranges according to a pre-designated route using an advanced guidance system to deliver a nuclear warhead upon targets with great accuracy. The air-launched cruise missile entered the U.S. inventory in December 1982, when the first twelve B-52 aircraft were equipped with these missiles thereby realizing the scheduled initial operational capability.

At the time the President's budget was submitted, the intention was to terminate production of the ALCM-B in Fiscal Year 1983 with the $90.4 million sought in Fiscal Year 1984 going for the acquisition of ALCM-B support equipment only. Under this plan, the total number of AGM-86 missiles that would be brought would be limited to 1,499 and the remainder of the planned air-launched cruise missiles would be comprised of an advanced cruise missile featuring improved performance and survivability features.

On Friday, April 15, 1983, the Administration announced a change in its air-launched cruise missile procurement strategy. While the increasing capability of Soviet air defenses resulting from significant improvement to their ground- and air-based radar surveillance systems, long-range interceptors and surface-to-air missiles continue to make an orderly transition to more effective cruise missiles necessary, the pace of that transition has been changed. An advanced cruise missile design has been selected and development of this sytem will go forward in FY 1984. Termination of the ALCM-B production, however, will be deferred. Consequently, under the revised program, the Administration proposes to redirect funds from that sought for other purposes to permit procurement of 240 additional AGM-86B cruise missiles in Fiscal Year 1984.

The Committee, having reviewed in considerable detail the requirement for a missile with the features of the advanced cruise missile, believes it to be desirable to have such a system brought on-line at the earliest feasible opportunity. At the same time, however, the Committee believes that the maintenance of an active ALCM-B production capability through Fiscal Year 1984 envisioned in the Administration's revised request is appropriate and prudent.

The Committee recommends the diversion of $331.8 million from funds initially sought for advanced cruise missile-related technology to the procurement of 240 AGM-86B's and the addition of $9.2M to the initial spares account. Furthermore, the Committee recommends an additional $14.0 million for long-lead procurement of ALCM-B missiles to preserve the option to continue production of these weapons in Fiscal Year 1985. Items so procured should be compatible with support of air-launched cruise missiles already in the inventory in the event such option is not exercised.

The Committee also believes that the performance of the AGM-86B engine should be maximized. To this end the Committee recommends authorization of an additional $23.0 million for research and development on ALCM-B engine upgrades.

The Committee anticipates that work will proceed on development of the advanced cruise missile within existing resources in such a way as to minimize any delay in its initial operational capability resulting from the Administration's rephased program.

GROUND-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE

In its fiscal year 1984 request, the Administration requested $36.532 million for research and development, and $581.5 million for procurement of 120 ground-launched cruise missiles (GLCM). The Administration also requested $23.1 million for associated advanced procurement, and $12.102 million for GLCM initial spares. In addition, $19.518 million was sought to correct deficiencies in this program revealed during initial operational testing and evaluation.

The ground-launched cruise missile is a variant of the Tomahawk cruise missile designed for deployment on road-mobile launchers. In the absence of an intermediate-range nuclear forces arms control agreement that makes the deployment of these weapons unnecessary, 464 of these ground-launched cruise missiles are to be deployed in five NATO countries starting in December, 1983.

The Committee strongly supports the ground-launched cruise missile program and emphasizes in this context the points made in connection with the Committee's action on the Pershing II missile. However, as discussed in the section of this report dealing with the Navy's Tomahawk cruise missile program, the Committee believes that tooling and test equipment associated with dual sourcing of this program should be amortized over five years, rather than the two years presently planned. The Committee, therefore, recommends a reduction of $17.7 million in GLCM amortization funds and a total authorization of $599.0 million for procurement of 120 ground-launched cruise missile advance procurement and associated initial spares. This action is recommended based upon the Committee's understanding that such a reduction can be made without adverse impact upon the GLCM program.

AIM-7M SPARROW

The Administration requested $183.7 million for the procurement of 1,005 AIM-7M missiles for the Air Force in fiscal year 1984.

The AIM-7M Sparrow missile is a joint Navy/Air Force, medium range, air-to-air, radar guided missile.

The Committee recommends approval of the Administration's request.

AIM-9M SIDEWINDER

The Administration requested $104.9 million for the procurement of 1,700 AIM-9M Sidewinder missiles for the Air Force in fiscal year 1984.

The AIM-9M Sidewinder is a joint Navy/Air Force short-range, air-to-air missile with heat seeking (infra-red) guidance. The AIM-9M is the newest version of this very successful air-to-air missile.

The Committee recommends approval of the Administration's request.

AGM-65D IIR MAVERICK

The Administration requested $346.7 million for the procurement of 2,600 AGM-65D missiles.

The AGM-65D Maverick is a rocket propelled, air-to-surface precision guided tactical missile. The IIR Maverick employs imaging infra-red guidance and is intended for use day or night under conditions of limited visibility against such targets as tanks, armored personnel carriers, field fortifications, reinforced buildings, revetted targets and POL storage facilities.

In the report accompanying the fiscal year 1983 Defense Authorization bill the Committee expressed doubts over the Air Force's plan to qualify a second source producer for the IIR Maverick. At that time the projected dates for the Initial Operational Capability (IOC) of certain other stand-off attack weapons were such that the projected inventory objective of the Maverick (60,664 missiles) appeared questionable. It now seems that those early IOC's may have been overly optimistic.

The Committee has been advised that the "break even" point on the investment for qualifying a competitive producer will occur in the range of 30,000 missiles. The Committee believes this effort should proceed.

Furthermore, while there has been much criticism of the IIR Maverick, it is still the only autonomous, guided, air-to-ground weapon in the U.S. inventory that will function at night. It is not the final answer in the development of anti-armor weapons, but it is a significant improvement over our existing inventory of weapons.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $316.7 million for the procurement of 2,300 IIR Maverick missiles. This recommendation is the result of congressionally mandated budget reductions and is made without prejudice.

AGM–88 HARM

The Administration requested $178.0 million for the procurement of 285 AGM–88 HARM missiles for the Air Force in fiscal year 1984.

The AGM–88 HARM missile is an air-to-surface, anti-radiation weapon designed to destroy enemy radar units.

The Committee recommends approval of the Administration's request.

AIR FORCE OTHER PROCUREMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1984 AIR FORCE OTHER PROCUREMENT ACCOUNT

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Program	Fiscal year 1984 request		Change from request		Committee recommendation	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Munitions and associated equipment		$1,191.9		−181.7		1,010.2
Bigeye		(21.7)		(−21.7)		0
Laser bomb guidance kits	(267.8)	(−100.0)	(167.8)			
CBU-89	(154.8)	(−60.0)	(94.8)			
Vehicular equipment		333.6				333.6
Electronics and telecommunications equipment		1,892.1				1,892.1
Other base maintenance and support equipment		4,208.6		−52.5		4,156.1
Mobility equipment		(95.8)		(−12.0)		(83.8)
Selected activities	(3,018.5)	(−40.5)	(2,978.0)			
Undistributed reduction				−94.2		−94.2
Inflation adjustment				−147.0		−147.0
Total, Air Force, other procurement		7,626.3		−475.4		7,50.9

BIGEYE-AIR FORCE

The Administration requested $21.7 million for the procurement of 444 Bigeye chemical weapons in fiscal year-84.

The Bigeye is a binary chemical bomb being developed by the Navy for joint procurement by the Navy and the Air Force. As discussed elsewhere in the Navy procurement section of this report, the Administration has recommended that initiation of Bigeye procurement be deferred for one year. Consequently, the Committee recommends a reduction without prejudice of $21.7 million in Air Force Bigeye procurement.

LASER BOMB GUIDANCE KITS

The Administration requested $267.8 million for Laser Guided Bomb Kits. This program is designed to convert the front and rear ends of 500 lb. and 2000 lb. iron bombs with the modifications necessary to make them "smart" munitions.

The operational test and evaluation program which is preceding production has developed technical problems. The Air Force is currently in the process of reviewing its requirement for the full amount requested in fiscal year 1984.

The Committee supports this program as an efficient utilization of on-hand assets. However, it appears that the Air Force is not prepared to proceed with the program originally requested for fiscal year 1984.

The Committee authorized $167.8 million, a reduction of $100.0 million from the request.

CBU-89—GATOR

The Administration requested $154.8 million for the procurement of 3,000 CBU-89 units, an increase of 600 percent over the fiscal year 1983 program.

The CBU-89 is an air-delivered anti-armor and anti-personnel scatterable mine system.

The Committee believes such a large increase cannot be sustained in view of current budget constraints. The Committee recommends $94.8 million for the CBU-89, a reduction of $60.0 million from the request.

MOBILITY EQUIPMENT

The Administration requested $95.8 million for procurement of Mobility Equipment for the Air Force in fiscal year 1984.

The Mobility Equipment program in fiscal year 1984 provides equipment to support the employment of rapidly deployable forces in Southwest Asia. This equipment is required for aircraft maintenance and operations, power production, and enviornmental control as well as billeting, messing, sanitation, and general housekeeping to support the deployed force.

The Committee recommends authorization of $83.8 million for procurement of Mobility Equipment. The modest reduction of $12.0 million was necessitated by budget constraints.

DISTANT EARLY WARNING (DEW) RADAR

The Administration requested $31.282 million for research and development, and $83.2 million for procurement on the Distant Early Warning Radar (DEW) Line.

The DEW Line is intended to provide tactical warning of airborne attacks against the continental United States utilizing the northern approaches to this hemisphere. Increasingly, in recent years, the ability of the existing radar network to perform credibly this mission has been eroded. Gaps exist in coverage: low altitude detection is marginal at best; and the maintainability and reliability of obsolescent subsystems comprising the DEW line have made necessary the modernization of this radar system.

While this program is an expensive one, it is believed that the costs avoided by replacing existing radars with modern hardware which is both inherently more reliable and less manpower-intensive can offset the outlays required within three years of achieving a full operational capability for the enhanced DEW line.

The Committee recommends the authorization of the full request for upgrading the Distant Early Warning network.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

FISCAL YEAR 1984 AIR NATIONAL GUARD PROCUREMENT ACCOUNT

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Program	Fiscal year 1984 request		Change from request		Committee recommendation	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Miscellaneous equipment [1]				+$25.0		$25.0

[1] See Army National Guard Account for explanation.

DEFENSE AGENCIES PROCUREMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1984 DEFENSE AGENCIES PROCUREMENT ACCOUNT

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Program	Fiscal year 1984 request		Change from request		Committee recommendation	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Major equipment		$1,082.8		−$94.7		$988.1
Items less than $900,000, DCA		(40.3)		(−5.0)		(35.3)
Mechanized handling equipment, DLA		(43.4)		(−38.0)		(5.4)
ADP equipment, DLA		(11.5)		(−4.0)		(7.5)
Other capital equipment, DMA		(38.4)		(−8.0)		(26.4)
Items less than $900,000, DIA		(17.4)		(+0.5		(17.9)
Classified equipment		(647.9)		(−4.7)		(643.2)
Classified programs		( )		(−35.5)		(−35.5)
Inflation adjustment				−19.0		−19.0
Total Defense agencies procurement		1,082.8		−113.7		969.1

The Administration requested $1,082.8 million for the procurement of major equipment for the various Defense Agencies. This represents an increase of 31.5 percent over the $823.5 million appropriated for fiscal year 1983. In general the Committee had reduced accounts with unusual growth. The entire reduction is $55 million which retains overall growth of 25 percent over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1983.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES

Fiscal Year 1984 Defense Production Act Purchases

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Program	Fiscal year 1984 request		Change from request		Committee recommendation	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Defense Production Act Purchases		$200.0		−$50.0		$150.00

Title III of the Defense Production Act (DPA) provides authority for the U.S. government to purchase, or commit to purchase, metals, minerals, or other materials essential to the national defense.

The Administration requested $200 million in fiscal year 1984 to be set aside as a commitment to purchase certain essential defense-related materials.

The Administration plans to request $300 million in fiscal year 1985, and $500 million each year thereafter for this purpose.

The Administration is to be commended for its initiatives in support of a revitalized defense industrial base. Nevertheless, the Committee is concerned that the increases now contemplated in this program are not completely justified, nor are they sustainable in an increasingly constrained budget environment.

The Committee authorized $150 million for DPA, Title III purchases in fiscal year 1984, a reduction of $50 million from the request.

In approving funds to be obligated under Defense Production Act authority, the Committee directs that priority attention be given to the development of domestic sources of strategic minerals.

Cost/Schedule Control Systems Criteria

Department of Defense Instruction 7000.2 requires that Cost-Schedule Control Systems Criteria (C/SCSC) be applied to contracts for most major system acquisition programs.

The stated objective for applying C/SCSC is to "provide an adequate basis for responsible decision making by both contractor management and DoD Components * * * and * * * encourage DoD contractors to accept and install management control systems and procedures which are most effective in meeting their requirements and controlling contract performance." In other words, the purpose of C/SCSC is to monitor DoD contracts to ensure that the Government gets a quality product, on time, and at the price contracted for.

While this objective is laudable, C/SCSC procedures may be having exactly the opposite effect. Many contractors, who have no problem with a valid system of monitoring cost and performance, report that the C/SCSC are cumbersome, time consuming and expensive. Indeed, application of the procedures may actually be adding unnecessary costs (reported to be as much as 10 to 15 percent) while unnecessarily stretching out development and production schedules. Despite this added cost and administrative burden, it is doubtful that data is produced in sufficient time or in a form usable to accomplish the avowed purpose of C/SCSC.

Because of these concerns, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives by November 1, 1983, a comprehensive report on DoD's use of C/SCSC. The report should analyze:

The effect the C/SCSC are having on cost, management and work;

The advantage, if any, the C/SCSC provides over other generally accepted corporate internal management control systems; and

Proposed changes, if any, in use of C/SCSC requirements.

DENIAL OF AUTHORIZATION FOR CERTAIN MULTIYEAR CONTRACTS

(1) AH-64 Engine.
(2) F-18 Engine.
(3) LSD-41 Amphibious Ship.
(4) F-15 Aircraft.
(5) KC-135 Reengining (Airframe).
(6) MK-30 ASW Target.
(7) AN/SSQ-62 DICASS Sonobouy.
(8) TB-16 Towed Array.

The Committee recognizes that in many cases multi-year procurement (MYP) offers the promise of lowered unit costs. In the above programs, the savings offered were not sufficient to justify entering a multiyear contract and thereby reduce future budget flexibility. For each of the programs listed above, congressionally mandated budget reductions resulted in inadequate financial resources to fund the initial capital investment that multi-year procurement requires.

The Department is denied the authority to execute multiyear procurement contracts, as proposed in the Department's fiscal year 1984 budget request, for procurement of any of the following programs:

TITLE I, PART B—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

BACKGROUND ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORIZATION

Annual authorization of appropriations for all research, development, test and evaluation conducted by the Department of Defense has been required by law since 1963 (Public Law 88-174). Appropriate subcommittees of the full Committee conducted hearings and reviewed information on various research and development program requests including, but not limited to, the following: Army general purpose programs; the MX program and Ballistic Missile Defense; tactical and strategic aircraft and associated systems; Army Anti-Tank Weapons and Electronic Warfare; the Trident and various other submarine programs; the Rapid Deployment Force; new ships and related ship programs; lasers and particle beam technology; Strategic Command, Control and Communications (C^3); chemical warfare matters; and various land, air, and sea-launched missiles and missile systems. The Committee recommendations appear in subsequent pages of this report.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED FUNDING CHANGES

The tables below show comparisons of the amount appropriated for research, development, test and evaluation for fiscal year 1983 with the amounts requested for authorization in the President's budget for fiscal year 1984 and those recommended by the Committee.

SUMMARY OF ADJUSTMENT TO FISCAL YEAR 1984 RDT&E AUTHORIZATION REQUEST: BY SERVICE

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

	Fiscal year—		Committee	
	1983 program	1984 request	Change from request	Recommendation
Army	[1] $3,884,783	[1] $4,793,674	–$600,310	$4,193,364
Navy (including Marine Corps)	6,089,047	8,182,419	–529,777	7,652,642
Air Force	10,625,561	13,652,273	–1,153,157	12,499,116
Defense agencies	2,153,973	2,940,100	–527,363	2,412,737
Director, test and evaluation	55,000	56,800	–1,000	55,800
Total	22,808,364	29,625,266	–2,811,607	26,813,659

[1] Includes authorization for special foreign currency program in amounts as follows (dollar amounts in thousands):

	Fiscal year 1983	Fiscal year 1984
Army	0	$1,474
Navy	$3,016	1,376
Defense agencies	784	200
Total	3,800	3,050

SUMMARY OF ADJUSTMENT TO FISCAL YEAR 1984 RDT&E AUTHORIZATION REQUEST: BY BUDGET ACTIVITY

	Fiscal year—		Committee	
	1983 program	1984 request	Change from request	Recommendation
Technology base	[1] $3,216,612	[2] $3,546,735	–$171,998	[2] $3,374,737
Advanced technology development	820,425	1,233,118	–103,880	1,129,238
Strategic programs	5,900,741	9,159,503	–882,152	8,277,351
Tactical programs	7,228,805	8,849,478	–689,204	8,160,274

SUMMARY OF ADJUSTMENT TO FISCAL YEAR 1984 RDT&E AUTHORIZATION REQUEST: BY BUDGET ACTIVITY—Continued

	Fiscal year—		Committee	
	1983 program	1984 request	Change from request	Recommendation
Intelligence and communications	2,724,886	3,576,304	−354,671	3,930,975
Defensewide mission support	2,916,895	3,260,128	−183,244	3,076,884
Other[3]			−1,135,800	−1,135,800
Total	[1] 22,808,364	[2] 29,625,266	−2,811,607	[2] 26,813,659

[1] Includes $3,800,000 in special currency.
[2] Includes $3,050,000 in special currency.
[3] Includes general reductions, reductions in classified programs, and inflation adjustment.

ARMY RDT&E

ADJUSTMENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 1984 RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION AUTHORIZATION REQUEST RECOMMENDED BY SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Program	Fiscal year 1984 request	Committee	
		Change from request	Recommendation
ARMY			
Technology base	$735.554	−$46.000	$689.554
Aeronautical technology	25.612	−6.000	19.612
General reduction		−40.000	−40.000
Other programs approved	709.942		709.942
Advanced technology development	419.496	−37.752	381.744
Materials and structures advanced development	12.341	−3.000	9.341
Aircraft power plants and propulsion	22.725	−6.000	16.725
Rotary wing controls/rotors/structures	34.649	−4.000	30.649
Adv propulsion/launch sys for mun	.626	+4.000	4.626
Manpower and personnel	12.021	−4.000	8.021
Human factors in tng/oper effect	8.277	−4.000	4.277
Education and training	11.710	−4.000	7.710
Adv software tech	19.293	−8.793	10.500
AI/robotics demo	7.959	−7.959	0
Other programs approved	289.895		289.895
Strategic programs	763.062	−147.135	615.927
Ballistic msl def sys tech	538.380	−147.135	391.245
Other programs approved	224.682		224.682
Tactical programs	1,937.170	−221.451	1,715.719
Greater Slope	19.293	−19.293	0
Surf-to-surf msl rocket sys	20.442	−4.442	16.000
Electric power sources	10.586	−5.000	5.586
Combat medical material	7.717	−5.000	2.717
Meteorologic equipment development	2.717	−2.717	0
Soldier support/survivability	4.506	−2.000	2.506
Combat service support control sys	.481	−.481	0
Joint tactical fusion program		−49.000	−49.000
Joint tactical missile system	50.160	−20.000	30.160
Fighting vehicle system	9.095	+35.000	44.095
Combat feeding, clothing and equipment	4.296	−2.000	2.296
Tactical electric power sources	9.782	−4.164	5.618
Education and training	12.266	−12.266	0
Command and control	36.967	−20.511	16.456
Remotely piloted vehicles	138.086	−20.000	118.086
Automatic test support sys	11.577	−11.577	0
Single channel grd/abn radio subsys engr dev	13.678	−3.000	10.678
Jt surv/tgt atk rdr	68.961	−40.000	28.961
Adv field arty tac data sys	31.906	−5.000	26.906

Program	Fiscal year 1984 request	Committee	
		Change from request	Recommendation
155MM self-propelled howitzer improvements	64.497	−30.000	34.497
Other programs approved	1,420.157		1,420.157
Intelligence and communications	88.659	0	88.659
Defensewide mission support	848.259	−74.972	773.287
Support of development testing	50.382	−8.000	42.382
Support of operational testing	62.378	−14.000	48.378
Defense Systems Management College	.200	−.200	0
Program-wide activities	74.362	−9.362	65.000
DARCOM major range/test facil	333.373	−37.373	296.000
Instl audiovisual spt (R/D)	6.037	−6.037	0
Other programs approved	321.527		321.527
Inflation adjustment		−73.000	−73.000
Total, Army RDT&E	4,792.200	−600.310	4,191.890

TECHNOLOGY BASE

The Administration requested $735.554 million for Army basic research and exploratory development. This is a "level-of-effort" program designed to explore new technologies and concepts that have potential national defense application. Much of this funding is made available to universities and high technology private research firms.

The fiscal year 1983 appropriation for the Army's technology base effort was $664.259 million. The request for fiscal year 1984 represents growth of eleven percent over the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1983. The Committee strongly supports this effort and feels that the money is being well spent.

However, in view of the overall budget constraints, the committee has reduced this effort by $40.0 million. The Committee believes that it is important that the priority continue to be given in areas that may have direct military application and areas where the potential leverage for weapons lethality is greatest. None of the $40.0 million reduction is to be taken from basic research programs.

LIQUID PROPELLANT ARTILLERY SYSTEMS

The Administration requested $626 thousand to begin advanced development of a regenerative, liquid-propellant 155 millimeter gun/ammunition system. According to information made available to the Committee, while there are some engineering problems, the potential payoff for a liquid propellant artillery system—in terms of safety, mobility, range, and accuracy—is quite attractive.

The level of funding requested is not sufficient to meet a reasonable demonstration schedule and the Committee has added $4 million so that the Army may demonstrate this technology at the earliest possible date.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING (ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT)

The Administration requested $11.710 million for research in the area of education and training to develop instructional technologies to meet both current and expected future challenges. Funding for this program in fiscal year 1983 was $9.737 million.

Part of the fiscal year 1984 request is to buy a computer to support the conduct of the total research program of the Army Research Institute (ARI). The Committee does not agree with this computer purchase; ARI should seek to make use of time-sharing on an existing DoD computer. Therefore, this program has been reduced by $4.0 million.

SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY

The Administration requested $19.293 million to start a new program called Advanced Software Technology. The program involved, among other initiatives, the establishment of a new Software Engineering Institute whose purpose would be to standardize and optimize the software associated with the many computer systems being developed for all the Services.

The Committee understands the purpose of this effort and is generally supportive of the concept; however, the Committee is not convinced that the necessary planning has been done to justify a budget of nearly $20 million in the first year. The Committee has, therefore, reduced this program by $8.793 million. Without prejudice.

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE

The Administration requested a total of $709.3 million for research and development associated with Ballistic Missile Defense activities in Fiscal Year 1984. Of this sum, $170.9 million was sought for work in the advanced technology program and the remaining $538.4 million was requested in connection with the BMD system technology program.

The advanced technology program is intended to provide research and development into new and emerging technologies with potential application for ballistic missile defense missions. The systems technology program is designed to develop the capability to produce rapidly and deploy, if necessary, an active ballistic missile defense system for the protection of high-value assets.

As was the case in the FY 1983 request, the Administration has sought significant real growth in the Ballistic Missile Defense system technology program over the previously authorized level. Such a proposed allocation of resources reflects the continuing interest on the part of the Department of Defense in developing a ballistic missile defense program capable of serving as a hedge against a Soviet decision to "break-out" of the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty, and as an option to enhance measurably the survivability of America's land-based ballistic missile forces.

New impetus was given to such purposes by the President's address of March 23, 1983, in which he enunciated his desire to explore a range of technologies holding promise for an effective defense of the United States against attacking ballistic missile systems. In fact, in the aftermath of his Presidential declaration of policy, the Committee has been advised that a fundamental re-direction of the Ballistic Missile Defense program, together with greatly expanded activities in the research and development of laser, particle beam and other technologies, may shortly be announced. In addition, the basing plan for the MX missile has been revised by the President from a closely-spaced basing concept to one utilizing existing Minuteman silos, thus altering fundamentally the nature of the ballistic missile force for which a defensive system might be designed.

In light of the significant uncertainties which exist relating to the Ballistic Missile Defense program at this time, the Committee believes that it cannot recommend the authorization of the full amount requested. Instead, it recommends a reduction of $147.135 million in the BMD System Technology Program for Fiscal Year 1984. This sum will level-fund this program after inflation. The Committee expects to be notified promptly of any changes in direction or program scope that might be directed following completion of the review now being conducted by the Administration of the technology and policy options available to support the President's guidance.

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE ROCKET SYSTEM

The Administration requested $20.442 million to continue the effort to develop a terminal guidance warhead for the Multiple Launch Rocket System. This developmental effort is being accomplished in cooperation with France, Germany and the United Kingdom, with each paying 20 percent of the cost of the development effort.

The Army has selected as the best technical approach for this multi-national development effort an anti-armor terminal guidance warhead based on a horizontally gliding submissile. A draft request for proposal should be released in June of 1983 with award of developmental contract expected in September of 1984.

The Committee supports this development effort and believes that it has potential to greatly increase the combat power of the Multiple Launch Rocket System. However, based on the Army's own schedule, it does not appear likely that they can expend the requested funds in fiscal year 1984. Therefore, the Committee has reduced the request by $4.442 million.

JOINT TACTICAL FUSION, ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYSTEM (ASAS)

The Administration requested a major increase in this program which is to develop an intelligence system which will provide early detection, identification, correlation and location of enemy forces. The ASAS will provide the tactical commander with a highly automated capability to analyze, correlate, fuse and report intelligence data from numerous sources.

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence reviewed this program, since it falls under the Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities account, and recommended to the Armed Services Committee a reduction of $49.000 million pending clarification of requirements. The Armed Services Committee concurs with the recommendation of the Intelligence Committee.

JOINT TACTICAL MISSILE SYSTEM

The Administration requested $50.160 million for the development of a new intermediate range missile system. In fiscal year 1983 this program was called the Corps Support Weapons System and was funded at $6.086 million.

This effort is currently a joint effort with the Air Force to develop a new missile to replace the existing LANCE missile system. According to information made available to the Committee, the Army and the Air Force have been unable to define the characteristics of a common missile that could be used for both the Army in a surface-to-surface role and the Air Force in an air-to-surface role. For this reason, the Committee doubts that the Army can expend the amount of funding requested in fiscal year 1984. Therefore, the Committee has reduced the amount request by $20.0 million.

BRADLEY FIGHTING VEHICLE

The Administration requested $9.095 million to continue the development of training and maintenance devices associated with the Bradley Fighting Vehicle. During the past year, the Army decided not to pursue the development and installation of an improved sight unit to permit the Bradley to fire the TOW 2 missile more effectively. The Army made this decision for reasons of affordability. The Committee disagrees with this decision. The marginal cost to develop and install the improved sight unit is estimated to be less than one-half of one percent of the Bradley vehicle cost, while the benefits from being able to effectively fire the TOW 2 missile are significant. The ability to fire through smoke, fog, and at night and the anti-jam features of the improved sight unit greatly upgrades the Bradley's anti-armor capability.

The Committee has, therefore, added $35.000 million to this program and directs that it be used for the competitive development of an improved sight unit for the Bradley. The Bradley is discussed further under the Procurement section of this report and in that section corresponding procurement money is made available to permit the improved sight unit to be introduced into the Bradley production line at the earliest possible time. The Committee believes that the Army should seek to complete this developmental effort so that those vehicles procured with fiscal year 1985 funds will incorporate the improved sight unit.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING (TACTICAL PROGRAMS)

The Administration requested $12.266 million for a new program, called education and training systems, to provide demonstrations for prototype training methods and devices that will insure that military personnel in the field can perform their jobs in a proficient manner.

The Committee believes that, in view of the funding constraints on the fiscal year 1984 bill, this program should be deferred without prejudice.

COMMAND CONTROL

The Administration requested $36.967 million to continue several efforts in the area of command and control. The major effort under this program in the past has been the Position Location Reporting System (PLRS) which is continued this year in the amount of $15.241 million. The Army is proposing a major new effort in military computers for fiscal year 1984. This effort was estimated to cost $20.511 million in fiscal year 1984.

The Committee has elected to defer this new effort in military computers due to overall funding constraints to permit a review of the scope of this proposed effort to see if it cannot be accomplished more economically.

AUTOMATIC TEST SUPPORT SYSTEM

The Administration requested $11.577 million for a program to develop automated test equipment for maintenance of Army equipment at the direct support level. This program was funded at $2.932 million for fiscal year 1983.

The Committee supports the concept of developing standards, specifications and criteria for automated maintenance test equipment at the direct support level. However, the Committee believes that this effort should be limited to the setting of standards only and that the development of test equipment should be accomplished by the system developer. The Army indicated that part of this effort would be directed toward developing test equipment for the DIVAD; similar work is already underway in the DIVAD program.

Therefore, the Committee has deferred this program pending more adequate justification.

155MM SELF-PROPELLED HOWITZER IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The Administration requested $64.497 million to continue an advanced development effort to make improvements to the current M109 155mm self-propelled artillery weapon system. This program was funded in fiscal year 1983 at $8.916 million and was entitled Division Support Weapons System. The Army has made the decision that it will seek to improve the existing M109 artillery weapon system rather than to develop a new weapon system; the Committee endorses this approach.

Current plans are to seek to upgrade four major components of the M109 weapon system. These include the vehicle engine, vehicle cannon system, the feasibility of an automatic loader and the weapon system recoil mechanism. The funding request of $65.000 million was based upon the assumption that two development contractors would compete for the development of each of these four major subsystems.

While the Committee is totally supportive of this effort, there was concern that the entire request was unnecessary in fiscal year 1984. Therefore, the Committee has reduced the amount requested by $30.0 million.

MOBILE PROTECTED GUN

The Administration requested $12.561 million for research and development of lightweight, mobile protected guns for the Army in fiscal year 1984.

The Mobile Protected Gun program funds the Army portion of joint Army/Marine Corps research and development efforts for two weapon systems: the Light Armored Vehicle (LAV) and the Mobile Protected Gun System (MPGS). This research and development effort is to provide both the Army and Marine Corps with lightweight, anti-armor, assault-capable, combat weapon systems that can be easily deployed by both strategic and tactical airlift. The LAV is the near-term vehicle, and the MPGS is the far-term vehicle. The Committee continues to strongly support the development of lightweight armored vehicles for use by U.S. light divisions.

The Committee recommends authorization of $12.561 million for research and development of the Mobile Protected Gun program of the Army.

SUPPORT PROGRAMS

The Administration has several programs which are in essence "level-of-effort" overhead programs that pay the costs associated with testing, operating and maintaining R&D headquarters. The table below summarizes committee action on these programs:

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Program element	Fiscal year 1983 appropriation	Fiscal year 1984	
		Budget request	Recommendation
65702, testing support	42,063	50,382	42,382
65712, testing support	48,365	62,378	48,378
65801, programwide activities	65,000	74,362	65,000
65804, DARCOM ranges	295,649	333,373	296,000
65809, Audiovisual support	2,342	6,037	0

In general, the amount recommended by the Committee is the same as that appropriated for fiscal year 1983 which will cause the Army to absorb the cost of inflation. In the case of the Audiovisual Support program, the Committee believes that these costs should be borne by the program supported.

NAVY RDT&E

ADJUSTMENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 1984 RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION AUTHORIZATION REQUEST RECOMMENDED BY SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Program	Fiscal year 1984 request	Committee	
		Change from request	Recommendation
NAVY			
Technology base	$884.336	−$46.001	$838.335
Aircraft techonolgy	27.236	−2.000	25.236
Strike warfare wpnry tech	29.188	−4.000	25.188
Ships subs and boats tech	39.146	−8.000	31.146
Undersea warfare wpnry tech	29.093	−3.670	25.423
U/S target surv tech	40.930	−3.302	37.628
Surf/aerosp tgt surv tech	36.635	−1.649	34.986
Command and control tech	36.112	−5.925	30.187
Countermeasures tech	29.633	−1.500	28.133
Human factors & sim tech	8.366	−.866	7.500
Biomedical tech	8.905	−.184	8.721
Ocean and atmos supt tech	19.474	−.974	18.500
Logistics tech	15.327	−1.541	13.786
Materials tech	38.243	−5.081	33.162
Elex device tech	30.190	−4.318	25.872
Personnel & trng tech	7.746	−1.936	5.810
Lab indep exploratory dev	13.146	−1.055	12.091
Other programs approved	474.966		474.966
Advanced technology development	210.975	−34.043	176.932
Environmental applications	8.086	−2.433	5.653
A/A msl tech demo	10.022	−2.000	8.022
Adv computer tech	9.900	−6.628	3.272
Joint service EOD dev (adv)	5.011	−.500	4.511
Oceanog instrumentatn dev	6.168	−3.169	2.999
Medical development (adv)	10.275	−1.891	8.384
Mnpwr control syst dev	2.915	−1.110	1.805
Adv marine biological sys	4.242	−.262	3.980
Adv modul compon demonst	.488	−.488	0
Ocean eng tech develop	21.704	−4.262	17.442
Education & training	2.799	−.560	2.239
Environmental protection	10.412	−2.262	8.150
Nav tech info present sys	3.257	−3.257	0
Manufacturing tech	7.827	−4.488	3.339
Personnel productivity	.733	−.733	0
Other programs approved	107.136		107.136
Strategic programs	1,810.048	+10.000	1,820.048
Trident II	1,496.406	+10.000	1,506.406
Other programs approved	313.642		313.642

Program	Fiscal year 1984 request	Committee: Change from request	Committee: Recommendation
Tactical programs	4,295.505	−274.812	4,020.693
Abn electronic warfare eq	23.200	−5.000	18.220
Airborne infared CM	14.668	−4.000	10.668
Tac cmd cont comm CM	12.261	−2.000	10.261
CV ASW module	6.435	−2.507	3.928
A-6E STOL demonstrator	31.029	−16.400	14.629
IIR Maverick	19.620	−14.600	5.020
Army/Navy SAM tech	10.174	−3.999	6.175
Air-L Tomahawk (MRASM)	19.512	−19.512	0
BGAAWX	7.826	−1.368	6.458
Shpbd info transfr sys	5.320	−3.000	2.320
Adv sub supt equip prog	5.753	−3.431	2.322
Adv ASW target	3.865	−1.865	2.000
HY 130 steel	1.952	−1.952	0
Link Cedar	9.756	−4.700	5.056
Submarines (adv)	88.922	−3.000	85.922
Ship development (adv)	16.246	−1.000	15.246
Adv mine development	0	+4.000	4.000
Navy energy program (adv)	23.505	−2.001	21.504
Facilities improv	7.999	−3.086	4.913
ITSS	30.181	−9.847	20.334
ASW surveillance	11.093	−5.500	5.593
AV8B (eng)	118.218	−10.000	108.218
Environmental systems	2.679	−2.085	.594
P-3 modernization prog	19.934	−7.117	12.817
ASPJ	47.366	−5.000	42.366
MK92 FCS upgrade	35.593	+37.000	72.593
CG-47 product improvement	70.452	−13.821	56.631
Standard msl improvements	40.262	−16.243	24.019
Submarine comm	6.164	−1.232	4.932
Sub sonar develop (eng)	61.222	−3.000	58.222
EMSP	22.359	+9.000	31.359
Radar surveillance equip	13.662	−3.223	10.439
Sub supt equip prog	7.249	−3.487	3.762
Ship survivability	5.295	−.910	4.385
Sub tac W/F systs (eng)	50.960	−3.000	47.960
Ship subsys dev/lbts	110.217	−16.532	93.685
Tac embedded comp prog	18.954	−5.700	13.254
Link Birch	5.269	−5.200	.069
Mine devel (eng)	15.480	−2.783	12.697
C/W weapons	3.414	+4.700	8.114
Joint serv EOD dev (eng)	3.733	−.500	3.233
Navy energy program (eng)	22.547	−6.843	15.704
Command & control sys (eng)	26.017	−5.836	20.181
Surface W/F training dev	28.069	−1.000	27.069
Regional tactical surv	39.023	−39.023	0
Medical dev (eng)	2.426	−.500	1.926
Flt tact D&E	19.327	−1.661	17.666
Electromag spectrum mngmt	7.301	−2.712	4.589
Manag & tech support	12.237	−.552	11.685
Tactical electro support	1.050	−1.050	0
Flt telecom (tac)	41.963	−8.533	33.430
Mines & mine support	15.909	−15.000	.909
Underseas surveillance sys	52.442	−2.793	49.649
SURTASS	3.478	−2.478	1.000
Special projects	16.051	−1.000	15.051
Electronic warfare spt	9.529	−1.515	8.014
Counter C3 dev	15.240	−3.707	11.533
JTIDS	121.200	−20.030	101.170
AN/SQR-18 Tactas	.687	−.687	0
Submarine silencing	18.185	−5.902	12.283
Lab fleet support	5.787	−1.118	4.669

Program	Fiscal year 1984 request	Committee	
		Change from request	Recommendation
Tactical intell proc sup	2.413	−.471	1.942
Nav gunfire spt improv	0	+1.000	1.000
Nav gunfire spt ship	0	+.500	.500
Other programs approved	2,826.805		2,826.805
Intelligence and communications	346.080	−2.629	343.451
Navigation systems	4.116	−2.629	1.487
Other programs approved	341.964		341.964
Defensewide mission support	634.099	−57.292	576.807
Range inst & sys dev	14.099	−4.226	9.873
Target systems dev	53.652	−3.000	50.652
Trng & pers sys dev	5.703	−2.418	3.285
Jt mpwr/pers protos	7.281	−7.281	0
Studies & anal supp/Navy	6.261	−1.000	5.261
Center for Naval anal/Navy	12.672	−2.000	10.672
Tech info services	4.507	−2.842	1.665
Autec	49.197	−4.229	44.968
International RDT&E	2.095	−.523	1.572
RDT&E lab & fac mgmt spt	64.827	−4.538	60.289
RDT&E ship & aircraft spt	74.538	−5.185	69.353
Test and eval spt	287.212	−20.050	267.162
Other programs approved	52.055		52.055
Inflation adjustment		−125.000	−125.000
Total, Navy RDT&E	8,181.043	−529.777	7,651.266

HUMAN FACTORS AND SIMULATION TECHNOLOGY

The Administration requested $8.366 million for the human factors and simulation technology program. This program develops technology to improve the "human factors" design of the machine and the capabilities of simulators used for training.

The Committee recommends authorization of $7.5 million. This 10 percent reduction is without prejudice and deletes $866,000 from the request.

OCEAN AND ATMOSPHERIC SUPPORT TECHNOLOGY

The Administration requested $19.474 million for the ocean and atmospheric support technology program. This program provides for environmental research in support of the Navy's requirements for sensor and weapons systems analysis, design and operations.

The Committee is concerned by an apparent lack of stability in the manner in which this program is managed. Numerous reductions occurred in the fiscal year 1983 program after it was authorized and appropriated by the Congress.

The Committee recommends authorization of $18.5 million. This 5 percent reduction is without prejudice and deletes $974,000 from the request.

NAVY MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY

The Committee reaffirms its interest in the development of metal matrix technology, carbon-carbon composites designed for use as engine components, and substitutes for critical and strategic materials now being performed under the sponsorship under the Department of the Navy. As it indicated in its report on the Fiscal Year 1983 Defense Authorization bill, the Committee believes that these technology development efforts hold real promise and deserve strong support within the Navy program.

ADVANCED COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

The Administration requested $9.9 million for the advanced computer technology program. This program supports the introduction of the UYK-43 and UYK-44 computers, the ADA programming language, as well as preliminary studies of technology to be used in successors to the UYK-43 and UYK-44 computers.

Introduction of the ADA programming language is highly desirable, but the large increase in the program as requested in fiscal year 1984 is unjustified.

The Committee was prepared to recommend authorization of $4.085 million. However, as a result of congressionally mandated budget reductions, the Committee recommends authorization of $3.272 million for the advanced computer technology program. This reduction is without prejudice, and deletes $6.628 million from the request.

MANPOWER CONTROL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

The Administration requested $2.915 million for Manpower Control Systems Development.

The little detailed information provided in support of this program fails to justify an increase over last year's funding level.

The Committee recommends authorization of $1.805 million. This reduction deletes $1.110 million from the request and reduces the funding level of the program to the level requested in fiscal year 1983.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The Administration requested $2.799 million for the Education and Training RDT&E program. This program is designed to improve personnel training programs.

The supporting data for this program fails to justify the full request.

The Committee recommends the authorization of $2.239 million. This 20 percent reduction deletes $560,000 from the request.

NAVY TECHNICAL INFORMATION PRESENTATION SYSTEM

The Administration requested $3.257 million for the Navy technical information presentation system.

Although this program is intended to correct difficiencies in the maintenance and distribution of technical manuals used in support of Navy equipment, it is not evident that it will be successful in providing significant results in a timely manner.

The Committee recommends denial of authorization of funds for the Navy technical information presentation system. This reduction deletes $3.257 million from the request.

TRIDENT II MISSILE

The Administration has requested $1,496.406 million to initiate full scale engineering development of the Trident II (D-5) ballistic missile system.

The enhanced range, throw weight, and accuracy of the Trident II missile will maximize the survivability and effectiveness of the Trident ballistic missile submarine force.

The Committee has strongly supported the development of a maximum capability Trident II missile. With the selection last year of the D-5 option by the Secretary of Defense and the Navy's subsequent adjustment of its Trident submarine construction program, it is now expected that the missile realizing the fullest performance qualities afforded by the launch-tube of the OHIO-class submarine will be introduced into the fleet at the earliest possible time.

Testimony taken by the Committee in the aftermath of the President's endorsement of the Scowcroft Commission report has indicated no change in the requirement for the Trident II missile—notwithstanding the emphasis placed in that report on de-MIRVing America's strategic systems. Indeed, the Chairman and members of the Scowcroft panel, Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff have all indicated support for continued development and ultimate deployment of the D-5 missile system.

The present funding profile for research and development of the Trident II missile does not provide for one element of the President's Commission on Strategic Forces' recommendations: a sustained effort to ensure the continued effectiveness of U.S. ballistic missile reentry vehicle penetration. The Committeee believes, consequently, that the maintenance of a maneuvering reentry vehicle option for the Trident II missile is an important priority. As a result, the Committee recommends the addition of $10 million in fiscal year 1984 for design work necessary to preserve such an option and to perform basic interface design for both a large, accurate reentry body and penetration aid for the Trident II missile. This added funding would permit design work comparable to that performed during comparable stages of the design and development of the Trident I (C-4) missile.

The Committee recommends authorization of $1,506.4 million for research and development on the Trident II missile.

EXTREMELY LOW FREQUENCY COMMUNICATIONS (ELF)

The Administration requested $58.5 million for continued research and development on the Extremely Low Frequency Communications System in fiscal year 1984.

The ELF communications system will enhance the survivability and effectiveness of our submarine force by allowing it to maneuver, transit and perform its missions at operational speeds and depths without losing essential communications connectivity.

The Committee has strongly supported the ELF program over the years during which the requirement for this system has been debated and redefined. The Committee is pleased to note that recent tests of the reactivated Extremely Low Frenquency site have been most encouraging and reaffirm the Committee's confidence in the ultimate utility of this strategic communications system.

The Committee recommends the authorization of the requested amount for research and development on the ELF system.

A-6E STOL DEMONSTRATOR

The Administration requested $31.0 million for Navy development of various avionics improvements for the A-6E and for the evaluation of a short take-off and land (STOL) A-6E demonstrator.

The Committee does not support the evaluation of an A-6E STOL demonstrator. Navy aircraft carriers do not require STOL aircraft and the 50 A-6E's in Marine Corps units do not justify this expenditure.

The Committee does, however, support the evaluation of other modifications to the A-6E that will enhance its capability, reliability and maintainability. Of the $31 million requested by the Administration, $16.4 million was intended to fund the STOL demonstrator and $14.6 million was to fund other improvements.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $14.6 million to continue the A-6E modernization efforts under this program element other than the STOL demonstrator.

ARMY/NAVY SAM TECHNOLOGY

The Administration requested $10.174 million for the Army/Navy Surface-to-air Missile Technology program. The program is developing improved guidance and fuzing mechanisms for long range surface-to-air missiles.

The Army/Navy SAM Technology program is the Navy's primary missile technology program, but it is not addressing the Navy's concern regarding fuzing mechanisms for destroying very low altitude missiles at short ranges. Moreover, it does not appear to have a well-defined program for producing useful results in the near-future.

The Committee was prepared to recommend authorization of $8.175 million. However, as a result of Congressionally mandated budget reductions, the Committee recommends authorization of $6.175 million. This reduction is without prejudice and deletes $3.999 million from the request.

MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO SURFACE-MISSILE (MRASM)

The Administration requested $19.5 million for Navy research and development of the joint Navy/Air Force Medium Range Air-to-Surface Missile (MRASM).

The MRASM program is designed to produce an air-launched cruise missile to enable stand-off airfield attack and stand-off ship attack. Neither the Air Force nor the Navy has vigorously supported the program and the Committee believes it should be terminated. There are other weapons in development or already in production capable of perfoming the MRASM missions.

For the Navy, the Harpoon anti-ship missile will provide ample stand-off range, at less than half the cost of the MRASM. For the Air Force tactical missions, a modification of the GBU-15 with both unitary and cluster munition warheads will meet the Tactical Air Command's requirements at a fraction of the cost of the MRASM. For strategic missions requiring greater stand-off ranges, a variant of the Advanced Cruise Missile will permit strategic aircraft to attack airfields and other heavily defended targets with a vehicle far more survivable than the MRASM.

The Committee therefore recommends that no funds be authorized for the MRASM program.

Shipboard Information Transfer System

The Administration requested $5.320 million for the Shipboard Information Transfer System program. This program consists of a single project, the Shipboard Data Multiplexing System (SDMS) which provides for development of a low data rate network for selected ship control and data control functions.

The Committee is concerned that the Navy intends to develop SDMS into a total combat system network without adequate competition to provide comprehensive review of alternative proposals. Alternative data bussing schemes exist which can provide the higher data rates necessary for surface ship combat systems.

The Committee recommends authorization of $2.320 million, which is a reduction of $3.0 million from the request.

Advanced ASW Target

The Administration requested $3.865 million for the Advanced Anti-submarine Warfare Target program. This program develops improved versions of the MK-30 and MK-27 targets used for ASW training exercises, and is related to development of the MK-48 ADCAP torpedo.

The total estimated cost for this program has increased from $87 million last year to the current $120 million. It is not evident that all the features planned for these improved targets are rquired, or that the cost of this program is under control.

The Committee recommends authorization of $2.0 million for the advanced ASW target program. This 48 percent reduction deletes $1.865 million from the request.

Advanced Mine Development

The Administration requested no funds for the Advanced Mine Development program in fiscal year 1984, indicating a preference for funding improvements to the CAPTOR mine in a separate program.

The request for authorization of funds for improvements to the CAPTOR mine is not fully supported by the Committee. The reduction in funding for CAPTOR mine improvements permits released funds to be allocated to other important programs in support of the mine warfare mission.

The Committee recommends authorization of $4.0 million for the Advanced Mine Development program for the purpose of developing new mines.

INTEGRATED TACTICAL SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (ITSS)

The Administration requested $30.181 million for development of the Integrated Tactical Surveillance System (ITSS). This program is developing a comprehensive system, including modified sensors, information processing and distribution, and user terminals which will be capable of providing all weather, day/night surveillance of high interest ships and aircraft in ocean areas and nearby land areas (littoral zones) worldwide.

The Committee recommends authorization of $20.334 million. This 33 percent reduction deletes $9.847 million from the request. In addition, the Secretary of the Navy is directed to provide clarification in writing of the relationship between ITSS and the Over-The-Horizon Targeting (OTH-T) program no later than October 31, 1983.

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE SURVEILLANCE

The Administration requested $11.093 million for anti-submarine warfare (ASW) surveillance. This program provides for design and development of advanced components in support of the Navy's ASW mission.

The Committee was prepared to recommend authorization of $8.593 million. However, as a result of Congressionally mandated budget reductions, the Committee recommends an authorization of $5.593 million. This reduction is without prejudice, and deletes $5.5 million from the request.

ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS

The Administration requested $2.679 million for environmental systems.

This program includes two projects which are designed to improve existing analysis of environmental conditions in support of naval operations, Environmental Equipment Support and Tactical Environmental Support System (engineering). The second project is new and was not forecast in last year's budget projection for this program. The relationship between this project and existing combat control systems on ships is not clearly explained nor fully justified.

The Committee recommends authorization of $594,000 to fund the Environmental Equipment Support project. This reduction deletes $2.085 million from the request. The Committee denies authorization for the Tactical Environmental Support Systems (engineering) program.

MK-92 FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM

The Administration requested $35.593 million for the Mark 92 Fire Control System (FCS) upgrade program. This program funds two projects designed to improve the MK-92 FCS installed on FFG-7 class frigates, PHM-1 class patrol hydrofoils and WMEC-

270 Coast Guard cutters. Of these two projects, the second is intended to develop a four-faced phased array radar for the MK-92 FCS on board FFG-7 class frigates, which is expected to provide greatly improved capability to attack and destroy incoming missiles and aircraft under increased levels of ECM jamming.

The Committee is concerned that the Navy is not pursuing the Mark 92 Upgrade (Phase III) project at an adequate rate; $21.463 million was requested for fiscal year 1984.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $72.593 million for the Mark 92 FCS program, an increase of $37 million above the request. Of this new total, the Committee directs that $58.463 million is to be used only for the MK-92 Upgrade (Phase III) program.

CG-47 PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT

The Administration requested $70.452 million for CG-47 Product Improvement. This program funds the development of improvements to the SPY-1 radar and the AEGIS combat system on CG-47 class guided missile cruisers.

The Committee fully supports the continued existence of a separate RDT&E program for the CG-47 class cruisers. This is a major class of surface warship currently being procured, and continuing changes in naval weapons technology necessitate regular updates to the computer-intensive AEGIS weapons system. The Committee does not recommend authorization of the full amount this year, however, because sufficient justification was not provided for the large increase requested for this program above the previous fiscal year.

The Committee was prepared to recommend authorization of $62.631 million. However, as a result of Congressionally mandated budget reductions, the Committee recommends authorization of $56.631 million. This 20 percent reduction deletes $13.821 million from the request.

STANDARD MISSILE IMPROVEMENTS

The Administration requested $40.262 million for Standard Missile Improvements. This program improves the Navy Standard Missile (SM-1 and SM-2), which is the primary surface-to-air weapon for surface warships. It also includes a request for $16.243 million for developing the next generation of the Standard Missile, the SM-3.

Last year, the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1983 specified that $14.483 million was authorized for developing the SM-2 Block III, which is a modified version of the SM-2, and that $2 million was authorized only to study further missile alternatives such as the SM-3. To date, the Committee has not been advised of the Navy's decision on which missile they plan to develop, and the remaining funds in program have not been obligated.

The Committee recommends authorization of $24.019 million for Standard Missile Improvements. This reduction deletes the entire request of $16.243 million for the SM-3 project. When this program has been clarified for the Committee and the decision to proceed on a specific version of the next generation of the Standard Missile has been properly and adequately justified to the Committee, the unobligated funds remaining from the fiscal year 1983 authorization will be available for reprogramming.

ENHANCED MODULAR SIGNAL PROCESSOR

The Administration requested $22.359 million for development of the Enhanced Modular Signal Processor (EMSP), also known as the UYS-2. The EMSP is designed to have greater capability than the Advanced Signal Processor (UYS-1) which is used for processing acoustic information detected by sonar receivers.

Despite the current program for developing the EMSP, the Navy is also proceeding with several programs which include development of improved hardware for the UYS-1 and appear to be duplicating the capabilities provided by the UYS-2.

To avoid unnecessary duplication, and to encourage use of the EMSP, the Committee is not recommending full authorization of funds for programs which appear to include improvements to the UYS-1. This results in the following reductions in other programs in the Navy RDT&E account: $7.117 million from the P-3 modernization program; $2.478 million from the SURTASS (Surveillance Towed Array Sonar) program; and $3.0 million from the Submarine Sonar Development (engineering) program. These reductions are made without prejudice and total $12.595 million.

The Committee fully supports the EMSP program and recommends authorization of $31.359 million. This increase of $9 million is made available by transferring funds from the P-3 modernization, SURTASS and Submarine Sonar Development programs. Requests to reprogram funds above threshold back into these programs will be favorably considered, provided the Secretary of the Navy certifies that no duplication of effort in signal processing development is occurring. In addition, the Committee directs that management responsibilities for the UYS-1 and the UYS-2, which are currently divided between the Naval Air Systems Command and the Naval Sea Systems Command, be consolidated in a single office. The Secretary of the Navy is directed to provide a written statement no later than November 30, 1983 which: (1) describes the current and future management of the UYS-1 and UYS-2 programs; (2) lists all Navy RDT&E programs which are using the UYS-1; (3) describes all funding in the Navy five-year RDT&E plan for development and maintenance of software for the UYS-1; and (4) explains the Navy's plans for using (or not using) the ACOS (ASP Common Operating System) programming methodology as a means of reducing software costs associated with the UYS-1.

SHIP SUBSYSTEM DEVELOPMENT/LBTS

The Administration requested $110.217 million for the ship subsystem development/land based test site program. This program is composed of two projects, $29.245 million for ship subsystem development/land based test site (SSD/LBTS) and $80.972 million for ship contract design. Of the SSD/LBTS funds, $20.6 million are for support of the DDG-51 program including funding for development and support of at-sea testing of reversing reduction gears.

The Committee supports the Navy's decision to use the propulsion system currently proposed for the DDG-51. This system does not require reversing reduction gears; neither does the Electric Drive Propulsion program which the Committee has supported strongly. In view of this, the Committee is concerned that the Navy would spend any funds on reversing reduction gears in a year of tight fiscal constraints.

The Committee recommends authorization of $93.685 million. This reduction deletes $16.532 million from the request. Funding is denied for reversing reduction gear research.

TACTICAL EMBEDDED COMPUTER PROGRAM

The Administration requested $18.954 million for the tactical embedded computer program. This program developed the UYK-43 and UYK-44 standard computers.

This computer program has grown significantly above last year's projected fiscal year 1984 budget request.

The Committee recommends authorization of $13.254 million. This 30% reduction is without prejudice and deletes $5.7 million from the request.

SURFACE WARFARE TRAINING DEVICES

The Administration requested $28.069 million for surface warfare training devices. This program funds the initial development of a variety of training devices used to provide instruction in the operation or maintenance of equipment in the fleet.

Although this year's request is lower than the previous year, the projected request for fiscal year 1985 is more than double the current request. In addition, the total estimated cost of seven of the projects in this program have increased by over 100 percent. This program deserves increased management attention by the Navy.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $27.069 million. This 4% reduction is without prejudice and deletes $1.0 million from the request.

REGIONAL TACTICAL SURVEILLANCE

The Administration requested $39.023 million for the Regional Tactical Surveillance program. The focus of this program is the development of a Navy Over-The-Horizon (OTH) radar.

The Navy has not sufficiently justified the requirement for a unique over-the-horizon radar or provided sufficient justification for not using an Air Force over-the-horizon radar currently under development.

The Committee recommends no authorization be provided for the Regional Tactical Surveillance program in fiscal year 1984. This reduction deletes the full $39.023 million in the request for this new start.

MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT (ENGINEERING)

The Administration requested $2.426 million for the Medical Development (engineering) program. This program supports the Navy Medical Department for the purpose of developing equipment used for casualty care.

The Committee is concerned by differences between the fiscal year 1983 program described last year and the current estimated program, including the increased emphasis on computers. This program is developing "hardware and software for the Navy Mental Health Information System," and it is also "commencing test and evaluation of the micro-processor based Naval Aviators Selection System." These two programs seem incompatible within this program element.

The Committee recommends authorization of $1.926 million for Medical Development (engineering). This 21 percent reduction deletes $500,000 from the request.

FLEET TELECOMMUNICATIONS (TACTICAL)

The Administration requested $41.963 million for the Fleet Telecommunications (tactical) program. This program consists of three projects: the Combination Radio, Communications Automation, and the High Frequency Improvement program.

The Committee fully supports the Combination Radio program, but the request for Communication Automation is being reduced to last year's projected fiscal year 1984 budget request. Moreover, the High Frequency Improvement program is too expensive to be described simply as a "continuing program." A better developed program must be established and justified before next year's budget request is submitted.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $33.430 million for the Fleet Telecommunications (tactical) program. This reduction is without prejudice and deletes $8.533 million from the request. This funding level is 20 percent below this year's request.

MINES AND MINE SUPPORT

The Administration requested $15.909 million for the Mines and Mine Support program. This program funds improvements to existing mines, and the request for fiscal year 1984 indicated that these funds are allocated primarily for a new improvement program for the Captor mine.

The Committttee was prepared to recommend authorization of the entire $15.909 million. However, as a result of congressionally mandated budget reductions, the Committee is recommending authorization of $909,000 for mines and mine support. Moreover, in view of the lack of support for the Captor mine improvement program and the continuing requirement for improvements to the Navy's offense mine warfare capabilities, the Committee recommends authorization of $4 million for Advanced Mine Development.

TRAINING AND PERSONNEL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

The Administration requested $5.703 million for the training and personnel system development program. This program currently funds four projects, including the Battle Group Tactical Trainer and the Air Cushion Vehicle operator trainer system. The two other projects are computer adaptive testing, which is a new start, and the expendable mobile ASW training target.

The Committtee believes that starting a program of computer adaptive testing is unjustified. Moreover, the Committee believes that the development of an expendable mobile ASW target should be included in the advanced ASW target program.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $3.285 million for the training and personnel system development program. This reduction is without prejudice and deletes $2.418 million from the request. This reduction is to be applied only to computer adaptive testing and the advanced ASW target.

JOINT MANPOWER/PERSONNEL PROTOTYPES

The Administration requested $7.281 million for the joint manpower/personnel prototypes program. The purpose of this program is to improve recruiting and retention of personnel. New studies would be initiated based on recommendations of the Joint Service R&D Program Steering Committee.

It is not evident that the results of this program will be of significant use in improving recruiting, testing, training or retention of personnel; nor is it clear that this program should be continued in view of higher budget priorities.

The Committee denies authorization for the joint manpower/personnel prototypes program in fiscal year 1984. This reduction deletes the entire $7.281 million request.

STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT, NAVY

The Administration requested $6.261 million for the Studies and Analysis Support, Navy program. This program funds studies conducted by outside private organizations in support of the Chief of Naval Operations.

The Committee recommends authorization of $5.261 million for Studies and Analysis Support, Navy. This reduction deletes $1 million from the request.

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSIS

The Administration requested $12.672 million for Center for Naval Analysis, Navy. This program provides funds for the Center for Naval Analysis ("CNA" or "Center"), a federal contract research center which performs basic research and long-term analysis for the Navy, including direct operations research support to various fleet activities. The Center has been managed by the University of Rochester since 1967. The Committee notes that the Secretary of the Navy has announced his intention "to compete the managment" of the Center for Naval Analysis.

The Committee recognizes that the management contract for the Center is not a perpetual one. The Navy and the Department of Defense for sound reasons of competence or performance may decide that a change in managment is needed or desirable.

First and foremost, the Committee believes that the mechanism selected for making such a change—in this case a competition—must ensure that the CNA will serve as a source of the highest quality, independent research and advice on problems and issues facing the Navy now and in the future. Thus, the goal of any competition must be to find an objective, qualified, competent professional source of independent information for the Navy, with independence being a paramount criterion. This may mean focusing any competition on institutions or organizations which are imminently capable—in terms of personnel and other resources—of meeting such high standards. In this regard, the Committee hopes that the University of Rochester will participate in the competition. The Committee is mindful of the courage shown by the President and Trustees of the University in the very difficult days of the late 1960's.

Secondly, the Committee believes it has a proper oversight role in the mechanism for possibly changing management of CNA, or any similar entity. The Committee generally wants to ensure that the substantial amounts authorized for the Center will return the type of advice and analysis that will best serve the Navy and the Department of Defense. Furthermore, if the Committee is to authorize funds for CNA now without knowing who will manage the entity, then the Committee believes it definitely should exercise its oversight responsibility with respect to the present competition. To that end, the Committee requests the Department of the Navy, before awarding any new contract for management of CNA, to submit to the Committee in writing (1) a list of the institutions and organizations or the types of such entites which were solicited to compete for the management contract, (2) a list of those submitting bids, (3) a detailed description of the criteria which were applied in determining the proposed awardee of the CNA management contract and (4) the measures taken to preserve the independence and objectivity of the opinions and analysis to be provided by the proposed awardee.

The Committee recommends authorization of $10.672 million for Center for Naval Analysis, Navy. This reduction deletes $2 million from the request, and is proportional to the reduction recommended in a separate program, Studies and Analysis Support, Navy, which funds similar research and analysis conducted within the Navy.

SHIP SYSTEMS ENGINEERING STANDARDS (SSES)

The Administration requested $4.565 million for Ship Systems Engineering Standards. This program develops design standards for surface combatants for the purpose of reducing the complexity and cost of constructing new ships or modernizing existing ones.

The Committee continues to support this program. In addition, the Committee strongly recommends that the Navy eliminate the backlog for review of military specifications for shipbuilding. The National Research Council's Committee on Navy Shipbuilding Technology, in a study entitled "Productivity Improvements in U.S. Naval Shipbuilding", reported in 1982 that "fully 35 percent of the standards for which the Navy has prime responsibility (9,000 Mil Specs and 2,500 drawings) and out of date." Improved standards for piping, valves, and other items of machinery and equipment would allow commercial equipment to be used to a greater degree in the construction of naval ships, and thereby reduce costs.

The Committee recommends authorization of $4.565 million for the Ship Systems Engineering Standards (SSES) program.

NAVAL GUNFIRE SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

U.S. military forces have never failed to accomplish their combat objectives in coastal regions when provided with an abundance of naval gunfire support. During the past thirty years, naval gunfire resources have been permitted to dwindle. Reactivation of IOWA class battleships will provide a temporary improvement, but less than adequate naval gunfire support (NGFS) resources are projected for the long term as other ships equipped with guns are retired.

The Navy should initiate an aggressive program to restore and improve its naval gunfire support capability through development and improvement of appropriate gun weapon systems. The program should include a gun which can utilize the U.S. Army 155mm ammunition family and provide longer range and higher reliability than existing five-inch guns. Additionally, ammunition options should be developed to fully exploit the sixteen-inch guns of the IOWA class battleships; these alternatives should include ammunition which will be particularly effective against armored vehicles and troops. Range extension and the employment of guided rounds should also be explored.

The Committee recommends authorization of $1.0 million for a comprehensive study of the options available to improve the Navy's gunfire capability. The Secretary of the Navy should make the results of this study available to the Committee no later than April 1, 1985. A preliminary report should be made to the Committeee no later than April 1, 1984.

NAVAL GUNFIRE SUPPORT SHIP

Providing naval gunfire support for land combat may become more dangerous as the capability of anti-ship weapons available to the defense increase in capability. The problem suggests the possible requirement for a shallow-draft, low profile ship to serve as a highly survivable weapons platform to provide naval gunfire support.

The Committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to complete a study of the mission capability of such a ship, including configuration options and preliminary cost analysis. This report with its recommendations should be provided to the committee not later than April 1, 1985. A preliminary report should be made to the Committe not later than April 1, 1984.

The Committee recommends authorization of $500,000 for the conduct of this study.

MARINE CORPS ASSAULT VEHICLES

The Administration requested $61.165 million for research and development of Marine Corps Assault Vehicles in fiscal year 1984. This request would fund three research and development programs: Landing Vehicle Track (Experimental) (LVT(X)), Light Armored Vehicle (LAV), and Mobile Protected Gun System (MPGS). The latter two programs are joint Marine Corps/Army efforts.

This research and development program provides funds to design, develop, and test selected wheeled and tracked vehicles and engines which will meet the firepower and mobility requirements for amphibious operations and subsequent operations ashore in the 1980's and 1990's. The Committee views these three research and development efforts are essential to the revitalization of U.S. Marine Corps capabilities.

The Committee recommends authorization of $61.165 million for research and development of Marine Corps Assault Vehicles.

OTHER REDUCTIONS (RDT&E, NAVY)

The Committee also recommends the following program changes. These are necessary because of the congressional mandate to reduce the fiscal year 1984 Department of Defense Authorization request to a level that represents only five percent real growth over the fiscal year 1983 approved program. These reductions are without prejudice.

Program	Request	Change	Recommendation
Ships, subs, and boats	39,146	–8,000	31,146
Undersea w/f weaponry technology	29,093	–3,670	25,423
Undersea target surveil technology	40,930	–3,302	37,628
Surf/aerospace target technology	36,635	–1,649	34,986
Command and control technology	36,112	–5,925	30,187
Countermeasures technology	29,633	–1,500	28,133
Biomedical technology	8,905	–184	8,721
Logistics technology	15,327	–1,541	13,786
Materials technology	38,243	–5,081	33,162
Electronic device technology	30,190	–4,318	25,872
Personnel and Training technology	7,746	–1,936	–5,810
Lab ind explor devel	13,146	–1,055	12,091
Environmental applications	8,086	–2,433	5,653
Joint explosive ord disposal (adv)	5,011	–500	4,511
Oceanographic instr dev	6,168	–3,169	2,999
Medical development (adv)	10,275	–1,891	8,384
Adv Marine bio sys	4,242	–262	3,980
Adv med component demo	488	–488	0
Ocean eng tech dev	–21,704	–4,262	17,442
Environmental protection	10,412	–2,262	8,150
Manufacturing technology	7,827	–4,488	3,339
Personnel productivity	733	–733	0
CV ASW module	6,435	–2,507	3,928
BGAAWC	7,826	–1,368	6,458
Adv SSEP	5,753	–3,431	2,322
HY-130 Steel	1,952	–1,952	0
Submarines (adv)	88,922	–3,000	85,922
Ship development (adv)	16,246	–1,000	15,246
Navy energy prog (adv)	23,505	–2,001	21,504
Facilities improvement	7,999	–3,086	4,913
Submarine communication	6,164	–1,232	4,932
Radar surveillance equip	13,662	–3,223	10,439
SSEP (eng)	7,249	–3,487	3,762
Ship survivability	5,295	–910	4,385
Sub Tactical Warfare sys	50,960	–3,000	47,960
Mine development (eng)	15,480	–2,783	12,697
Joint EOD dev (eng)	3,733	–500	3,233
Navy energy prog (eng)	22,547	–6,843	15,704
Command and control sys (eng)	26,017	–5,836	20,181
Fleet tactics dev and eval	19,327	–1,661	17,666
Electromag spectrum mngmt	7,301	–2,712	4,589
Mgmt and technical spt	12,237	–552	11,685

Program	Request	Change	Recommendation
Tactical electro spt	1,050	-1,050	0
Undersea surv sys	52,442	-2,792	49,649
Electronic warfare spt	9,529	-1,515	8,014
Counter C^3 dev	15,240	-3,707	11,533
JTIDS	121,200	-20,030	101,170
SQR-18 TACTAS	687	-687	0
Submarine silencing	18,185	-5,902	12,283
Lab fleet spt	5,787	-1,118	4,669
Tactical intel proc spt	2,413	-471	1,942
Navigation systems	4,116	-2,629	1,487
Range instr and sys dev	14,099	-4,226	9,873
Target sys dev	53,652	-3,000	50,652
Tech info services	4,507	-2,842	1,665
AUTEC	49,197	4,229	44,968
International RDT&E	2,095	-523	1,572
RDT&E Lab/mgmt spt	64,827	-4,538	60,289
RDT&E ship/aircraft	74,238	-5,185	69,053
Test and eval spt	287,212	-20,050	267,162

AIR FORCE RDT&E

ADJUSTMENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 1984 RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION AUTHORIZATION REQUEST RECOMMENDED BY SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Program	Fiscal year 1984 request	Committee	
		Change from request	Recommendation
AIR FORCE			
Technology base	$735.195	−$3.947	$731.248
Training/simulation tech	22.477	−3.947	18.530
Other programs approved	712.718		712.718
Advanced Technology Development	600.647	−32.085	568.562
Adv mil spaceflight capability	2.758	−1.578	1.180
Space sys environ interactions tech	2.557	−1.507	1.050
Conventional weapons	32.032	−5.000	27.032
Advanced radiation tech	82.530	−20.000	62.530
Electro-optical warfare	20.714	−4.000	16.714
Other programs approved	460.056		460.056
Strategic programs	6,521.093	−745.017	5,776.076
Common strategic rotary launcher	41.473	+45.000	86.473
Advanced strategic missilesystem	97.537	−43.320	54.217
Advanced warning systems	30.883	−10.000	20.883
Atmospheric surveillance tech	11.697	−11.697	0
MX	3,378.389	−1,344.000	2,034.389
Strat conventional standoff cap	35.000	−35.000	0
Air launched cruise missile	28.547	+23.000	51.547
MX follow-on tech	0	+604.000	604.000
Classified program		+27.000	27.000
Other programs approved	2,897.567		2,897.567
Tactical programs	2,614.703	−192.941	2,421.762
Electronic warfare tech	24.736	−4.000	20.736
EW counter response	34.508	−5.000	29.508
C–17 program	26.833	−13.000	13.833
Acft enging component improve prog	142.031	−10.000	132.031
Next generation trainer	123.494	−10.000	113.494
Standoff attack weapon	16.373	−8.000	8.373
Wide-area anti-armor munition	52.159	31.000	21.159
Medium range air-to-surface missile	21.901	−21.901	0
Combat helicopter modernization	66.587	−30.000	36.587
F–111 squadrons	84.358	−4.000	80.358
Fighter derivative	104.712	−31.940	72.772
F–4G Wild Weasel squadrons	53.254	−5.000	48.254
Tac airborne comd/contrl sys	69.106	−9.100	60.006
Adv comm sys	65.216	−5.000	60.216
Jt tactical comm prog (Tri-Tac)	25.794	−5.000	20.794

Program	Fiscal year 1984 request	Committee	
		Change from request	Recommendation
Other programs approved	1,703.641		1,703.641
Intelligence and communications	1,528.865	+365.700	1,894.565
Technical sensor collection		−11.500	−11.500
Special activities		+418.200	+418.200
Classified program		−41.000	−41.000
Other programs approved	1,528.865		1,528.865
Defensewide mission support	1,651.770	−15.867	1,635.903
Acquisition and command spt	303.430	−10.480	292.950
Test and evaluation support	391.035	−5.387	385.648
Other programs approved	957.305		957.305
General reduction		−322.000	−322.000
Inflation adjustment		−207.000	−207.000
Total, Air Force RDT&E	13,652.273	−1,153.157	12,499.116

TRAINING AND SIMULATION TECHNOLOGY

The Administration requested $22.477 million for research and development in Training and Simulation Technology for Fiscal Year 1984.

The Training and Simulation Technology program is designed to improve the operational readiness of our forces by exploring new methods and technologies to allow for more effective training and increased weapons system supportability.

The Committee was prepared to recommend full funding of this program. However, in view of congressionally mandated budget constraints, the Committee recommends a $3.947 million reduction without prejudice in the Training and Simulation Technology program. The recommended funding level provides for 5% real growth in the program.

ADVANCED MILITARY SPACEFLIGHT CAPABILITY

The Administration has requested $2.758 million to begin an Advanced Military Spaceflight Capability program in Fiscal Year 1984.

The Advanced Military Spaceflight Capability is a program designed to provide research into advanced technologies for military-related space transportation systems in the 1990's.

The Committee was prepared to recommend that this program be fully funded. However, in view of congressionally mandated budget constraints, the Committee recommends a reduction of $1.578 million in the funding sought for the Advanced Military Spaceflight Capability in FY 1984. This recommendation is made without prejudice.

SPACE SYSTEMS ENVIRONMENTAL INTERACTIONS TECHNOLOGY

The Administration has requested $2.557 million for research and development on Space Systems Environmental Interactions Technology in Fiscal Year 1984.

This program is designed to study the effects of a space environment on space systems.

The Committee was prepared to recommend full funding for this program. However, in view of congressionally mandated budget constraints, the Committee recommends a $1.507 million reduction without prejudice in the Space Systems Environmental Interactions Technology program.

The recommended funding will permit the FY 1983 level of effort to be maintained.

ADVANCED RADIATION TECHNOLOGY

The Administration requested $82.530 million in FY 1984 for research and development in Advanced Radiation Technology.

The Advanced Radiation Technology program is responsible for broad-based technology development and feasibility demonstrations on all aspects of laser weaponry for Air Force applications.

Of the total amount requested for the Advanced Radiation Technology program in FY 1984, approximately $33 million is sought for research and development associated with the Airborne Laser Laboratory (ALL). The Committee has been advised that FY 1984 represents the final year in which ALL research and development will be conducted. While this system has been useful for demonstrating laser weapons effects, the Committee believes that the revival of the remaining test activities are of marginal utility.

Consequently, the Committee recommends a reduction of $20 million in the Advanced Radiation Technology program. The remaining $13 million associated with the ALL is to be utilized in such a way as to permit an orderly termination of this program.

COMMON STRATEGIC ROTARY LAUNCHER

The Administration has requested $41.473 million for continued research and development on the Common Strategic Rotary Launcher (CSRL) in Fiscal Year 1984.

The Common Strategic Rotary Launcher is a multi-purpose launcher that is being designed for application on the B-52H, the B-1B and the ATB. It will be able to accommodate gravity weapons, short-range attack missiles, and cruise missiles.

The Committee continues to support the development of the Common Strategic Rotary Launcher to meet the future requirements of our air-breathing missile carrying bomber force.

It is aware of difficulties the program has encountered as a result of uncertainties stemming from the competition for design of the Advanced Cruise Missile (ACM). In recognition of the delays in the Common Strategic Rotary Launcher program associated with the ACM competition and in order to reduce the level of concurrency envisioned for this program, the Committee recommends an increase of $45 million in the CSRL R&D program.

The Committee is also familiar with concerns that have been expressed about the expense involved in developing the CSRL. It expects, however, that the present cost of development will be more than offset by costs avoided downstream as common launchers can be procured for all three aircraft. As discussed in the section of this report dealing with B-52 squadron modifications, the Committee is hopeful that, with the recent selection of an ACM design, and as a result of funding changes recommended herein, the CSRL program will move promptly to realize its program milestones so as to meet the revised internal ALCM IOC for the B-52H.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $86.473 million for CSRL research and development.

ADVANCED STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS

The Administration requested $97.537 million in fiscal year 1984 for research and development involved with Advanced Strategic Missile Systems and subsystems. This compares with $49.737 million approved by the Congress for the ASMS program in fiscal year 1983.

The Advanced Strategic Missile System program is designed to provide research into advanced technologies for ballistic missiles and basing systems. It includes work on the Advanced Ballistic Reentry Vehicle for the Peacekeeper missile, assessments of future defensive threats and associated development of aids to reentry vehicle penetration.

The Committee last year requested that the Secretary of Defense provide a report indicating the level of effort he felt was needed for the Advanced Strategic Missile Systems program in order to support technology development in the following areas: maneuvering reentry vehicles, reentry fuse and ICBM guidance technologies, offense versus defense/ICBM versus ABM research, advanced ICBM concepts and advanced threat studies. This assessment was not submitted to the Committee as requested and, consequently, the Committee feels ill-prepared to recommend the substantial real growth sought for the ASMS line over that requested in fiscal year 1983.

The Committee continues to believe that research in these areas should be performed. In the aftermath of the Scowcroft Commission's report and the President's endorsement thereof, the necessity for work on small ICBM's and penetration-related research and development is clearly all the more important. Toward this end, the Committee is authorizing the full amount requested for follow-on technologies associated with the MX program realignment. In recommending a reduction of $43.32 million in the Advanced Strategic Missile System line, the Committee intends in no way to prejudice work being performed consistent with the President's Commission on Strategic Forces recommendation.

The Committee would welcome a reprogramming request for the ASMS program following submission of the comprehensive report sought in its report on the fiscal year 1983 Defense Authorization bill.

ADVANCED WARNING SYSTEM

The Administration requested $30.883 million for continued research and development of an Advanced Warning System in Fiscal Year 1984.

The Advanced Warning System program is designed to assess the potential for using infrared technology to develop a survivable tactical warning and attack assessment system.

The Committee was prepared to fully fund this program. However, in view of congressionally mandated budget reductions, the Committee recommends a reduction of $10 million in the Advanced Warning System program. This recommendation is made without prejudice.

ATMOSPHERIC SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGY

The Administration has requested $11.697 million for research and development on Atmospheric Surveillance Technology in Fiscal Year 1984.

The objective of the Atmospheric Surveillance Technology program is to study and develop proposals for more survivable and effective air defense systems to provide tactical warning of future air-breathing threats.

The Committee was prepared to recommend that this program be fully funded. However, in view of congressionally mandated budget reductions, the Committee recommends that no funding be provided for this program in Fiscal Year 1984.

STRATEGIC CONVENTIONAL STANDOFF WEAPON

The Administration requested $35.0 million in research and development for concept validation of a Strategic Conventional Standoff Weapon in Fiscal Year 1984.

The Strategic Conventional Standoff Weapon would allow U.S. strategic aircraft to attack a wide variety of targets with conventional munitions from ranges beyond the enemy's lethal defenses.

The Committee was prepared to recommend full funding of this program. However, in view of the severe budgetary constraints mandated by the Congress, the Committee recommends deferral of the proposed initiation of research and development of the Strategic Conventional Standoff Weapon in FY 1984.

The Committee believes that the Strategic Conventional Standoff Weapon holds significant promise as a force multiplier and is compatible with the interest expressed by the Committee in its report on the Fiscal Year 1983 Defense Authorization bill concerning broader cooperation between the Air Force and the Navy in sea-control missions. The recommended reduction is made without prejudice.

C-17 AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT

The Administration requested $26.833 million in fiscal year 1984 for research and development of a new airlift aircraft, the C-17.

The C-17 will be capable of carrying all classes of airlift cargo, including outsize, over intercontinental distances into small, austere airfields. The C-17's small airfield capability is important because C-5, C-141, and Civil Reserve Air Fleet aircraft are limited to operating between major aerial ports. Cargo airlifted by current intertheater aircraft must be moved to its final destination within the theater by C-130 aircraft or via surface means. As of now, all outsize combat equipment must be moved to its final destination by surface means because it cannot be loaded into C-130's. The C-17 will provide the capability to airlift outsize cargoes within the theater. In addition, the C-17 will eliminate the inefficiencies and delays of transshipment.

The C-17 aircraft will also serve to offset shortfalls in strategic airlift capabilities that will remain following procurement of 50 C-5B's and 44 additional KC-10A's. In addition, it will replace C-141's and some C-130's when they reach the end of their service lives in the 1990's.

The Committee believes that all of the funding profiles currently being studied by the Air Force for the C-17 R&D effort in fiscal years 1985 through 1988 are too ambitious; anticipated budget constraints are almost certain to force a slower increase of this effort.

The Committee recommends authorization of $13.833 million for research and development of the C-17 aircraft, contingent upon the submission to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives of a Selected Acquisition Report that rigorously describes the C-17 program in terms of cost, schedule, and technical performance. The Committee also request the simultaneous submission by the Department of Defense of a study that addresses the following issues:

(1) Following the commitment to procure 50 C-5B aircraft and 44 additional KC-10A aircraft, is the C-17 aircraft still needed? If so, does the C-17 aircraft continue to represent the optimal design to meet those airlift requirements that will remain unfulfilled? If not, would any required changes be so substantial as to warrant a new design effort?

(2) Does the concept of designing one aircraft to fulfill both the intertheater and intratheater airlift missions remain valid?

(3) Does the timing and pace of the C-17 R&D program provide the maximum opportunity to learn from the new generation of commercial aircraft that are now entering service?

(4) What would be the effect of a slowdown in the C-17 R&D effort on the C-17 aircraft design and program?

The Committee recommends that C-17 funding be "fenced" until a 30-day period has elapsed after the receipt of the two aforementioned submissions.

Stand-off Attack Weapon (SAW)

The Administration requested $16.3 million for research and development of the Stand-off Attack Weapon (SAW). The SAW was originally conceived as an entirely new weapon, but the Air Force has proposed instead to modify existing SUU-54 dispensers with GBU-15 components to perform the stand-off attack mission. The Committee commends the Air Force for this resourceful solution.

The Air Force has indicated that this lower cost approach will not require the full amount requested for the SAW in fiscal year 1984. The Committee therefore recommends an authorization of

$8.3 million for research and development of the SAW, a reduction of $8 million from the Administration's request.

WIDE AREA ANTI-ARMOR MUNITIONS (WAAM)

The Administration requested $52.1 million for the development of Wide Area Anti-armor Munitions (WAAM). This program is comprised of two elements, both intended to develop "smart" submunitions for an anti-armor dispenser weapon. The first element, WASP, employs millimeter wave guidance and is projected to cost about $500 million for development. The second, Sensor Fused Weapon (SFW), employs an infra-red detector and will require $65 million to complete development.

The Committee continues to support vigorously the effort to develop a standoff anti-armor weapon with smart submunitions capable of destroying multiple armor targets. However, the Committee believes that under current budgetary constraints the continued funding of both the millimeter wave and the infra-red detectors through Full Scale Development may not be affordable. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the less expensive of the two programs (SFW) continue as requested and the further evaluation of millimeter wave technology proceed at a slower pace. The Air Force is encouraged to continue evaluation of millimeter wave technology within the funding levels of existing programs.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $21.1 million for the continued development of the Sensor Fused Weapon. This is a reduction of $31 million from the Administration's request.

MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE (MRASM)

The Administration requested $21.9 million for Air Force development of the Medium Range Air-to-Surface Missile (MRASM).

The Committee recommends that no authorization be provided for the MRASM program. (See MRASM under Navy Research and Development.)

HH-60D (BLACKHAWK) HELICOPTER

The Administration requested $66.5 million for research and development of the HH-60D helicopter. The HH-60D will be a derivative of the Army UH-60 Blackhawk, configured with sophisticated avionics equipment to permit operations at night and in adverse weather. The HH-60D will perform both air rescue and special operations missions.

The Air Force estimate for the program includes 243 helicopters at a total cost of more than $5 billion. The Committee is concerned that, despite the essential nature of the missions these aircraft will perform, current budgetary pressures combined with uncertainties in the program cost and requirements compel a more cautious approach to full scale development.

The Committee recommends a reduction of $30.0 million from the Administration's request of $66.5 million. An authorization of $36.5 million is recommended.

ADVANCED COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

The Administration requested $65.2 million for the research and development of Advanced Communications Systems. Under this program the Air Force will develop an advanced, anti-jam voice communications system.

The Congress has expressed concern over the fact that the Air Force was proceeding with the development of an Air Force-exclusive system that would not be interoperable with either Army or Navy communications systems. The Committee has been advised that under the direction of the Office of the Secretary of Defense this program has been restructured to address the issue of interoperability. This will require the Air Force to select a waveform compatible with the Navy's JTIDS Distributed Time Division Multiple Access (DTDMA) waveform.

Previously the Air Force proposed to equip more than 7,000 platforms with this advanced communications capability (formerly known as SEEK TALK then HAVE CLEAR, it is now called the Enhanced JTIDS Voice System—EJVS). The Committee is not persuaded that such a comprehensive approach is either necessary or affordable. The Committee believes that only those aircraft which are likely to be exposed to the most severe jamming threat should be equipped with the full EJVS capability.

The Committee's support for the EJVS program is contingent upon the Air Force assuring interoperability with the Navy and upon structuring the program to ensure installation only in those aircraft which might reasonably be expected to operate in a high threat environment.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $60.2 million for development of the Advanced Communication System. This is a reduction of $5.0 million from the Administration request.

ACQUISITION AND COMMAND SUPPORT

The Administration request $303.43 million in research and development funds for Acquisition and Command Support in Fiscal Year 1984.

Acquisition and Command Support provides the resources to support the functions of a variety of Air Force operations.

The Committee was prepared to recommend full funding of this program. However, in view of the congressionally mandated budget constraints, the Committee recommended a $10.48 million reduction in funding for Acquisition and Command Support. The recommended funding level provides for some real growth in this program. The Committee notes that this recommended reduction is made without prejudice.

TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT

The Administration requested $391.035 million in research and development for Test and Evaluation Support in Fiscal Year 1984.

This program provides the resources for technical and base support function for certain activities of the Air Force Systems Command.

The Committee was prepared to recommend full funding of this program. However, in view of congressionally mandated budget reductions, the Committee recommends a reduction of $5.387 million in this program. The Committee notes that this recommendation is made without prejudice.

JOINT SERVICE ADVANCED VERTICAL LIFT AIRCRAFT (JVX)

The Administration requested $14.3 million for Air Force development of the Joint Service Advanced Vertical Lift Aircraft (JVX). The JVX will be a vertical-take-off-and-land (VTOL) aircraft capable of operating in excess of 250 miles per hour that will perform rescue and special operations missions for the Air Force. The Committee has strongly supported the development of the JVX and believes that once developed, the JVX will significantly enhance the capabilities of each of the Services.

The Air Force intends to meet its near term requirements for rescue and special operations aircraft by developing the HH-60D, a variant of the Army's UH-60 Blackhawk. The JVX will be procured after the HH-60D to meet mid-term requirements.

The Committee recognizes that the HH-60D and the JVX are complementary. One is needed to meet near term requirements, the other will provide greater versatility and capability in later years. While both are required to meet very real needs, the Committee will not endorse the development of the near term aircraft at the expense of the long term aircraft. The advantages represented by the JVX for each of the Services are substantial and should not be sacrificed to meet short term needs. Therefore, the Committee's continued support for the HH-60D program will be directly related to the Air Force's support for the JVX.

The Committee recommends approval of the Administration's request for the JVX program.

ALTERNATE FIGHTER ENGINE

The Administration requested $132.0 million for research and development of an Alternate Fighter Engine (AFE). Under this program the Air Force will conduct accelerated mission tests (AMT) as well as operability and mechanical performance tests on the F-110 engine. Also, the qualification and operational evaluation of the Digital Electronic Engine Control (DEEC) will be completed on the F-100 engine.

The development of the AFE will culminate in the selection of a derivative engine for installation in future production F-15's and F-16's. The option exists to choose one engine or both depending on the proposals submitted by the competing contractors. This strategy should assure the government receives the most capable and reliable engines at the most reasonable life cycle cost.

The Committee continues to strongly support the AFE competition. The Committee also reaffirms its determination that this competition be based on the parameters of durability, reliability, operability and maintainability—but not thrust. Thrust is not to be a consideration in the selection process. Procurement costs, life cycle costs and product warranties are to be primarily considerations in the decision to procure either of these engines.

The Committee recommends approval of the Administration's request for the Alternate Fighter Engine program.

LANTIRN

The Administration requested a total of $93.6 million for research and development of the Lantirn system.

The Lantirn system consists of two externally mounted pods designed to permit fighter aircraft to conduct low altitude strike and interdiction missions at night and under the weather.

One year ago, in the report accompanying the fiscal year 1983 Defense Authorization bill the Committee expressed concern over the steadily growing cost of the Lantirn program. Since 1981, the program has grown from $.8 billion (fiscal year 1982, 300 systems) to $1.8 billion (fiscal year 1983, 300 systems) and is now projected to cost $3.8 billion (fiscal year 1984, 664 systems). An independent Air Force analysis projects the cost may go even higher.

The Committee has stated that while it supports the requirement to develop the Lantirn capability it does not intend to fund the program irrespective of cost. In an effort to stabilize the program's cost growth, the Committee mandated in the fiscal year 1983 Defense Authorization bill that a competition be conducted between the Lantirn system and a suitably modified F/A-18 FLIR system. Funds for that competition were not appropriated; consequently, no competition has been conducted.

Under the current procurement strategy for Lantirn, the Air Force expects to negotiate a fixed-price production contract which will be conducted prior to the fiscal year 1985 Defense Authorization hearings. Should the Department of Defense or the Congress find the proposal unacceptable the program may be terminated.

The Committee is concerned that, based on the history of the Lantirn program, continued cost growth is likely and therefore termination is possible. Since there is no suitable alternative system under development by the Air Force, if Lantirn is terminated the requirement for a night, under-the-weather navigation and attack capability will remain unmet.

The Committee recommends that the Air Force begin immediately the development of alternative systems to meet the Lantirn requirements. These efforts should include the evaluation of a low-cost FLIR navigation system for A-10 aircraft and evaluation of a modified F/A-18 FLIR system to perform the targeting requirements for F-16 aircraft. The Committee expects the Air Force to initiate these efforts by reprogramming a minimum of $20 million of fiscal year 1983 funds. Since the Lantirn has been identified as one of the Tactical Air Force's highest priorities, these funds may be redirected from less essential programs.

The Committee's purpose in making this recommendation is twofold. First, it will reduce the development time of an alternative system in the event Lantirn is terminated. Second, it will ensure that the production proposal submitted for Lantirn prior to the fiscal year 1985 Defense Authorization hearings is negotiated with the knowledge that there are alternatives should the Lantirn costs be deemed unacceptable.

The Committee's continued support for the Lantirn program will be directly related to the efforts expended by the Air Force to ensure the availability of a suitable alternative in the event of Lantirn cancellation.

The Committee therefore recommends approval of the Administration's request for the Lantirn program.

JOINT SURVEILLANCE AND TARGET ATTACK SYSTEM (JSTARS)

The Administration requested $90.5 million for the Air Force research and development of the Joint Surveillance and Target Attack System (JSTARS). The Joint Surveillance and Target Attack System (JSTARS) program is a joint Army and Air Force program designed to develop an airborne surveillance and acquisition system to detect, locate and monitor moving formations of enemy surface units.

The Army has selected the OV-1 Mohawk as the platform for the Army version of the JSTARS. The Air Force is expected to evaluate both the C-18 and the TR-1. It is the Committee's desire that both the C-18 and TR-1 be fairly evaluated on the basis of performance, survivability, flexibility and cost before a selection of either aircraft is made.

The JSTARS program represents a combination of the requirements established for the former PAVE MOVER and SOTAS programs. Under these programs, the Air Force and Army would have developed two different radars to perform basically similar missions. In the interest of commonality, the Office of the Secretary of Defense has insisted that a single radar be developed for use by both services. This effort is consistent with congressional direction but has apparently met with some resistance within the services.

The Committee is concerned over the absence of agreement between the Services and the consequent lack of definition in the program. The Committee has therefore provided in the Authorization bill a restriction on the expenditure of funds for both the JSTARS and JTACMS programs until a report is submitted by the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Committees on Armed Services defining a comprehensive plan to develop and procure the JSTARS and JTACMS equipment. It is expected that the recommendations of this report will be based strictly on valid operational requirements and not on political considerations. The Committee continues to vigorously support the development of the capability envisioned for the JSTARS program and encourages the Defense Department to define a program that is affordable, technologically achievable and meets the requirements of both the Army and Air Force.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $90.5 million for research and development of the Joint Surveillance and Target Attack System.

JOINT TACTICAL MISSILE SYSTEM (JTACMS)

The Administration requested $9.9 million for Air Force Research and Development of the Joint Missile (JTACMS). This effort would initiate Full Scale Engineering Development of an air-launched, stand-off missile to be employed as a second echelon anti-armor weapon. Funds were also required for the Army to develop a ground-launched version of JTACMS.

It is apparent that the Army and Air Force are not in agreement as to which weapon should be developed. The Army seeks a replacement for its LANCE missiles which would have both a conventional and nuclear capability. The Air Force seeks a smaller weapon, one that could be carried by tactical aircraft without significantly compromising the aircraft's performance.

Although congressional direction in the past has encouraged the development of a common weapon for both services it is not clear that this goal is achievable. A configuration optimized for one service may be less than satisfactory to the other. For example, the larger booster required for Army ground launches is not needed by the Air Force and would only displace payload. On the other hand, the smaller missile sought by the Air Force would have insufficient payload for the Army as a result of the same booster/payload tradeoff.

The Committee is also concerned over the potential cost of the program. Since both services have projected the development of a new missile, the cost estimated just for research and development is greater than $1 billion. The Committee finds this projected cost totally unacceptable.

The Committee believes that better solutions are available. At a minimum, every effort should be made to achieve commonality of componentry wherever practicable, but the greater emphasis should be placed on developing weapons that are both effective and affordable. If insistence on a single weapon results in a very expensive missile that fails to meet the requirements of either service then that emphasis should be abandoned.

The Committee remains concerned over the lack of agreement among the Services and the Office of the Secretary of Defense with regard to the requirements for the JTACMS. The Committee would restrict expenditures of JTACMS funds until the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff have provided the Congress with an acceptable plan detailing the Administration's approach to developing and procuring the JTACMS.

An authorization of $9.9 million is recommended for Air Force development of the JTACMS.

MILSTAR

The Administration requested $149.9 million for research and development on the Military Strategic and Tactical Relay (MILSTAR) Satellite Communication System in FY 1984.

MILSTAR is a Joint Service program designed to meet the essential crisis contingency and wartime communications requirements of the National Command and operational force commanders. Utilizing Extremely High Frequencies (EHF), MILSTAR will afford substantially improved jam-resistant, secure and survivable communications capabilities over those presently available.

The Committee continues to support strongly the MILSTAR program and the plan to deploy EHF applique packages aboard FLTSAT's Nos. 7 and 8 as a transition to the follow-on Milstar spacecraft. The Committee applauds the decision of the Department of Defense to slow the pace of development of this program so as to minimize the risk and reduce the concurrency involved in the previous development plan. However, the Department is urged to resist the temptation to make additional slips in the Initial Operational Capability of this most important strategic communications system for reasons other than sound program management.

The Committee recommends the authorization of the full $149.9 million requested for research and development associated with the Milstar system.

INERTIAL UPPER STAGE (SPACE LAUNCH SUPPORT)

The Administration requested $34.5 million for research and development, and $97.7 million for multi-year procurement of the Inertial Upper Stage (IUS) in FY 1984. In addition, the Administration requested $42.5 million in advanced procurement for the IUS.

When operated in conjunction with the Space Shuttle or Titan III (34-D) boosters, the IUS provides the capability required to deploy Air Force space payloads at their mission orbits.

In view of the important military missions for which the Initial Upper Stage will be employed, the Committee is concerned that preformance of the Inertial Upper Stage system used to launch the first Tracking and Data Relay Satellite (TDRS) on the initial launch of the *Challenger* Space Shuttle may indicate some serious design or manufacturing defect in this upper stage system. The Committee expects to be kept fully informed of progress in identifying and analyzing such problems, and of any steps taken to effect such programmatic adjustments as may prove necessary.

SPACE SHUTTLE

The Administration requested $337.4 million for research and development, and $195.3 million for procurement of the Space Shuttle in FY 1984. In addition, $26.847 million was sought to support the acquisition and activation of the Shuttle facility at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California.

The Space Shuttle is a national asset, the full potential of which for military as well as civilian users can, at this time, only be guessed at. The recent performances of Space Shuttle *Columbia* and the second shuttle, *Challenger,* on its first two missions do much to instill confidence in the ability of this reusable system to perform the variety of highly important space launch, experimentation, and other duties assigned to it.

The Air Force has, as a result of the success of the Shuttle, determined that its future launch requirements can be satisfied by a combination of existing in-inventory expendable launchers and the four Space Shuttles planned for procurement at this time. Consequently, the Department of Defense has elected not to procure additional Titan III boosters.

As indicated in its report on the Fiscal Year 1983 Defense Authorization bill, the Committee continues to be concerned about requirements for an expendable launcher capability. In this regard, it notes three related developments. First, interest has been expressed in the private sector about purchases of Titan III boosters for commercial purposes. Such procurements, should they be realized, could make possible a stand-by capability for the United States government to resume purchases of these boosters should the need arise. The Department of Defense is encouraged to facilitate private sector acquisitions of Titan III boosters as long as the Government's right to preemption with appropriate compensation in the event of national need is stipulated.

Second, the Defense Department is currently reviewing the possibility of utilizing Titan II Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles now being decommissioned as a source of additional expendable launch vehicles.

And third, the Scowcroft Commission on Strategic Forces has noted the potential of the MX missile to provide an expendable booster capability. Consistent with the Committee's recommendations to initiate procurement of the MX missile, possibilities for utilizing variants of the Peacekeeper missile for such purposes should be explored.

The Committee recommends full authorization of funds requested for the Space Shuttle and related activities.

DEFENSE AGENCIES RDT&E

ADJUSTMENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 1984 RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION AUTHORIZATION REQUEST RECOMMENDED BY SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Program	Fiscal year 1984 request	Committee	
		Change from request	Recommendation
DEFENSE AGENCIES			
Technology base	$1,188.600	−$76.050	$1,112.550
Strategic technology	207.900	−42.365	165.535
Tactical technology	120.800	−20.000	100.800
Experimental eval maj innovative tech	290.000	−13.685	276.315
Other programs approved	569.900		569.900
Advanced Technology Development	2.000		2.000
Strategic Programs	65.300		65.300
Tactical Programs	2.100		2.100
Intelligence and Communications	1,612.700	−8.400	1,604.300
Cryptologic activities		−8.400	−8.400
Other programs approved	1,612.700		1,612.700
Defensewide Mission Support	69.200	−35.113	34.087
Technical support to USDR&E	15.932	−3.928	12.004
General support for PA&E	3.185	−1.185	2.000
Classified program		−30.000	−30.000
Other programs approved	50.083		50.083
Classified programs		−364.800	−364.800
Inflation adjustment		−43.000	−43.000
Total, Defense Agencies RDT&E	2,939.900	−527.363	2,412.537
Director, test and evaluation	56.800	0	56.800
Inflation adjustment		−1.000	−1.000
Total, Director, test and evaluation	56.800	−1.000	55.800

STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGY: DARPA

The Administration requested $207.9 million in research and development funding for the Strategic Technology program at DARPA in Fiscal Year 1984.

This is a comprehensive research and development program designed to develop advanced technologies for application to advanced strategic systems.

The Committee was prepared to recommend full funding of this program. However, in view of congressioanlly mandated budget constraints and in light of the Committee's consequent need to make difficult choices between various, validated military programs competing for scarce resources, the Committee is obliged to recommend a reduction without prejudice of $42.365 million in the funding for Strategic Technology at DARPA.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $165.5 million for DARPA's Strategic Technology program.

EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION OF MAJOR INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES: DARPA

The Administration requested $290 million in research and development funding for the Experimental Evaluation of Major Innovative Technologies at DARPA in Fiscal Year 1984.

This program is responsible for research and development on a wide-variety of innovative technologies for future applications.

The Committee was prepared to recommend that this program be fully funded. However, in view of congressionally-mandated budget reductions, the Committee recommends a reduction of $13.685 million in this program. Thge recommended funding level provides for 5% real growth in this program. The Committee notes that this recommended reduction is made without prejudice.

UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING: TECHNICAL SUPPORT

The Department of Defense requested $15.932 million in research and development funding to provide technical support to the Under Secretary of Defense (R&E).

The Committee believes that in view of existing budgetary constraints, real growth in this account should be limited to 5% over the FY 1983 request. Consequently, the Committee recommends authorization of $12.0 million for Technical Support USDR&E in FY 1984.

PA&E GENERAL SUPPORT

The Administration requested $3.185 million in research and development funding for general support of the Office of Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation (PA&E).

PA&E provides technical studies to the Secretary of Defense to assist in budgetary and programmatic decision-making.

The Committee believes that in view of existing budgetary constraints, real growth in this account should be limited to 5% over the FY 1983 request. Consequently, the Committee recommends authorization of $2.0 million for PA&E General Support in FY 1984.

STRATEGIC DIRECTED ENERGY WEAPONS

	Fiscal year—		Recommendation	Change
	Actual 1983	Request 1984		
Air Force R&D:				
Advanced weapons (HEL portion)	14.3	14.7	14.7	0
Space based lasers	0	36.1	36.1	0
Particle beam	12.5	13.0	13.0	0
Defense advanced research projects agency: R&D:				
High energy laser technology	54.7	45.0	45.0	0
(Space based lasers)	(12.0)	(5.0)	(5.0)	(0)
(Short wavelength)	(42.7)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(0)
Particle beam	33.0	33.1	33.1	0
Triad:				
Talon Gold	35.0	61.0	61.0	0
Alpha	24.9	43.1	43.1	0
LODE	14.2	23.5	23.5	0
Department of Energy R&D: Advanced laser technologies (Authorized in separate title)			50.0	+50.0
Total	188.6	269.5	319.5	+50.0

The Administration has requested $269.5 million for research and development associated with strategic directed energy weapons systems in Fiscal Year 1984. That amount is comprised of, among other programs, the following: in the Air Force research and development account, $36.1 million for space laser technology; in the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency the "Triad" program, $61.0 million is sought for the pointing and tracking development program known as Talon Gold; $43.1 million is requested for the Alpha laser research effort; $23.5 million for the Large Optical Demonstration Experiment; $33.1 million is requested for work on particle beam weaponry technology by Darpa; and $40.0 million in sought for research and development is shorter wavelength systems.

These various programs are intended to provide a technology base and system analysis needed to support future decisions on the optimal approach, if any, to be taken to provide advanced strategic defensive capabilities, in general, and ballistic missile defense capabilities, in particular.

The Committee's Subcommittee on Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces held two hearings on this subject in the course of its annual review of the Fiscal Year 1984 Defense Authorization bill. The first occurred on March 23, 1983, the day of the President's address to the nation in which he called for a comprehensive effort to develop over the long term such a defense capability. The second hearing, held on May 2, 1983, was designed to afford an opportunity for Department of Defense witnesses, Members of the Senate and outside experts to comment upon the President's proposal and the compatibility of the current request for directed energy weapons with his long-term agenda. The Subcommittee was advised by official witnesses that, given the current state of the art, the submitted request for directed energy weapons technology development efforts was the maximum amount that could be used responsibly and efficiently at this time.

On April 6, 1983, the President's Commission on Strategic Forces rendered a similar judgment with respect to the advisability of pursuing, more aggressively crash programs to develop and deploy space-based ballistic missile defense systems utilizing either weaponry derived from currently available technology or from laser components not yet fully tested. The Commission made the following observations: "At this time . . . the Commission believes that no anti-ballistic missile technologies appear to combine practicality, survivability, low-cost and technical effectiveness sufficiently to justify proceeding beyond the stage of technology development."

Consequently, while the Committee supports a thorough investigation of the variety of directed energy and other technologies that hold promise for a future space-based or ground-base ballistic missile defense system of greatly enhanced capability, it cannot recommend at this time the addition of substantial funds to the development programs falling within this area nor can it advise a dramatic redirection of this program which would involve foreclosing present options in favor of certain others.

The Committee did, however, recommend one adjustment to the request for strategic directed energy weapons. An addition of $50.0 million above the request is proposed to permit the National Laboratories performing work for the Department of Energy to conduct research and development on promising advanced laser techologies. For an explanation of this action, see Title III, Weapons Activities.

Currently, as has been noted elsewhere in this report in connection with the action recommended by the Committee on the Army's ballistic missile defense program, a panel consisting of senior-level officials of the executive branch has been constituted to develop a comprehensive master plan for pursuing the objectives laid out by the President in his March address. The Committee expects to be kept fully informed of the progress of this panel in its deliberations and it will be prepared to consider reprogramming actions where appropriate to implement the findings and recommendations of this task force.

The Committee recommends an authorization of $319.5 million for research and development associated with strategic directed energy weapons systems in FY 1984.

SUBMARINE LASER COMMUNICATIONS

The Administration requested $20.0 million for continued research and development on Submarine Laser Communications in FY 1984.

This DARPA/Navy program is developing blue-green laser technologies for the purpose of providing secure underwater communications to our submarine fleet. This command, control and communications upgrade will enhance the effectiveness and survivability of U.S. submarines, while providing control over a variety of other underwater assets.

The Committee recommends that this program be funded fully.

TITLE I, PART C—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

[Dollars in thousands]

Account	1984 request	Change	Authorized
Operation maintenance and:			
Army	$17,867,800	−$406,900	$17,460,900
Navy	23,225,600	−687,500	22,538,100
Marine Corps	1,575,900	−23,800	1,552,100
Air Force	18.999,100	−982,100	18,017,000
DA/DWA	6,871,900	−155,300	6,716,600
Army Reserve	662,800	−8,800	654,000
Navy Reserve	693,000	−17,700	675,300
Marine Corps Reserve	53,629	−1,200	52,429
Air Force Reserve	815,000	−29,300	785,700
Army National Guard	1,135,000	−8,600	1,126,400
Air National Guard	1,824,700	−15,800	1,808,900
Natl. Bd. Rifle Practice	899		899
Claims, Defense	222,900	−50,000	172,900
Court of Military Appeals	3,372		3,372
Summer Olympics	50,000	−25,000	25,000
Total	74,001,600	−2,412,000	71,589,600

For the operation and maintenance of the armed forces the Committee recommends authorization of $71,589,600,000, a reduction of $2,412,000,000 from the request.

In considering the Administration request, the Committee made the following adjustments based on revised economic assumptions:

SERVICE-WIDE ECONOMIC AND PROGRAM ADJUSTMENTS TO OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE ACCOUNTS

[Dollars in millions]

Operation and maintenance	Crude oil at $27/bl	4 percent civilian pay raise for ½ year	Purchase inflation
Army	−$88.0	+$113.9	−$124.0
Navy	−458.0	+141.8	−165.0
USMC	−6.7	+6.3	−14.0
USAF	−613.9	+87.9	−135.0
DEF AG	−.8	+50.8	−53.0
USAR	−3.6	+5.1	−4.0
USNR	−24.8	+1.1	−6.0
USCMR	−.3	+.1	−1.0
USAFR	−23.8	+4.9	−4.0
Army NG	−10.6	+9.6	−6.0
Air NG	−74.4	+11.2	−9.0
Total	−1,304.9	432.7	−521.0

STOCK FUND INITIATIVES

The O&M request contained $194.6 million to implement the Department of Defense decision to obligate funds when items are requisitioned from the Defense Stock Funds.

Under the current budget constraints the Committee recommends deletion of these funds without prejudice. While the requested funding is recommended for deletion, the Committee approves of the standardized accounting procedures being proposed. The Committee supports a phased approach to the implementation of this new policy avoiding, where possible, the requirement for new budget authority.

The fiscal year 1984 Budget includes a request of $2,799,074,000 for capitalization of the Military Services' and the Defense Logistics Agency's stock funds. This request represents an increase of over 300 percent over the fiscal year 1983 appropriation. Although the stock fund requests are not subject to annual authorization, the Committee believes this large increase in one year to be excessive. Accordingly, the Committee has included a provision (Section 119 of Part C) putting a ceiling of $2,519,166,600 on the amount to be appropriated for the Revolving and Management Funds of the Department of Defense. This ceiling represents a 10 percent, or $280 million, reduction from the fiscal year 1983 request.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

[In millions of dollars]

Program	Fiscal year—	
	1983 estimated	1984 request
General purpose forces	2,713.0	3,122.0
Intelligence/communications	833.0	954.0
Central supply	2,698.0	2,936.0
Maintenance	1,785.0	1,861.0
Training (IND)	853.0	957.0
Medical	1,087.0	1,148.0
General personnel	487.0	560.0
Administration	799.0	857.0
Support of other nations	96.0	108.0
Base operations (−)	2,357.0	2,733.0
RPMA	2,275.0	2,632.0
Total	15,983.0	17,868.0
Recommended changes:		
Fuel		−88.0
Civilian ES		−81.5
Civilian pay raise (4 percent ½ yr)		+113.9
Bachelor housing furniture		−8.0
Commercial activities		−10.0
Force structure		−2.3
Appro. funds for Lib. and sports		−12.4
Recruiter support		−10.0
C^3 above division		−7.0
Physical fitness center		−4.6
Project VIABLE		−15.0
Methods and standards program		−4.4
Installation security		−6.0
Supply, maintenance and transportation activities		−8.6
Telephone system		−4.3
Defense data network		−5.0
Hospital repairs		−7.0
Tac. wheeled vehicle upgrade		−15.0
Classified programs		−2.9
Base operations (undistributed)		−25.0
Stock fund obligation initiative		−75.0
Military end strength tail		−124.0
Total		−406.9

The Administration requested $17,868 million in FY84 for the operation and maintenance of the Army. These funds support a force structure of 16 divisions, including approximately 780,000 soldiers, nearly 5,800 aircraft, 368 major installations and depots, and 50 hospitals.

The request provides for approximately 6.8 percent real growth over FY 83. This growth provides logistical and related support for the delivery and fielding of additional and upgraded equipment resulting from prior year procurement. The increase also provides for the conversion of Army units to a new organizational structure, additional unit training, and larger facility and depot maintenance programs.

Due to budgetary constraints the Committee was compelled to recommend several reductions to the Army O&M program. While reductions have been made from validated military requirements, it is the Committee's view that these programs are of lesser priority within the Army program.

The Committee recommends authorization of $17,460,900,000 for operation and maintenance of the Army, a reduction of $406.9 million from the request.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

[In millions of dollars]

Program	Fiscal year 1983 estimated	Fiscal year 1984 request
Strategic forces	1,720.7	1,984.9
General purpose forces	10,510.0	10,681.3
Intelligence/communications	922.0	1,074.9
Central supply/maintenance	5,630.8	6,782.9
Training, medical personnel	1,840.7	2,026.0
Administration	469.2	673.1
Support to other nations	.3	2.5
Total	21,093.7	23,225.6

Recommended changes

Fuel	−458.0
Civilian ES reduction	−43.1
Civilian pay raise	+141.8
Tactical Flag Command Center	−5.9
Training equipment maintenance	−8.0
Medical care for ES increase	−5.0
Administration	−15.0
Navy Fac. Eng. Cmd. (undistributed)	−15.0
NAVSEA (undistributed)	−40.0
NAVELEX (undistributed)	−25.0
Trident—C^3 system audits	−8.0

Cruise missile programs (undistributed)	−8.0
Base operations (undistributed)	−30.0
NAVSUP (undistributed)	−20.0
Classified programs	−2.0
Shipyard security	+5.0
Military end strength tail	−4.6
LSD-28 operations	+18.3
Purchase inflation	−165.0
Total	−687.5

The Administration requested $23,226 million for the operation and maintenance of the Navy in FY84. These funds support a force structure of approximately 485 ships, including about 130,000 sailors, 4,400 aircraft, 297 major installations and depots, and 31 hospitals.

The request provides for approximately 4.5 percent real growth over FY83. This growth supports the additional 8 ships and 62 aircraft above the FY83 inventory. In addition, program growth includes a higher operational tempo for non-deployed fleets, a larger depot maintenance program, and sealift enhancements.

Due to budgetary constraints the Committee was compelled to recommend several reductions to the Navy O&M program. While reductions have been made from validated military requirements, it is the Committee's view that those programs are of lesser priority within the Navy program, and that the general reductions recommended within major Navy commands will provide sufficient flexibility to meet the Navy's highest priorities.

The Committee recommends authorization of $22,538,100,000 for operation and maintenance of the Navy, a reduction of 687.5 million from the request.

The Committee is concerned about physical security conditions at naval bases in the United States and abroad, as well as at civilian and Navy shipyards. It supports the recent establishment of the Shipyard Physical Security Office within Navy Sea Systems Command to improve shipyard security. To further assist this effort to upgrade shipyard security systems, the Committee recommends $5 million for use in fiscal year 1984 and urges the Navy to complete current plans to install effective physical security systems, including waterside detection systems, at each shipyard by the end of the following fiscal year.

But physical security at shipyards is only part of the problem. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to increase the Navy's efforts to improve physical security at all facilities, and to provide the Committee with a report by January 16, 1984 with a prioritized list of its most significant security concerns and the options being examined to correct these deficiencies.

LSD-28 Class Landing Ship Dock

The Administration requested $18.3 million for the operation and maintenance of three LSD-28 class landing ship docks in fiscal year 1984.

Congressional action in December 1982 resulted in the planned retention of three additional LSD-28's in fiscal year 1984. The Administration's request did not include funding to implement this late congressional change. The addition of $18.3 million is required to operate these additional LSD-28's in fiscal year 1984. The Committee continues to support a force level of six LSD-28's in fiscal year 1984.

The Committee, therefore, recommends authorization of $36.6 million for the operation and maintenance of six LSD-28's, an increase of $18.3 million above the Administration's request.

T-AKX CLASS MARITIME PREPOSITIONING SHIPS AND T-5 CLASS TANKERS

The Administration requested $3.0 million for the charter of three T-AKX class Maritime Prepositioning Ships (MPS) in fiscal year 1984. The Navy program is for a total of 13 MPS's through a long-term charter arrangement rather than by purchase.

The MPS program will provide forward deployed, floating depots of equipment and supplies to support three brigade-size Marine Air Ground Task Forces. In time of crisis, the troops and their remaining materiel would be airlifted to marry-up sites within the theater to meet the MPS's.

Eight MPS's will be conversions of existing commercial ships. The other five MPS's will be newly constructed. All 13 ships will be specially designed and outfitted to provide a self-load and off-load system for pierside and in-stream cargo discharge.

The Navy has also awarded contracts for the long-term charter of five, new T-5 class tankers. The charter of these ships will be funded through the Navy Industrial Fund. There is no funding for these tankers in fiscal year 1984 as the first ship will not be delivered until November 1984 and as the Navy has no financial obligation until the tankers are ready to begin service.

The T-5 class Tanker program involves the build-and-charter of five point-to-point, non-combatant, clean petroleum carriers. These newly constructed tankers will be ice-strengthened and will displace 30,000 deadweight tons. The new, commercially owned tankers will replace five aging T-5 tankers, built in the 1950's, currently owned and operated by the Military Sealift Command.

The Navy's long-term charter of MPS's has become a case study of the costs to the U.S. Government of charter or lease programs versus direct procurement. The most controversial element of this case study has centered on the assumptions concerning tax flows.

The Committee has reached the following conclusions on the charter-versus-buy and lease-versus-buy controversy:

(1) Additional guidelines are needed to assist future charter-versus-buy and lease-versus-buy decisions not only by the Department of Defense but also by other departments and agencies;

(2) The acquisition of assets through long-term charter or lease arrangements which are funded by Operations and Maintenance accounts, is a direct substitute for the use of procurement funds and, therefore, should require the same level of congressional approval as the procurement programs;

(3) As a general rule, long-term charter of assets will be more expensive in undiscounted terms to the U.S. Government over the total program than acquisition through procurement;

(4) Despite any cost disadvantages, there are other considerations from the national security perspective, such as the timely acquisition of an important capability for which sufficient procurement funds are not immediately available, that may make a charter or lease program preferable to a procurement program;

(5) The use of charter or lease programs should be carefully monitored because of its potentially adverse impact on Operations and Maintenance accounts; and

(6) The charter of MPS's as well as T-5 tankers, both of which are currently under contract, should proceed as negotiated by the Navy although this should not be taken as a precedent for any other case.

The Committee has not, however, reached a conclusion on the appropriateness of the tax indemnification clauses that have been included in the Navy's contracts for the MPS's and T-5 tankers. Further information and analysis are needed before the Committee can make an informed decision on this complex issue. Therefore, the Committee decided to defer a decision until such information and analysis are available and until other interested committees, especially the Senate Committee on Finance, have had the opportunity to comprehensively study this issue. The Committee does believe, however, that future congressional action, if any, that would limit the use of indemnification clauses or charter contracts should be prospective in nature.

The Committee recommends authorization of $3.0 million for the charter of three T-AKX Maritime Prepositioning Ships in fiscal year 1984. The Committee also recommends a statutory requirement for congressional authorization for long-term charter and lease programs, directs the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Treasury to promulgate guidelines for charter-versus-buy and lease-versus-buy decisions; requires the submission of an analysis of the costs to the U.S. Government, to include foregone tax revenues, of any charter or lease request compared to the costs of procurement alternatives; and authorizes the long-term charter of MPS's and T-5 tankers.

The Committee also requests the submission by the Department of Defense not later than February 1, 1984 of a study of the extent to which long-term lease or charter contracts entered into by the Department of Defense since July 1, 1973 or expected to be awarded in fiscal years 1984 and 1985 contain an option to buy during or at the end of the term of the contract, including option periods.

NEAR-TERM PREPOSITIONING FORCE SHIPS

The Administration requested $228.9 million for the charter of 18 vessels for the Near-Term Prepositioning Force (NTPF).

Seventeen charter NTPF ships are deployed in the Indian Ocean. Six of these ships carry unit equipment, medical facilities, and supplies for a heavily mechanized Marine Amphibious Brigade. The remaining 11 depot ships carry commonuser water and petroleum products, as well as materiel for early arriving Army and Air Force units.

The Committee recommends authorization of $228.9 million for the charter of 18 NTPF vessels in fiscal year 1984.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Fiscal year—	Program	
	1983 estimated	1984 request
Base operations	$677.9	$732.1
Fleet marine forces	325.6	348.7
Supply support	297.0	299.0
Administration	66.8	86.7
Recruiting/advertising	49.8	52.2
Training	44.3	48.4
Miscellaneous	8.2	8.8
Total	1,469.6	1,575.9

Recommended changes:

Fuel	−6.7
Civilian ES reduction	−3.3
Civilian pay raise	+6.3
Base operations	−5.0
Military end strength tail	−1.1
Purchase inflation	−14.0
Total	−23.8

The Administration requested $1,576 million for the operations and maintenance of the Marine Corps in fiscal year 1984. These funds support a force structure of two Fleet Marine Forces, approximately 196,000 marines, and 24 major installations and depots.

The request provides for approximately 3.7 percent real growth over fiscal year 1983. This growth supports an expanded pre-positioning program, larger facility and depot maintenance programs, and a slight increase in training support.

The Committee recommends authorization of $1,552,100,000 for operation and maintenance of the Marine Corps, a reduction of $23.8 million from the request.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

[In millions of dollars]

Program	Fiscal year 1983 estimated	Fiscal year 1984 request
Strategic forces	3,041.3	3,155.2
General purpose forces	3,713.3	4,082.0
Intelligence/communications	1,389.2	1,831.0
Airlift	1,163.4	1,213.8
Central supply/maintenance	5,384.2	6,138.2
Training, medical, other	1,931.1	2,034.9
Administration	399.8	536.1
Support of other nations	7.1	7.9
Total	17,029.4	18,999.1

Recommended changes:

Fuel	−613.9
Civilian ES reduction	−15.3
Civilian pay raise	+87.9
MWR activities	−25.0
Contract services	−20.0
Weather service	−8.0
Automatic data processing	−70.0
Space programs (undistributed)	−15.0
Travel	−5.8
Miscellaneous transportation	−12.0
Audiovisual services	−5.0
Recruiting and advertising	−7.0
Classified programs	−7.2
Base operations (undistributed)	−25.0
Stock fund obligation initiative	−95.0
Military end strength tail	−8.6
CT-39	−2.2
Purchase inflation	−135.0
Total	−982.1

The Administration requested $18,999.1 million in FY 84 for the operation and maintenance of the Air Force. The request supports a force structure which includes approximately 600,000 military personnel, over 5,800 aircraft, 140 major installations and depots, and 76 hospitals.

The request provides for approximately 6.4 percent real growth over FY 83. Program growth in FY 84 supports and expanding space program, the additional aircraft and other hardware scheduled for delivery in FY 84, and a larger flying hour program.

Due to budgetary constraints, the Committee was compelled to recommend several reductions to the Air Force O&M program. While reductions are recommended from validated military requirements, it is the Committee's view that these programs are of lesser priority within the Air Force program. With regard to space programs, the Committee notes the rapid growth in this area and is concerned that this priority area may force unjustified constraints in other important Air Force O&M programs in future years.

The Committee recommends authorization of $18,017,000,000 for operation and maintenance of the Air Force, a reduction of $982.1 million from the request.

AIR DEFENSE TACTICAL FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES

On January 31, 1983, in conjunction with submission of its fiscal year 1984 budget authorization request, the Air Force reported to Congress about a number of proposed changes to its Tactical and Air Defense Force structure. Those changes involved the transfers of hundreds of aircraft and thousands of active Air Force, Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard personnel, and their families, among several installations in many states. Important national security considerations about our air defense and tactical force postures were involved.

Less than six months later, and without appropriate, prior consultation with Congress, the Air Force precipitously proposed several alterations to its January 31, 1983 plan. These alterations raise serious national security questions not only about our air defense posture, but also about our ability to defend the vitally important Persian Gulf region, since those proposed alterations involve deactivation of one active air defense unit and conversion of one Air Guard unit now dedicated to the Rapid Deployment Force for required tactical reconnaissance capabilities.

The Committee is concerned that the Air Force intends to implement these alterations to its January 31, 1983 plan before Congress even has received full information about the military, fiscal and economic effects of these proposed alterations. The Committee further is distressed with the manner in which these alterations were proposed.

Accordingly, the Committee has included a provision in the Operation and Maintenance Part of the fiscal year 1984 Defense Authorization Act to prevent implementation of these alterations, as they involve F-106, F-4 and F-15 type aircraft operated by the active Air Force and the Air National Guard, until Congress has, in conjunction with either the fiscal year 1985 budget request or other formal budget submission, received a full justification of these proposed alterations and a formal cost-benefit/cost-effectiveness analysis by the Air Force of the military, fiscal and economic impacts of them, and until a period of 60 days has expired after the date of the submission of these documents to permit Congress adequate opportunity to consider them.

CT-39 Replacement Aircraft (O&M)

The Administration estimated a requirement for $23.5 million in fiscal year 1984 for the initiation of a lease program of 6-8 passenger, corporate-type aircraft for the Air Force to begin to replace 120 CT-39 aircraft in the current inventory. Of this amount, $13.2 million is included in the Operations and Maintenance account, $7.5 million in the Procurement account, and $2.8 million in manpower funding. If the lease program were to be approved, it is the Air Force's intention to reprogram the $10.3 million in the latter two accounts to the Operations and Maintenance account to execute the lease program. In addition to these funds, the Administration requested $40.8 million for operation and maintenance of CT-39 aircraft that will not be replaced in fiscal year 1984 and for operation and maintenance of retiring CT-39's until their replacement aircraft are available during fiscal year 1984.

The Air Force plans to enter into a 5-year lease arrangement for CT-39 replacement aircraft with an option for 3 additional years.

The CT-39 aircraft's wartime mission is to ferry essential personnel and cargo throughout the United States and other world areas. In peacetime, the CT-39 is used to provide pilot seasoning and, as a by-product of that training, the routine movement of passengers and cargo on a strict priority basis.

The Committee supports the Administration's initiative to phase CT-39 aircraft out of the inventory because of their excessive operating costs. However, the Committee does not believe that the acquisition of repalcement aircraft should be accomplished through the use of Operations and Maintenance funds. CT-39 replacement aircraft should complete for procurement funds with other aircraft procurement programs, and not for Operations and Maintenance funds with readiness programs, such as flying hours.

The Committee, therefore, recommends that the portion of the lease costs attributable to capital-hire of CT-39 replacement aircraft be included as a separate line item in the Air Force procurement account. The achieve this objective in fiscal year 1984, the Committee recommends the transfer of $0.6 million requested for CT-39 modifications and $6.9 million requested for CT-39 replenishment spares to a new aircraft procurement line item for CT-39 replacement aircraft. The total of $7.5 million recommended for transfer will fund the capital-hire portion of the aircraft leases in fiscal year 1984.

The Committee recommends authorization of $23.5 million for lease of CT-39 replacement aircraft in fiscal year 1984 with $16.0 million in the Operation and Maintenance account and $7.5 million in the Procurement account. The Committee directs that not less than one-third of the aircraft leased as CT-39 replacements be turbopropeller aircraft. Priority consideration should be given to aircraft of a type and model currently in the inventory.

As the Committee has recommended full funding of the lease program without reprogramming of manpower funds, the Committee directs an appropriate reduction of personnel in the Air Force active end strength to achieve $2.8 million in savings in manpower costs. This reduction would be part of the overall reductions in Air Force active end strength recommended by the Committee.

The Committee further recommends a reduction of $5.0 million from the request. Including the manpower transfer noted above, the Committee recommends a net reduction of $2.2 million from the request.

The Committee also recommends that the Air Force reevaluate the total number of CT-39 replacement aircraft that are required and that the Air Force fund the lease of the remaining requirement in fiscal years 1985 and 1986.

C-140B REPLACEMENT AIRCRAFT

The Administration requested $10.0 million for the continued lease in fiscal year 1984 of three "off-the-shelf," FAA-certified, corporate-type, jet aircraft to replace C-140B aircraft in the current inventory. This 3-aircraft lease program was initiated in fiscal year 1983. This lease program will lead to procurement of 11 C-140B replacement aircraft. Three C-140B replacement aircraft will be procured in fiscal year 1985 at a cost of $69.0 million.

The Air Force has 11 C-140B aircraft which are used to transport high-ranking government officials and foreign dignitaries in the United States and Europe. The 1950's vintage C-140B is being replaced because of its increased operating costs. The C-140B is fuel inefficient, costly to maintain, range and payload limited, and does not have a secure communication capability. The Committee continues to support this cost-effective replacement program.

Three replacement aircraft are being considered: Boeing 737, Lockheed/Fokker F-28, and Gulfstream American G-III. Two of these aircraft may be procured if the Air Force determines that a mixed fleet is the most cost-effective way to meet the long-range and medium-range requirements. The Air Force is commended for conducting an open competition which allows for selection of either a single aircraft fleet or a mixed aircraft fleet.

The Committee recommends authorization of $10.0 million for the lease of three aircraft in fiscal year 1984 to replace aging C-140B's.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE AGENCIES

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Program	Fiscal year 1983 estimated	Fiscal year 1984 request
General purpose forces	243.9	280.3
Intelligence/Communications	1,994.6	2,300.5
Central supply/Maintenance	1,440.3	1,553.4
Training, medical, other	1,836.4	2,218.7
Administration	366.1	419.0
Total	5,881.3	6,771.9

Recommended changes	
Fuel	−0.8
Civilian ES reduction	−15.4
Civilian pay raise	+50.8
CINC Readiness Fund	−100.0
OSD studies and analysis	−10.0
WHS contracts	−5.0
Base operations (undistributed)	−20.0
Stock fund obligation initiative	−1.0
Military end strength reduction	−.9
Purchase inflation	−53.0
Total	−155.3

CINC READINESS FUND

The Administration requested $100.0 million for the establishment of a CINC Readiness Fund. The CINC Readiness Fund is intended to provide the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Commanders of Unified Commands with an immediate source of funds to support priority projects not otherwise funded in service budgets.

After comparing the supporting material provided by the Joint Staff and the testimony of CINCs, the Committee concluded that there is insufficient justification for this program, and that there is considerable uncertainty among CINCs as to the purpose of this fund. The Committee, therefore, denied the request.

Nevertheless the Committee is aware of the inability of the CINCs to redress near-term readiness deficiencies within their commands, and the competition which exists between joint-level and service priorities within the Unified Command structure. The Committee, therefore, directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Armed Services Committees of the House of Representatives and Senate, not later than December 1, 1983, which proposes a solution to both unanticipated and recurring readiness problems in the Unified Commands by means other than a separate and direct appropriation.

STUDIES AND ANALYSES AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT CONTRACTS, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

The FY 1984 request for studies and analyses and management support contracts within the Office of the Secretary of Defense increases by 68% from the FY 1983 level. The Committee recommends a reduction of $10 million to the request for FY 1984, not more than $1 million of which shall be be assessed against the $8,588,000 requested for the Director for Net Assessment:

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE

[In millions of dollars]

Program	Fiscal year 1983 estimated	Fiscal year 1984 request
Training and operation of mission forces	438.0	386.0
Depot maintenance	8.0	9.0
Base communications	12.0	15.0
Base operations	169.0	176.0
Recruiting and advertising	40.0	33.0
Management support	38.0	44.0
Total	705.0	663.0

Recommended changes:

Fuel	−3.6
Civilian ES reduction	−1.8
Civilian pay raises	+5.1
Stock fund obligation initiative	−4.5
Purchase inflation	−4.0
Total	−8.8

For the operation and maintenance of the Army Reserve, the Committee recommends $785,700,000, a reduction of $8,800,000 from the request.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE

[In millions of dollars]

Program	Fiscal year 1983 estimated	Fiscal year 1984 request
Ari Reserve force	212.3	232.4
Surface support force	5.4	5.3
Ship operation	35.8	36.6
Ship maintenance	118.6	119.7
Aircraft maintenance	108.1	114.0
Contractor TES	10.0	7.5
Base operations	145.6	166.5
Other	1.6	11.0
Total	637.4	693.0

Recommended changes:	
Fuel	−24.
Civilian pay raise	+1.1
C–9	+12.0
Purchase inflation	−6.0
Total	−17.7

For the operation and maintenance of the Navy Reserve, the Committee recommends $675,300,000, a reduction of $17,700,000 from the request.

NAVAL RESERVE AIRLIFT SQUADRONS

The Committee added $12 million to the Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve account to permit the Naval Reserve to lease sufficient numbers of used DC–9-type cargo aircraft in FY 1984 in order to insure operation of C–9 aircraft by all existing Naval Reserve airlift squadrons. Under current plans, the Naval Reserve intends to retire all remaining C–118 aircraft during FY 1984. It is essential that these aircraft be replaced by C–9 aircraft in order to maintain the current level of airlift capability in the Naval Reserve.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE

[In millions of dollars]

Program	Fiscal year 1983 estimated	Fiscal year 1984 request
Mission support	51.1	53.6
Total	51.1	53.6

Recommended changes:	
Fuel	−0.3
Civilian pay raise	+.1
Purchase inflation	−1.0
Total	−1.2

For the operation and maintenance of the Marine Corps Reserve, the Committee recommends $52,429,000, a reduction of $1,200,000 from the request.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE

[In millions of dollars]

Program	Fiscal year 1983 estimated	Fiscal year 1984 request
Mission forces	535.7	546.6
Depot maintenance	100.9	131.2
Other support	128.4	137.2
Total	765.0	815.0

Recommended changes:

Fuel	−23.8
Civilian ES reduction	−1.9
Civilian pay raise	+4.9
Stock fund obligation initiative	−4.5
Purchase inflation	−4.0
Total	−29.3

For the operation and maintenance of the Air Force Reserve, the committee recommends $785,700,000, a reduction of $29,300,000 from the request.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

[In millions of dollars]

Program	fiscal year 1983 estimated	fiscal year 1984 request
Training/operations	161.0	162.0
Depot maintenance	56.0	55.0
Logistical support	795.0	735.0
Medical support	8.0	9.0
Base operations	90.0	91.0
Recruiting	13.0	13.0
Management support	68.0	70.0
Total	1,191.0	1,135.0

Recommended changes:

Fuel	−10.6
Civilian pay raise	+9.6
Stock fund obligation initiative	−1.6
Purchase inflation	−6.0
Total	−8.6

For the operation and maintenance of the Army National Guard, the Committee recommends $1,126,400,000, a reduction of $8,600,000 from the request.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

[In millions of dollars]

Program	Fiscal year 1983 estimated	Fiscal year 1984 request
Mission forces	1,360.0	1,366.6
Depot maintenance	343.3	340.6
Other support	118.8	117.5
Total	1,822.1	1,824.7

Recommended changes:	
Fuel	−74.4
Civilian ES reduction	−.5
Civilian pay raise	+11.2
Stock fund obligation initiative	−13.0
KC-135 reengining	+69.9
Purchase inflation	−9.0
Total	−15.8

For the operation and maintenance of the Air National Guard, the Committee recommends $1,808,900,000, a reduction of $15,800,000 from the request.

NATIONAL BOARD FOR THE PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE

The Committee approved the request of $899,000 for operation of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice.

CLAIMS, DEFENSE

The Committee recommends that $172,900,000 be made available for claims against the Department of Defense, a reduction of $50,000,000 from the request.

COURT OF MILITARY APPEALS

The Committee approved the request of $3,372,000 for the operation of the Court of Military Appeals.

1984 SUMMER OLYMPICS

The Administration requested $50 million in FY84 to support the Summer Olympics in Los Angeles.

While the Committee believes that there is a legitimate role for the Federal government in support of the Olympic games, the Committee believes that this role, especially that of the Department of Defense, must be more carefully defined. The Committee believes that the request is significantly in excess of what should ultimately be considered the proper level of DoD involvement.

The Committee approved $25 million for support of the Summer Olympics, a reduction of $25 million from the request. In authorizing these funds the Committee has included a provision stipulating that none of the funds appropriated pursuant to this authorization may be obligated until the President approves the justification submitted by the Olympic Law Enforcement Coordination Council. The justification should include an explanation of the necessity for the requested support for security, medical services and for related equipment or other support. The justification should also include the operational responsibilities and financial limitations of each governmental agency represented on the Council. This provision also requires that, upon approval by the President, a copy of this justification shall be forwarded to the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

TITLE I.—PART D ACTIVE FORCES

Background on Active Forces Authorization

Since fiscal year 1972, Congress has been required by law (Public Law 91-441) to annually authorize the active duty strength of each component of the armed forces. This provision was included in the Senate version of the fiscal year 1971 Department of Defense Authorization Bill to enhance congressional oversight of military manpower requirements.

This year the Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel held five hearings in open session to receive testimony on the Department of Defense manpower requirements for fiscal year 1984. Based on the hearing record, the Military Manpower Requirements Report, and other information provided to the Committee, a thorough review and analysis of fiscal year 1984 manpower requirements has been completed. The Committee's recommendations concerning active duty manpower end strengths are reflected below.

Committee Considerations

In determining the appropriate military end strength levels for each of the services for fiscal year 1984, the Committee examined the Department of Defense's Total Force policy, the force structure necessary to implement that policy, the manpower required for support and overhead functions, and associated personnel policies. The Committee reviewed each of the major functional categories of military manpower depicted in the following table.

The force structure for fiscal year 1984 continues to be based on the Total Force Policy, which recognizes that all units in the force structure contribute to success in wartime. Active duty units comprise that portion of the total force needed for a contingency not involving mobilization, for immediate deployment in a major war before Selected Reserve units can be deployed, and for forward deployment in peacetime as a deterrent against major conflict.

The Department of Defense has requested a total active duty end strength of 2,164,700 for fiscal year 1984. This request represents an increase of 34,700 over the level authorized for fiscal year 1983. Most of the increases are in combat forces and training support. The force structure for which the manpower is requested consists of 16 Army divisions, 26 Air Force wings, 3 Marine divisions and 526 ships.

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT MILITARY MANPOWER REQUEST, FISCAL YEAR 1984

[End strengths in thousands]

	Fiscal year—				
	1964 actual	1981 actual	1982 actual	1983 request	1984 request
Strategic	222	92	94	93	94
Tactical/mobility	1,060	957	975	1,002	1,017
Land forces	605	563	559	568	572
Tactical forces	145	175	188	196	202
Naval forces	255	182	189	198	202
Mobility forces	55	38	39	40	41
Auxiliary activities	187	93	96	101	108
Inteligence	76	30	32	33	35
Communications	43	32	32	34	39
Research and development	49	22	22	24	24
Geophysical activities	18	10	10	10	11
Support activities	1,218	940	944	949	958
Base operating support	433	305	307	301	306
Medical support	84	43	44	44	45
Personnel support	18	32	32	32	32
Training [1]	519	455	455	470	465
Central logistics	33	19	19	21	22
Centralized support activities	48	45	45	46	46
Management headquarters	83	38	40	40	40
Federal agency support	2	3	3	3	3
Total Defense Department [2]	2,687	2,082	2,109	2,127	2,165
Army	973	781	780	780	783
Navy	667	540	553	560	572
Marine Corps	190	191	192	195	197
Air Force	857	570	583	593	613

[1] Includes training staff, trainees, students, and transients.

[2] Subtotals may not add to totals due to rounding.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends authorization of an active duty end strength of 2,142,674 for fiscal year 1984, a level 22,026 below the fiscal year 1984 Department of Defense request. The Committee recommendation on the active duty end strength for each military service is shown below:

ACTIVE DUTY MANPOWER

[End strengths]

	Fiscal year—				
	1983 authorized level	1983 current estimate	1984 request	1984 committee recommendation	Change from request
Army	782,500	780,000	782,600	780,459	−2,141
Navy	560,300	560,300	572,200	565,782	−6,418
Marine Corps	194,600	194,600	197,300	196,872	−428
Air Force	592,600	592,500	612,600	599,561	−13,039
Total	2,130,000	2,127,400	2,164,700	2,142,674	−22,026

The Committee's difficult decision to recommend a reduction in the active duty end strength increases requested in fiscal year 1984 is partly the result of the large defense budget reductions mandated by Congress this year. The reduction of the proposed active duty end strength increases in fiscal year 1984 will produce savings not only in fiscal year 1984, but also in fiscal year 1985 since the military services will be starting fiscal year 1985 from a lower end strength than currently projected in the Five Year Defense Plan.

However, the Committee's recommendation is also meant as an admonition and incentive to the military services to seriously consider transferring missions and units currently in the active force, or programmed to be added to the active force, to the Reserve components. This issue is addressed in greater detail in the next section of the report.

A third factor in the Committee's consideration of the requested end strength increase is its concern with the growth of management headquarters and management headquarters support activities in the Defense Department. The Committee has included a provision (Part J, Section 188) that bears on this issue.

By the end of fiscal year 1983, active duty end strength will have increased by 76,800 over the fiscal year 1980 level. The Committee realizes that this substantial growth over the last three years will not eliminate the difficulties the military services will face in implementing the reductions to the end strength requests proposed by the Committee for fiscal year 1984. However, it should make the task of reallocating active duty manpower to essential combat readiness functions less onerous. In addition, the Committee expects the military service to use the flexibility included in the bill to exceed their authorized end strengths by .5 percent to minimize any disruptions caused by the reductions in active duty end strength increases.

THE MIX OF ACTIVE AND RESERVE FORCES

Today the Reserve contribution to our nation's military capability is widely recognized as essential. This year, the Committee received testimony from Dr. Lawrence J. Korb, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Reserve Affairs, and Logistics, that underscores just how dependent this country is on the National Guard and Reserves. According to Dr. Korb, the fiscal year 1984 budget calls for 41 percent of the total force of 3,650,000 military personnel to be members of Guard or Reserve units, Guard or Reserve trainees, or part of the Pretrained Individual Manpower resources of the Reserve components. This percentage has increased over the last four years from a fiscal year 1980 level of 29 percent of the Total Force.

The large increases in defense spending over the last several years and further increases projected for the future have caused many in the Congress to ask whether savings could be achieved by transferring to the Reserves missions or units currently in the active forces or programmed to be added to the active forces over the next few years. Between fiscal year 1983 and fiscal year 1988, active force military manpower is projected to grow by 180,600 or 8.5 percent. There is a growing consensus in the Congress, shared by this Committee, that a significant portion of this planned growth in active duty end strength could be met, or at least offset, by increasing units and missions in the Reserve components.

The Committee is very aware that any decision to transfer missions from the active forces to the Reserves can be made only after careful consideration of several issues. Some of the most important of these issues include:

The impact of withdrawing units from the active forces on the nation's ability to respond to crises in time of war or national emergency, and the effect on the President's ability to respond to crises under the existing 100,000 call-up authority;

The ability of the Guard and Reserve units in a specific location to recruit and retain the required number of people with the necessary skills to sustain a particular type of unit;

The effect of transferring active force missions or units to the Reserves on the rotation base for overseas, naval, or forward deployments in the active forces;

The current lack of modern equipment and training for the Reserve components; and

The length of time necessary for an orderly transition of a mission or unit from the active forces to the Reserves to prevent a degradation of current readiness and to allow proper planning for the creation or expansion of Reserve units.

In the course of the Committee's review of the fiscal year 1984 Defense authorization request, units or missions in each of the military services have been suggested as candidates for transfer to the Reserves. In the Army, for example, the current "round-out" program, under which divisions based in the United States are "rounded-out" with Reserve battalions or brigades, could be expanded. This round-out concept could be extended on a smaller scale to the Marine Corps active divisions stationed in the United States. In the Air Force, additional tactical and strategic airlift and tactical fighter assets could be placed in the Reserves; the Reserves could assume all of the continental air defense missions; and the Army's "round-out" concept could be extended to Air Force tactical fighter wings based in the United States. Finally, in the Navy, the Reserves could assume a larger role in the land-based, anti-submarine warfare patrol mission, and the present plan to transfer ASW frigates to the Reserves could be expanded.

For fiscal year 1984, the Committee is not directing the military services to transfer specific missions or units from the active forces to the Reserves. Any decisions on such transfers must be made in light of the issues noted above, and should only come after a thorough review by the military services and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

However, during the coming year, the Committee expects the Defense Department to conduct such a review of units and missions, including the ones discussed above, across all of the military services that could be considered for transfer to the Reserves. The results of this review should be reflected in the fiscal year 1985 Defense authorization request.

The Committee is aware that any plan to transfer missions or units from the active forces to the Reserves in fiscal year 1984 and 1985 will have little impact on the fiscal year 1984 defense budget. Any future savings will depend on the types of units or missions transferred to the Reserves, their levels of operations, and their required readiness levels. Accordingly, the Committee has not made any specific adjustments to the fiscal year 1984 Defense authorization levels beyond the reductions to the Services' active military end strength requests and the increases in the required average strengths of the Army Reserve and Army National Guard. The Committee invites the Defense Department to submit any reprogramming requests necessary during fiscal year 1984 to begin transferring missions or units from the active forces to the Reserves.

The Committee looks forward to working with the Defense Department in the coming year on a plan that not only maintains essential units and missions in the active forces but also establishes imaginative, effective and efficient programs for better exploiting the nation's Reserve capability.

STUDY OF RESERVE AND NATIONAL GUARD CAPABILITIES

In order to determine the feasibility of transferring additional missions or units from the active forces to the Reserve components, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to submit to the Armed Services Committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives a joint study on possible improvements to Reserve and National Guard capabilities by March 1, 1984.

The study shall include the following elements:

(1) An outline and justificataion of the current mix of active and Reserve units and missions in the force structure. This part of the study should include an outline of the planned growth in the active and Reserve force structure during the fiscal year 1985–1989 Five-Year Defense Plan.

(2) An analysis of the differences in cost, capability, and response time between active and Reserve units with similar missions (e.g., infantry battalions, tactical fighter squadrons, destroyers, and airlift units).

(3) A review of the current peacetime management structure of the Reserve and Guard components and recommended alternatives for improving this structure. The alternatives selected for recommendation should be designed to enhance the control of the Reserve components over their budgets, polices, force structure plans, training, and logistics.

(4) A program of recommended alternatives for transferring to Reserve and Guard components units or missions currently in the active forces or programmed to be added to the active forces during

the fiscal year 1985-1989 Five-Year Defense Plan. As a baseline, the study should consider three levels of growth in the size of the active forces during the fiscal year 1985-1989 Five-Year Defense Plan: 7% growth, 5% growth, and 3% growth over the active end strength levels approved for fiscal year 1984. The study should also assess the ability of the Reserve components to recruit and retain the number of qualified personnel necessary to meet their strength requirements under these alternatives.

The recommended alternatives should specifically include an analysis of expanding the Army's current round-out program, extending the round-out concept to the Marine Corps and to U.S.-based tactical fighter wings, transferring tactical fighter units to the Reserves and Guard, expanding the Air National Guard's role in the air defense mission, and transferring additional land-based anti-submarine warfare missions and frigates to the Naval Reserve.

The study should address the role of each of the following factors in implementing these and other changes:

(a) manpower requirements;

(b) enlisted and officer personnel management and morale (including recruiting and retention);

(c) training;

(d) equipment;

(e) planned unit activation (both combat and support);

(f) rotation base;

(g) civilian and military technican requirements.

(h) combat effectiveness;

(i) base structure;

(j) U.S. ability to meet national and international commitments (including the NATO D-DAY commitments); and

(k) political-military perceptions among allies and adversaries.

(5) An analysis of the cost of the recommended alternatives, particularly any savings attributable to shifting active missions or units to the Reserve components. Part of this cost analysis should include comparative costs of performing similar missions in the active and Reserve force structures.

The committee understands that the Department of Defense is currently preparing a report on the mix of active and Reserve missions and units. This study is being conducted in response to a request from the Senate Appropriations Committee. After it is submitted, the Armed Services Committee will carefully review the report to determine those areas which are also identified for discussion in this request. In an effort to avoid duplication, the Committee will then consult with the Defense Department about the issues in this report request which are not fully addressed in the study for the Senate Appropriations Committee.

ASSUMED SAVINGS IN MILITARY PERSONNEL APPROPRIATIONS

The annual defense authorization bill does not authorize many of the funds necessary to carry on military personnel activities. Although they form a substantial part of the defense budget, these funds are only subject to the annual appropriations process.

In making reductions to the President's defense budget request, the Committee has identified several areas in the military personnel accounts which could be revised. However, because these accounts are appropriated and not authorized, the Committee can only assume that the following adjustments will be reflected in the defense appropriations bill:

(a) reduce requested growth in permanent change-of-station account, except for the Temporary Lodging Allowance which has been addressed elsewhere ($150 million in savings);

(b) reduce requested growth in new payments of enlistment and reenlistment bonuses ($35 million in savings);

(c) allow for Army decision to buy more household goods for use of personnel instead of implementing full joint Travel Regulations to Europe ($38 million in military personnel savings with corresponding increase in Operations and Maintenance, Family Housing);

(d) adjust amount requested for unemployment compensation ($50 million in savings);

(e) delay for one year new methodology for calculating the overseas cost-of-living allowance ($30 million in savings); and

(f) adjust Retired Pay account to reflect surplus projected to accumulate by end of fiscal year 1983 ($120 million in savings).

Finally, the Committee has saved $26 million by not taking any action to approve five legislative proposals submitted by the Defense Department for which funds were included in the fiscal year 1984 budget request. These five proposals include a vehicle storage benefit, funded travel in overhaul, nuclear college reimbursement, a Reserve medical officer bonus and a second dislocation allowance.

SEC. 122. QUALITY OF MILITARY PERSONNEL

The quality of enlisted personnel is measured by the percentage that have graduated from high school and by their scores on the Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT). Statistics continue to show that possession of a high school diploma is a strong indication that a new recruit will successfully complete obligated military service. The attrition rate of non-high school graduates is nearly twice as high as that of high school graduates.

During the past year, the Department of Defense adhered to its commitment to recruit highly qualified youth. In fiscal year 1982, the services were able to meet their objectives and significantly improve the proportion of new recruits who were high school diploma graduates or who scored average or above on the AFQT. The Committee strongly supports this effort and directs the Department of Defense to continue its initiatives to recruit high quality youth into the armed services.

Failure to do so could have an adverse impact on readiness and modernization. Increased percentages of lower mental category and non-high school graduate accessions would lead to a more rapid turnover, which would decrease stability and cohesion in the force. Additionally, over the long term a degradation in the quality of the career force would ensue.

Accordingly, for fiscal year 1984 the Committee directs the Department of Defense to continue the quality constraints currently in effect. First, no more than 20 percent of each service's recruits can have scored in Mental Category Group IV on the AFQT. Second, at least 65 percent of Army male non-prior service recruits must be high school graduates.

SEC. 123. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO TEMPORARILY PROMOTE CERTAIN NAVY LIEUTENANTS TO LIEUTENANT COMMANDER

Section 5721 of title 10, United States Code, Presently provides authority to temporarily promote certain Navy lieutenants to lieutenant commander. Those persons who can be promoted under this authority are line lieutenants who possess skills for which there is a critical shortage in the Navy and who are serving in a position designated to be held by a lieutenant commander which requires the skills possessed by the person to be promoted. This authority is administered under regulations of the Secretary of the Navy.

Under the Secretarial regulations now in effect, this authority is limited to use for ship and submarine engineering positions. There are presently 170 of these promotions in effect with the great majority of them being utilized for engineering positions aboard submarines. Fleet readiness could be adversely affected if these engineering positions could not be filled.

The authority of section 5721 of title 10 is scheduled to expire on September 30, 1983. Because of the extremely high demand for qualified engineers in private industry, the loss of this temporary promotion authority could have a detrimental effect upon the ability of the Navy to fill its ship and submarine engineer positions. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the authority to make promotions under section 5721 of the title 10 be extended until September 30, 1984. Promotions under this authority would continue to be subject to the grade ceilings for lieutenant commanders set forth in section 523(a)(2) of title 10, United States Code.

TITLE I, PART E—RESERVE FORCES

BACKGROUND ON RESERVE FORCES AUTHORIZATION

Public Law 90-168 requires Congress to annually authorize the average minimum personnel strengths of the Selected Reserves (reservists organized in units) of each Reserve Component of the armed forces. Unlike actual requirements, the average minimum strenths specified for the Selected Reserves simply represent levels which can be expected to be achieved based on projected recruiting and retention.

This year the Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel held five hearings to hear testimony from government officials and public witnesses on the manpower resources requested by the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1984. Two of these hearings directly addressed Reserve forces: the first on March 8, 1983, concerned force structure plans and the second on March 15, 1983, specifically considered Reserve manpower resources and policies.

Based upon this hearing record, the Military Manpower Requirements Report, and other information, the Committee has conducted a thorough analysis of Reserve manpower requirements. The Committee's recommendations are described below.

SELECTED RESERVE MANPOWER STRENGTHS

The Committee recommends that, with the exception of the Army National Guard and Reserve, the requested average strengh levels for Selected Reserve manpower in all Reserve components be approved. The average strengths of the Army Guard and Reserve have been increased by 6,000 and 3,000 personnel, respectively, above the levels requested by the Department of Defense. These additional increases will bring the strength levels of these components closer to their wartime manning levels and will enable them to achieve a more balanced pattern of growth over the Five Year Defense Plan. The total result of the Committee's recommendations on Selected Reserve manpower strengths will be an increase in fiscal year 1984 of 46,000 over fiscal year 1983 authorized levels and 108,300 over fiscal year 1982 authorized levels.

The Committee's recommendations are as follows:

SELECTED RESERVE PERSONNEL

[Average strengths in thousands]

	Fiscal year—			Change from request
	1983 authorized levels	1984 request	1984 Committee recommendation	
Army National Guard	407.4	418.4	424.4	+6.0
Army Reserve	258.7	270.7	273.7	+3.0
Naval Reserve	105.5	112.6	112.6	0
Marine Corps Reserve	38.3	40.3	40.3	0
Air National Guard	101.1	103.4	103.4	0
Air Force Reserve	66.0	68.6	68.6	0
Coast Guard Reserve	12.0	12.0	12.0	0
Total	989.0	1,026.0	1,035.0	+9.0

FULL-TIME RESERVE MANPOWER

The Committee recommends that the total requested level for full-time Reserve personnel be reduced by 5,275 personnel. This level of 45,098 represents approval of one-half of the requested growth from fiscal year 1983 to 1984.

These reservists serve on full-time active duty for the purpose of organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the Reserve components. Although they are included within the average strengths prescribed for each Selected Reserve component, these personnel are also subject to separate authorization by end strength.

The Committee believes that large defense budget reductions and uncertainty over the actual effect of this fast-growing program on Reserve and National Guard unit readiness justify a reduction in the substantial growth requested by the Defense Department. Instead of authorizing a full-time manning level for each Reserve and Guard component, the Committee has recommended a total level of 45,098 which the Secretary of Defense can allocate among the components in accordance with Defense Department priorities.

The Committee's recommendations are as follows:

FULL-TIME RESERVE MANPOWER

[End Strength]

	Fiscal year—			
	1983 current estimate	1984 request	1984 committee recommendation	Change from request
Army National Guard	13,819	18,630		
Army Reserve	8,251	10,664		
Naval Reserve	12,038	13,846		
Marine Corps Reserve	678	801		
Air National Guard	4,558	5,915		
Air Force Reserve	479	517		
Total	39,823	50,373	45,098	−5,275

The Committee also recommends approval of the requested increase in the number of Reserve officers in certain grades and in the number of senior enlisted members who may be on active duty in support of the Reserve components.

MANAGEMENT OF THE RESERVE COMPONENTS

In its report accompanying the fiscal year 1983 Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 97-252), the Committee expressed concern that excessive layers of command between the U.S. Army Forces Command Headquarters (FORSCOM) and Army Reserve (USAR) units unnecessarily lengthen and duplicate the chain-of-command. The Committee directed the Army to provide certain information that it could use in evaluating possible changes to this unwieldy structure.

In its response to the Committee, the Army explained that it had decided to reorganize the management structure of the Army Reserve. The Army plan includes the following major elements:

(1) the elimination of the nine Army Readiness and Mobilization Regions (ARMRs);

(2) the addition of two Continental Army (CONUSA) headquarters to the three existing CONUSAs; and

(3) the enhancement of the position of Chief of the Army Reserve.

Although the changes in the responsibilities of the Chief of Army Reserve will be independently implemented, the reorganization is scheduled to actually begin on October 1, 1983, and to conclude by October 1, 1985.

The Committee believes that this proposal represents a promising beginning. The elimination of the nine ARMRs reduces the "layering" that the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Office of Management and Budget, the General Accounting Office, and the Committee have criticized in the past. The executive role of the Chief of the Army Reserve will be enhanced by his new responsibility for the management of the individual personnel assets of the USAR. The new executive authority is a welcome, but long overdue, addition to the advisory responsibilities of the Chief.

Although it is encourage by Army plans, the Committee remains concerned that they be fully implemented as quickly as possible. In particular, the Committee encourages the Army to strengthen the Army Reserve Commands (ARCOMs) by transferring to them many of the functions performed by the ARMRs scheduled to be eliminated. If the ARCOMs are to absorb these new responsibilities, however, they must be provided additional manpower and budgetary resources. In addition, given the lengthy and detailed planning that will precede the October 1, 1983 implementation date, the reorganization could be accomplished in less than two years without degrading readiness. The Committee will carefully monitor the implementation of these specific proposals and the other features of the Army plans.

The Committee's continuing interest in the management structure of the Army Reserve represents one part of its broader effort to strengthen the role of the Reserve Components in our national defense. Elsewhere in this report is a discussion of the need for a Defense Department review of the active duty units and missions that could be transferred to the Reserves. Despite the potential importance of this transfer, its feasibility will be needlessly complicated unless the command structures of the Army Reserve and other Reserve components are streamlined to maximize readiness.

In particular, the Committee is still interested in the potential readiness improvements that the Reserve components of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps could realize if they were to adopt a management structure similar to that of the Air Force Reserve. The Chief of the Air Force Reserve exercises substantial executive authority over the budget, force structure plans, training, personnel policies, recruiting, and logistics of his force. On the other hand, the Chiefs of the other Reserve components serve in advisory positions which entail much less responsibility for the operation of their forces. The Committee believes that Reserve readiness would be enhanced if the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps delegated more authority to their respective Reserve managers.

SEC. 134. ENLISTMENT AND REENLISTMENT BONUSES FOR THE INDIVIDUAL READY RESERVE

Although the increase in the military service obligation authorized by the Committee will eventually eliminate the shortages of pretrained manpower, the effect of this policy will not begin to be felt for six years. In the meantime, there is a critical need to continue building the size of the pretrained manpower pool, particularly in the Army. For this reason, the Committee has included in the Authorization Bill authority requested by the Defense Department to begin paying enlistment and reenlistment bonuses for the Individual Ready Reserve and the Inactive National Guard.

The enlistment bonus recommended by the Committee authorizes payment of a bonus of up to $1,000 for direct enlistment into the Individual Ready Reserve. Direct enlistment would allow an individual to join the Individual Ready Reserve, undergo training, return to the Individual Ready Reserve for the remainder of the service obligation, and participate in periodic refresher training. Enlistment bonuses would only be paid to individuals enlisting in combat or combat support skills where critical shortages exist. The Committee directs that the enlistment bonus be targeted to these skills only.

The reenlistment bonus proposed by the Committee authorizes payment of a reenlistment bonus of up to $900 to individuals who agree to reenlist or extend their term of service in the Individual Ready Reserve or the Inactive National Guard for three years beyond their existing service obligation. Like the enlistment bonus, eligibility for the reenlistment bonus would be limited to individuals in combat and combat support skills. As with the enlistment bonus, the Committee directs that the reenlistment bonus be targeted only to those with critically short skills.

The authorization for the enlistment and reenlistment bonuses for the Individual Ready Reserve is limited to fiscal year 1984 and fiscal year 1985. The Committee intends to review the implementation of these bonuses, as well as their effectiveness in increasing the number of personnel with combat skills in the IRR, before extending them beyond fiscal year 1985.

SEC. 135. VARIABLE HOUSING ALLOWANCE FOR RESERVISTS

The Variable Housing Allowance (VHA) was first authorized by Public Law 96-343 to partially reimburse military personnel for the excessive housing costs experienced in high cost-of-living areas. The VHA is provided to personnel who are entitled to the basic allowance for quarters (BAQ) when they are assigned to areas in which the average cost of housing exceeds 115 percent of BAQ. The amount of VHA is the differecne between the average monthly housing costs for a pay grade and 115 percent of the BAQ for that pay grade.

Under current law, any member entitled to BAQ is also entitled to VHA whenever assigned to an area where VHA is authorized. Therefore, members of Reserve components called to active duty for short periods of time, such as two-week annual training duty, receive basic pay and allowances, including BAQ, and VHA. Yet, in most cases, these Reservists do not experience higher permanent housing costs during these short tours of active duty. Their permanent housing costs remain based on their civilian needs. Additionally, many of these individuals are able to remain at home during annual active duty training and others are often furnished housing by the Services. Moreover, individuals serving school or special training tours are often entitled to a per diem allowance in addition to basic pay and allowances.

Therefore, the Department of Defense has recommended, and the Committee agrees, that Reservists serving short tours of active duty of less than 140 days should be excluded from entitlement to VHA.

SEC. 136. MEDICAL AND DENTAL CARE COVERAGE FOR RESERVISTS ON INACTIVE DUTY TRAINING

The Reserve and National Guard components are integral parts of the nation's total military force. Members of these components often serve side by side with their active duty counterparts in training and other missions. However, Reservists and National Guardsmen performing military duties no not enjoy the same benefits available to servicemen on active duty.

One of the most serious differences is in the scope of medical care coverage associated with periods of training. Medical care is available to Reservists and Guardsmen for injuries they suffer during or while traveling to or from full time training (30 days or less) and full time training duty (over 30 days). The medical coverage associated with periods of inactive duty training (IDT) is much less comprehensive. Reservists and Guardsmen injured during IDT can take advantage of direct military medical care or reimbursement for emergency care in a civilian facility. However, injuries suffered while traveling to and from the site of inactive duty training are excluded from this coverage.

The Committee believes that this inequity should be corrected in order to encourage the integration of the Reserve components into the total military force. Therefore, the Committee recommends a provision authorizing medical and dental care for injuries suffered by Reservists and Guardsmen while traveling directly to and from inactive duty training. A basic allowance for subsistence would be paid during hospitalization resulting from such injuries.

Enactment of this provision into law will fill a "gap" in the medical and dental care coverage available to Reservists and National Guardsmen performing military duties. it should substantially improve the conditions in which they serve our country.

SECS. 137, 138. EXTENSION OF MILITARY STATUS DURING CERTAIN CRISIS PERIODS

The Committee is concerned that the President lacks sufficient discretionary authority to augment the active forces in situations other than wars or national emergencies. The flexibility of the President's call-up authority should be maximized for those crises in which a declaration of war or national emergency would be considered premature of result in undesirable international consequences.

Currently, the President's augmentation authority in such circumstances (10 U.S.C. 673(b)) is limited to the call-up of 100,000 Selected Reserves for a period not to exceed 90 days. The Committee believes that this authority is inadequate to establish an augmented force as a credible deterrent. Moreover, the 90-day limitation restricts the ability of the President to combine diplomatic initiatives with demonstrations of military will and capability to defuse a crisis, thereby precluding the need for the introduction of forces and a declaration of war or national emergency.

The effectiveness of the President's call-up authority is weakened further by the normal separation or retirement of regular and reserve personnel. At the very time that he has augmented the active forces to respond to a crisis, the President lacks the authority to prevent the loss of regular and reserve personnel who become eligible to separate or retire from the military services. The same exists, although to a lesser extent, during a national emergency declared by Congress (10 U.S.C. 672) and during a national emergency declared by the President (10 U.S.C. 673).

The Committee proposes two measures to correct these shortcomings in the nation's ability to mobilize in times of crisis, national emergency, or war. First, the period of time for which no more than 100,000 Selected Reservists may be called-up by the President under subsection 673(b) of title 10, United States Code, would be lengthened from 90 to 180 days. Second, the President would be authorized to extend the enlistment or appointment of essential regular and reserve personnel serving on active duty under sections 672, 763, or 673(b) of title 10, United States Code.

The Committee believes that its recommendations will enhance national security by allowing the President to bring credible influence to bear on a crisis situation before combat occurs or becomes necessary. Should deterrence fail, these measures will assist greatly in preserving U.S. interests by allowing for the early and decisive reinforcement of friendly forces.

Sec. 139. Extension of the Military Service Obligation

Our military forces are currently manned at a peacetime level. However, a large number of additional personnel would be needed to rapidly bring the forces up to warfighting strength. Mobilization plans call for trained and pretrained personnel to be provided by the active forces, the Selected Reserve, the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR), the Standby Reserve (including the Inactive National Guard), and the Retired Reserve. Their mobilization would provide time in which to train draftees or volunteers to sustain or increase fighting force levels.

During the draft years, the Guard and Reserve forces were able to meet their required manning levels because many individuals were satisfying their military obligation in the Reserves. In addition, large number of personnel leaving the active forces were transferred to the IRR to complete their 6-year service obligation. Since the end of the draft, however, Reserve force strengths have declined. More importantly, the size of the pretrained manpower pool has shrunk. Consequently, the ability to supply pretrained manpower in numbers and quality to meet full mobilization requirements, especially for the Army, has become a major concern.

Most individuals enlist for three or four years on active duty or in Selected Reserve units and serve the remainder to their 6-year obligation in the IRR or Inactive National Guard (ING). By extending the military obligation term from 6 to 8 years, the amount of time served in the IRR and ING would be increased by up to 2 years. In the long term, a 2-year extension in the IRR and ING will overcome—to a very large extent—the pretrained manpower shortfall. Lt. Gen. Maxwell Thurman, the then Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, testified before the Manpower and Personnel Subcommittee that extension of the military service obligation is "the only effective long-term solution to our manpower shortages in the Individual Ready Reserve." Therefore, the Committee recommends extending the military service obligation from six years to a period of at least six but not more than eight years. The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Transportation, in the case of the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy, would determine the exact length of the obligation.

SEC. 140. RETENTION OF TWICE PASSED-OVER ARMY AND AIR FORCE RESERVE OFFICERS

Section 6389(b) of title 10, United States Code, currently authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to retain in active Naval Reserve status Reserve officers in pay grades O-2 and O-3 who are twice passed-over for promotion. Congress authorized this retention program because it believed that the previous practice of automatically eliminating twice passed-over officers from active status in the Reserves wasted valuable mobilization assets. It was also counterproductive to efforts by the military services to correct personnel shortages in the Ready Reserve.

The Committee recommends provisions granting the Secretaries of the Army and Air Force the same discretionary authority now enjoyed by the Secretary of the Navy concerning the retention in active Reserve status of Reserve officers who have been twice passed-over for promotion. This new legislation will help increase the nation's mobilization readiness by allowing each of the Service Secretaries the managerial flexibility to retain or eliminate from active Reserve status certain skilled Reserve officers on a case-by-case basis.

SEC. 140A. PROMOTION OF ARMY RESERVE OFFICERS ON ACTIVE DUTY

Existing law precludes commissioned Army Reserve officers who are promoted in the Army Reserve while serving on active duty (other than for training) from serving in the higher grade while on active duty. They must either leave active duty or accept an appointment in a temporary grade equal to the grade in which they were serving before the promotion. However, an Air Force Reserve officer in a similar situation may be ordered to serve on active duty in the higher Reserve grade to which he was promoted.

The Committee recommends that the Secretary of the Army be authorized to order these officers to serve on active duty in their higher grade. This recommendation would be accomplished by amending both section 3380 of title 10 (applicable to Army Reserve officers) and section 8380 of title 10 (applicable to Air Force Reserve officers) so that they are identical to one another. This action will remove the inequity now experienced only by Army Reserve officers.

SEC. 140B. AUTHORITY TO RECALL RESERVE RETIREES

After serving at least twenty years on active duty, both regular and reserve members are immediately eligible for retired pay upon leaving active service. Under current law (10 U.S.C. 688), the Service Secretaries have the authority to recall regular retired members to active duty. However, this authority does not extend to reservists who retire with twenty years active service despite the fact that these reservists are indentical to their regular counterparts in their eligibility for military retired pay.

A similar problem exists with enlisted members of the Navy and Marine Corps (both regular and reserve) who may, after at least twenty years but less than thirty years of active service, elect transfer to the Fleet Reserve or the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, respectively, instead of retiring. After thirty years of total service, those members who elect this option are transferred to the retired list or to the Retired Reserve of their Service, as appropriate. During their tenure in the Fleet Reserve or the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, they receive "retainer pay," which is identical to retired pay for the same amount of service. However, the members of the Fleet Reserve and the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve are not currently subject to the broad recall authority contained in 10 U.S.C. 688.

Military retirees constitute significant mobilization assets. There are thousands of support positions that can be filled by retirees during a mobilization or national emergency, and current mobilization plans call for using a great many of these retirees. Substituting retirees in support positions would release many young military members of the active forces for combat roles.

The Committee therefore recommends an amendment to 10 U.S.C. 688 which will extend the broad recall authority of the Service Secretaries to cover reservists who spent at least twenty years on active duty and are receiving military retired pay, and to members of the Fleet Reserve and Fleet Marine Corps Reserve. This amendment will standardize the authority of the Service Secretaries to recall to active duty all military members, both active and reserve, who have served on active duty for at least twenty years and who are receiving military retired or retainer pay. In doing so, the amendment makes equitable the liability for recall to active duty of persons who are similarly situated with respect to retired pay, as well as enhances the timeliness with which all military retirees could be utilized effectively during times of crisis.

SEC. 140C. APPLICATION OF RESERVE OFFICER SERVICE CREDIT TOWARD TRANSFER TO RETIRED RESERVE

Section 3353 and 8353 of title 10, United States Code, authorize service credit for professional experience and education for a person appointed as a Reserve commissioned officer in an active status in the Army or Air Force. Service credit is designed to reflect the years of study and experience of an individual in professional fields such as law and medicine. It does not count toward longevity for basic pay or for service to qualify for retired pay under chapter 67 of title 10. However, it does count in computing the officer's years of service when appointing an individual to a commissioned grade above second lieutenant and in computing the officer's total allowable years of Federal commissioned service. Because service credit is counted in calculating the years of service for determining when a Reserve commissioned officer must be transferred to the Retired Reserve, some Reserve officers appointed to the Judge Advocate General Corps or the Medical Corps have their careers unnecessarily shortened.

The Committee considers the use of service credit for the purpose of determining mandatory transfer to the Retired Reserve as counterproductive to the needs of the Military Departments to retain senior experience professional officers. Therefore, the Committee recommends a provision eliminating the application of service credit toward determining eligibility for transfer to the Retired Reserve. This provision will provide military personnel managers with additional flexibility in managing their professional personnel resources.

SEC. 140D. APPOINTMENT OF PHYSICIANS TO THE ARMY AND AIR FORCE RESERVE

The Committee continues to be very concerned with the low level of medical readiness in our armed forces. In testimony before the Manpower and Personnel Subcommittee in 1982, the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs emphasized the seriousness of this problem by citing the "brutal" fact "that if we went to war today in Europe, in Southeast Asia, or in Korea, we could only provide surgery for about 1 out of 10 of those who would be wounded."

One cause of this alarming deficiency in medical readiness is the shortage of physicians in the Reserve components. For example, the Army Reserve and the Air Force Reserve currently lack 3,200 physicians.

In order to encourage more medical professionals to join particular Reserve Components, the Department of Defense has recommended a change in the initial pay grade to which certain physicians can be appointed. Physicians with less than seven years of service credit can be appointed to active duty, the Naval Reserve, and the Public Health Service Corps in the initial pay grade of O-3. However, sections 3359 and 8359 of title 10, United States Code, permit the Army and Air Force, respectively, to appoint similar physicians only in the grade of O-2. The lower initial pay grade authorized for Army and Air Force Reserve physicians discourages badly-needed medical professionals from joining these components.

The Committee believes that this inconsistency among the services should be corrected. Therefore, it recommends approval of the Defense Department request to authorize the initial appointment of Army and Air Force Reserve physicians with less than seven years of service credit in the grade of O-3.

SEC. 140E. RETIRED REGULAR ENLISTED MEMBERS IN READY RESERVE

Regular enlisted members who retire with at least 20 but less than 30 years of service must become members of the Reserve components (usually the Retired Reserves) until their total active and inactive service equals 30 years (10 U.S.C. sections 3914, 6330, 6331, and 8914). Under section 269(d) of title 10, any qualified Reservist may be placed, upon his request, in the Ready Reserve rather than in the Retired Reserve. However, if such a Reservist is entitled to retired pay, he may not be placed in the Ready Reserve unless the Secretary concerned makes a special finding that the member's services are indispensible in the Ready Reserve. Even then, because retired regular enlisted members cease being members of the Reserves when their total service equals 30 years, they may not be retained in the Ready Reserves beyond the 30-year point.

The Committee has learned that the Air Force presently is faced with critical manning shortages of flight engineers and loadmasters in Air Force Reserve units. More than one hundred retired regular enlisted members are currently assigned to Ready Reserve positions to help fill these critical skills. However, more than one-half of these members must be discharged from the Reserves by the end of fiscal year 1983 when they attain 30 years of service, even though many of them desire to continue their association with the Ready Reserve. Their separation will exacerbate the manning shortages, and the loss of these highly skilled, experienced senior aircrew members will diminish the mission capability and readiness of Air Force Reserve C-141 and C-5 Associate units.

Therefore, the Committee recommends an amendment to section 269(d) of title 10 to permit any qualified retired regular enlisted member to continue membership in the Ready Reserve beyond 30 years of total service. The amendment, which is supported by the Department of Defense, would permit a retired regular enlisted member to be placed in the Ready Reserve upon the member's request if the member were qualified and the Secretary concerned found the member's service to be indispensable to the Ready Reserve. The amendment would enable the Reserve components of each of the armed forces to continue to utilize the services of highly skilled and experienced personnel who have volunteered to remain in the Ready Reserve. It should permit the Air Force Reserve, in particular, to avoid a severe manning problem in its C-141 and C-5 Associate units.

SEC. 140 F. MISTAKEN APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY RESERVE

From September 15, 1981 to August 24, 1982, the Army mistakenly granted Reserve commissions in grades above second lieutenant (mostly as first lieutenants and captains) to 356 individuals. This unfortunate error resulted from a faulty interpretation of the Defense Officer Personnel Management Act (DOPMA, Public Law 96-513).

After DOPMA went into effect on September 15, 1981, the Army continued to appoint persons in grades above second lieutenant with constructive service credit for education and experience under the laws and regulations in effect before September 15, 1981. Those appointments were contrary to the requirements of section 3359 of title 10, United States Code, when it is read in conjunction with the constructive credit provisions of section 3353 of title 10, as amended by DOPMA. After it formally acknowledged its mistake on August 24, 1982, the Army was able to allow through administrative procedures 186 of the 356 individuals to remain in the grades above second lieutenant to which they were erroneously appointed. The remaining persons were presented the options of being appointed in the grades in which they were actually qualified, returning to their previous grades, or being separated from the Army.

Because these individuals accepted their Army Reserve appointments in good faith, the Committee recommends a provision that would allow them to retain their commissions in the grades above second lieutenant. The Committee certainly does not condone the grievous mistake made by the Army. However, it believes that the disruption of these individuals' careers should be mitigated through restoration of their original appointments.

TITLE I, PART F—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

BACKGROUND ON CIVILIAN PERSONNEL AUTHORIZATION

Congress is required to authorize the civilian personnel end strengths requested by the Department of Defense. This requirement affords the Congress the opportunity to oversee the entire defense manpower program and the interrelationship of each component in the Total Force structure.

The Manpower and Personnel Subcommittee held five hearings to receive testimony on the Department of Defense manpower requirements for fiscal year 1984. Based upon these hearings, numerous briefings by Defense Department manpower experts, annual reports and other available data, the Committee has conducted a thorough review of the civilian personnel requirements.

CATEGORIES OF CIVILIANS IN THE BILL

The civilian end strength figures authorized by Congress represent direct and indirect hire employees, both permanent and temporary, including full-time, part-time and intermittent employees paid from appropriated funds, who are employed to perform military functions administered by the Department of Defense. Indirect hire employees are hired by the host nation in support of U.S. forces stationed abroad. They are estimated to be approximately 85,700 in fiscal year 1984. The following categories of civilian employees are excluded from the strengths recommended:

(1) Employees performing civilian functions administered by the Department of Defense, the largest of which is the Corps of Engineers Civil-Works activities. For fiscal year 1984, the end strength for this functon is approximately 33,000.

(2) Employment in special employment programs for students and disadvantaged youths, such as the stay-in-school campaign and the temporary summer aid program. The end stregth for this program is approximately 8,500.

(3) Employees of the National Security Agency who are excluded because employment statistics are classified information.

(4) Employees paid from nonappropriated funds are not included. The approximate number of such employees is 185,000 for fiscal year 1984.

COMMITTEE CONSIDERATIONS

The Department of Defense has requested a civilian manpower end strength of 1,072,174. This represents an increase of 21,574 from the level authorized for fiscal year 1983 and an increase of 15,989 from the current estimate of the fiscal year 1983 end strength. The following table shows the Department of Defense request for civilian personnel by major mission categories:

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT CIVILIAN MANPOWER REQUEST, FISCAL YEAR 1985

[Direct and indirect hire end strengths in thousands]

	Fiscal year—				
	1964 actual [1]	1981 actual	1982 actual	1983 request	1984 request
Strategic	15	11	11	11	11
Tactical/mobility	67	58	60	61	63
Land forces	30	22	23	24	25
Tactical Air Forces	7	15	16	17	17
Naval forces	(2)	1	1	1	1
Mobility forces	29	20	20	20	21
Auxiliary activities	123	94	92	94	95
Intelligence	11	7	7	8	9
Communications	14	11	11	11	12
Research and development	87	64	64	64	65
Geophysical activities	12	10	10	11	11
Support activities	971	859	865	890	903
Base operating support	357	350	347	353	353
Medical support	32	21	22	22	22
Personnel support	6	21	21	24	25
Training	25	26	26	27	29
Central logistics	451	350	353	365	374
Centralized support activities	34	55	58	61	62
Management headquarters	65	36	37	39	39
Total Defense Department [3]	1,175	1,020	1,028	1,056	1,072
Army	452	372	378	393	400
Navy	328	301	299	309	313
Marine Corps	19	20	20	21	22
Air Force	338	246	248	246	250
Defense agencies	38	80	82	87	88

[1] Includes civilian reserve technicians not on the Federal payroll in 1964.
[2] Under 500 personnel.
[3] Subtotals may not add to totals due to rounding.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends authorization of a civilian end strength of 1,054,155 for fiscal year 1984. This level results from a combination of two actions: a freeze of the civilian end strength at the fiscal year 1983 current estimate and an additional reduction of 2,030 personnel in management headquarters and management headquarters support activities. This latter issue is addressed in Section 188.

The Committee's recommendation for civilian end strength is summarized in the following table:

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

[End strength in thousands]

	Fiscal year 1983		Fiscal year 1984		Change from request
	Authorization	Current estimate	Request	Committee recommendation	
Army		392.8	400.0		
Navy/Marine Corps		330.2	334.3		
Air Force		246.2	249.7		
Defense agencies		86.5	88.2		
Total[1]	1,050.1	1,056.2	1,072.2	1,054.155	−18.045

[1] Subtotals may not add to totals due to rounding.

By the end of fiscal year 1983, civilian end strength in the Defense Department will have increased by 65,800 over the fiscal year 1980 end strength. As the table above indicates, in fiscal year 1983, the Defense Department has used the 2 percent flexibility to increase its fiscal year 1983 civilian end strength by 6,125 over the level authorized for fiscal year 1983.

The Committee believes that the substantial growth in Defense Department civilians over the last three years, the military services and defense agencies should be able to reallocate existing civilian manpower to meet essential requirements for which increases were requested in fiscal year 1984. In a departure from past practice, the Committee has recommended a single authorization for all Defense Department civilians rather than a civilian end strength for each service and for the defense agencies. This will allow the Secretary of Defense to reallocate civilian end strength within the overall total to the areas of greatest need. As in the past, the Committee has included a provision requiring the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress within 60 days after the enactment of the fiscal year 1984 Defense Authorization Act on the manner in which the initial allocation of civilian personnel is made among the Military Departments and agencies within the Defense Department and on the rationale for each allocation.

EXCLUSION OF INDUSTRIALLY FUNDED PERSONNEL FROM CIVILIAN PERSONNEL CEILINGS

Section 788 of the fiscal year 1983 Defense Appropriations Act (Public Law 97-377) provides for a one-year experiment in which the Department of Defense will operate without a civilian personnel ceiling in industry funded activities. The experiment will allow industrial fund employment to be determined by funded workload and will permit DOD managers to adjust manpower levels to meet the frequent changes which occur in the level of workload and work scheduling.

The exemption for industrial fund employment is not to be construed as meaning that non-industrial activities are less vital to the nation's defense. In fact, many non-industrial fund activities, including most operating bases and supply activities, as well as overseas repair facilities, are just as essential to defense readiness as their industrial fund counterparts. However, because the industrially funded activities experience the most dramatic changes in workload and work scheduling in budget execution, it is appropriate that the ceiling exemption experiment be conducted at these facilities.

In hearings on this subject, DOD witnesses emphasized that industrial fund managers would closely relate employment to workload to ensure that costs are closely controlled in accordance with budget estimates. The Committee endorses this test of employing financial controls rather than personnel ceilings and will place major emphasis on DOD's ability to control program costs in considering elimination of statutory ceilings in the future. However, as the results of the fiscal year 1983 experiment will not be available until after the end of the fiscal year, the Committee is providing authorizing language which will extend the experiment through fiscal year 1984. Although the civilian end-strength authorization will continue to apply to total DOD civilian employment, both industrial and non-industrial funded, to the extent that actual industrial fund employment for September 30, 1983 and September 30, 1984 exceeds the budgeted industrial fund end-strength estimate included in the fiscal years 1983 and 1984 authorization, such employment will not count against any statutory or administrative civilian employment ceilings otherwise applicable. This approach will provide for continuation of the current authorization process for civilian personnel based on review of the President's Budget submission, while emphasizing the experimental nature of the industrial fund ceiling exemption by extending it through fiscal year 1984, thereby allowing adequate time for a thorough evaluation of the experiment.

However, the Committee has observed that there are differences and inconsistencies between the services and defense agencies as to what types of activities are industrially funded. Additionally, Defense Department officials testifying before the Committee have been unable to clearly specify the benefits which would result from permanently removing the personnel ceilings on these activities. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House and Senate Armed Services Committees by March 1, 1984, outlining the Department's experience in operating industrially funded activities without personnel ceilings along with the Department's recommendation on continuing these ceilings in the future. This report should also include a discussion of the rationale used by each Military Department and defense agency in determining what activities are industrially funded and whether there should be a uniform policy across the entire Defense Department for that purpose.

During the fiscal year 1985 budget review, the Committee will examine that report and determine whether the experiment shows that personnel ceilings on industrially funded activities should be continued in fiscal year 1985 and thereafter or should be permanently removed.

The Committee also recommended the continuation of the present authority of the Secretary of Defense to exceed the civilian end strength by not more than 2 percent when such action is determined necessary in the national interest or if the anticipated conversion of commercial and industrial type functions to performance of private contractors is not determined to be appropriate. In order to properly evaluate the effect of the industrial fund experiment, this 2 percent flexibility should be used only for purposes other than the hiring of civilian personnel to perform industrially funded activities.

CONTRACTING-OUT OF DOD COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL TYPE ACTIVITIES

Executive Branch policy, articulated by Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-76, stipulates that federal agencies should rely on the private sector for commercial type activities unless the federal government can provide them more cheaply. During the past several years, there has been considerable controversy within the Congress on the issue of contracting out federal activities under OMB Circular A-76. The disagreement centers on who should provide the Department of Defense with services that may be commercial in nature.

Proponents of contracting out have argued that the private sector has a proven record of providing reliable and efficient noncombat support services to the military services. They contend that the government should not compete with its own citizens when a commercial function can be more efficiently performed by the private sector without any degradation in military readiness. Opponents have alleged that contracting-out causes a degradation of military readiness, results in lower quality and utimately higher costs of services provided by contractors, and results in the loss of management control over essential federal functions.

As a result of the concerns raised by the opponents of contracting out and the perceived inadequacies in the Defense Department program, the Congress imposed a six-month moratorium on the performace of cost comparison studies on most activities and a one-year prohibition on contracting for fire fighting and security services for fiscal year 1983. The purpose of the moratoriums was to provide the Armed Services Committees of both Houses of Congress the opportunity to carefully assess the effectiveness and readiness implications of the A-76 program. Accordingly, the Committee conducted a hearing on contracting out, visited military installations where contracts are in effect, and reviewed the various studies, audits and data available on this issue.

On March 23, 1983, the Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel conducted a hearing on Department of Defense civilian manpower requirements for fiscal year 1984 and the contracting-out program. Mr. Jerry L. Calhoun, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Civilian Personnel Policy and Requiremtnts, testified that he believes competition between in-house operations and the private sector, under the procedures of OMB Circular A-76, is a sure method to save money. The Committee also received testimony from Defense Department officials on the issue of whether firefighting and security functions were appropriate activities to be contracted out. The Department testified that these services generally were proper functions for contracting out and asked that there be no blanket prohibition on contracting out these functions. The Commanding Officer of the Trident submarine base at Bangor, Washington testified that the firefighting and security contract at his installation "was highly successful in supporting one of the country's most important weapons systems, the Trident strategic deterent force," and provides professional services which enable his installation "to maintain a high state of readiness and an ability to carry out its assigned mission." However, the Committee is also aware of instances where the performance under a contract has had less than a positive impact on efficiency and readiness. The Committee has concluded that the effectiveness of the contracting out program is best determined by reviewing performance achieved at the operational level on a case-by-case basis.

A number of comprehensive studies on contracting out have also been reviewed by the Committee. One of these studies, conducted by the Congressional Budget Office in 1982, indicates that contracting out has the potential to be an effective, efficient management tool which provides the Administration with "significant potential for total government-wide savings."

The Committee is pleased to report that, in accordance with Congressional direction, the 16,000 civilian end-strength spaces which had been deleted from the fiscal year 1983 authorization request in conjuction with the A-76 cost study program were restored. This ensures that local commanders are not under any undue pressures to contract-out functions becauses of a lack of an adequate in-house workforce. The civilian end-strength will be reduced accordingly only after it has been demonstrated that to do so is both cost effective and consistent with national security interests.

In view of these findings and the potential for cost savings in the defense budget, the Committee endorses continuation of the Department of Defense Commercial and Industrial Type Activities program and opposes any moratorium on cost comparison studies and any further prohibition on the contracting out of security and firefighting functions. The Committee is concerned that efforts taken to contract out be reviewed on a case-by-case basis and be cost effective, efficient, economical and not detract from readiness. Cost comparisons should continue to be undertaken regardless of the size of the function to ensure these factors are met. In an effort to avoid a recurrence of the uncertainty surrounding this program, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide the Armed Services Committees of both Houses of Congress by January 1, 1984, a comprehensive report on the A-76 program. This report shall include:

1. A review of current contracting-out policies and procedures including analyses of actual and potential cost savings and measures to ensure maintenance of military readiness; and
2. The development of objective standards and criterial which govern contracting determinations. The Committee expects the report to outline in detail these standards and criteria as they will apply by functions and to define the maximum extent possible, any functions which should be prohibited from contracting-out in accordance with the A-76 program.

CRITICAL SKILL NEEDS AND SUPPLIES

The Conference Report on the fiscal year 1983 Department of Defense Authorization Act (House Report 97-749) directed the Secretary of Defense, in conjunction with the Secretary of Labor, to conduct a study to determine the level of skilled labor, by skill type and region of the country, needed and available in the civilian workforce to accomplish defense programs planned through fiscal year 1987 and during a mobilization period. A provision to this effect was originally included in the fiscal year 1983 Defense Authorzation Bill reported by this Committee. The provision grew out of public reports and testimony before Congressional committees concerning potential shortages in critical civilian workforce skills needed to carry out the Administration's planned Five Year Defense Program. The Committee believed that a firm data base on the scope and size of potential shortages of critical skills had to be established before remedies for any shortfalls could be considered.

On April 22, 1983, the Defense Department submitted a report to the House and Senate Armed Services Committees entitled Regional Forecasts of Industrial Base Manpower Demand, 1981 to 1987. This report combines detailed information on employment in 163 occupations in 82 industries. It also includes data on the potential distribution of defense expenditures among supplying industries within a system of economic forecasting models, thereby permitting estimation of future employment by occupation nationally, by state, and for each of 70 major cities. This analysis is based on a model called the Regional Occupation Planning and Evaluation System (ROPES). The ROPES model represents the first effort by the Defense Department to disaggregate the manpower impact of expenditures for defense procurement programs to the location of performance in order to assist manpower planning organizations in identifying local trends in labor demand.

Although the fiscal year 1983 Defense Authorization Conference Report directed the Defense Department to study both the demand for and the supply of skilled labor in the civilian workforce needed to accomplish planned defense programs, the analysis presented by the Department represents only forecasts of labor demand. Labor supply considerations have not yet been addressed because, according to the Department, the state of the art in labor supply forecasting, particularly at the local level, is inadequate to support detailed conclusions. However, Defense Department officials have indicated that they are continuing to work with the Department of Labor and with state and local officials to construct a skilled labor supply data base which could be used in conjunction with the labor demand forecasts provided by the ROPES model.

The Committee supports the ongoing efforts by the Departments of Defense and Labor to construct regional labor demand and supply forecasts for specific civilians skills. Hopefully, this effort will produce a major analytical tool for the Defense Department, permitting a more detailed and accurate assessment of the impact of potential defense expenditures on industrial base skilled manpower requirements. This effort will also provide invaluable planning guidance for vocational and training educators at the federal, state and local level to respond with programs to meet the increased demand for civilian skills needed to accomplish defense programs in the future. Finally, the results of this effort will assist the Congress in evaluating the need for legislation designed to alleviate potential skilled labor shortages in the civilian workforce.

The Committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in conjunction with the Secretary of Labor, to continue the effort to provide the information requested by the Conference Report on the fiscal year 1983 Defense Authorization Act, and to submit a report to the House and Senate Armed Services Committees as soon as possible, but no later than March 1, 1984, summarizing the results of the ongoing efforts to develop skilled labor supply forecasts by skill type and region of the country in conjunction with the labor demand forecasts of the ROPES model.

TITLE I, PART G—MILITARY TRAINING STUDENT LOADS

BACKGROUND ON MILITARY TRAINING STUDENT LOADS AUTHORIZATION

Public Law 92-436 requires Congress to annually authorize average military training student loads. Training "loads" represent the average number of military personnel attending formal military training courses on any given day during the year. These loads do not include training conducted in the field or in combat units where personnel train as crews or units. Included are the following types of training:

(1) Recruit training includes all basic initial enlisted training for all services for both active and Reserve components. In all services, it represents an introduction of the new enlisted man or woman into military life.

(2) Officer acquisition training includes training programs through which officers are procured, such as the Service Military Academies, the Resere Officers' Training Corps, Officer Candidate Schools and enlisted commissioning programs.

(3) Specialized training provides both officer and enlisted personnel with skills and knowledge necessary to perform specific jobs or to operate or maintain specific pieces of equipment.

(4) The Army's One Station Unit Training (OSUT) program combines recruit training and initial skill training for certain skills into a single continuous course.

(5) Flight training provides the basic undergraduate flying skills for pilots, navigators and naval flight officers. This category does not include the major formal advance combat training programs which are beyond the scope of this authorization since they are conducted by and for operational units. However, some flight-related skills, such as the Air Force navigator, bombardier, and electronic warfare officer, are included.

(6) Professional training includes military education, graduate education, degree completion education and professional development courses not leading to a degree. This training is accomplished at both military and civilian institutions and includes: Senior Service Schools, Staff Colleges, advanced degree programs, Department of Defense schools such as the Defense Systems Management School and enlisted leadership training.

MILITARY TRAINING STUDENT LOADS AUTHORIZATION

The Committee recommends approval of the military training student loads requested by the Department of Defense.

The Secretary of Defense shall adjust these training loads for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force components so that they are consistent with the manpower strength authorized in other parts of this bill.

The Committee's recommendations are as follows:

MILITARY TRAINING STUDENT LOADS, FISCAL YEAR 1984, BY COMPONENT AND MAJOR TRAINING CATEGORY

	Recruit training	1-Station unit training	Officer acquisition training	Specialized skill training	Flight training	Professional development education	Total
Active Forces:							
Army	11,105	14,050	4,673	37,977	1,366	2,646	71,817
Navy	14,014	...	7,007	42,228	1,836	1,826	66,911
Marine Corps	9,606	...	248	9,877	674	700	21,105
Air Force	8,678	...	6,610	26,419	3,082	4,218	49,007
Subtotal	43,403	14,050	18,538	116,501	6,958	9,390	208,840
Reserve Components:							
Army National Guard	5,094	8,535	44	7,188	186	58	21,105
Army Reserve	3,359	2,751	7	6,459	85	57	12,724
Naval Reserve	1,470	...	...	1,376	...	40	2,886
Marine Corps Reserve	1,798	...	329	1,074	...	22	3,223
Air National Guard	804	...	...	1,736	261	44	2,845
Air Force Reserve	397	...	29	1,128	99	52	1,705
Subtotal	12,922	11,292	409	18,961	631	273	44,488
Total	56,325	25,342	18,947	135,462	7,589	9,663	253,328

SEC. 152. ADDITIONAL FOREIGN STUDENTS AT THE SERVICE ACADEMIES

Each Service Academy is currently authorized by law to instruct at any one time up to 20 students from the American Republics, including Canada, and four additional students from the Philippines on a non-reimbursable basis. The military training received by foreign cadets and midshipmen, coupled with their exposure to American ideals, encourages better relations between the United States and its allies.

The Department of Defense has requested that the references in the law to specific countries be eliminated. In addition, the number of foreign nationals who may attend each Academy would be increased from a maximum of 24 to a maximum of 40 at any one time. In other words, an average of ten students could be accepted by each Academy each year. The Secretaries of the Military Departments, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, would determine the countries and the number of persons to be considered. Because this program contributes to U.S. relations with other countries, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to consult with the Secretary of State in selecting the countries and persons to be accepted. The entrance qualifications and methods of competition among individual applicants would also be established by the Service Secretaries. Finally, the foreign countries which sent students to the Academies would be required to reimburse the United

States for the cost of their instruction, unless the Secretary of Defense waived this requirement.

The Committee believes that Defense Department recommendation would enhance the educational and professional benefits gained by American and foreign students studying together at the Service Academies. Moreover, the expansion in foreign enrollment will enable the United States to enrich its relations with allies not currently authorized to send students to the Academies.

The Committee recommends that the request of the Defense Department for additional flexibility in accepting foreign students be approved.

TITLE I, PART H—CIVIL DEFENSE

The Administration requested $253.52 million for the nation's civil defense preparedness program. This request represents approximately 70% growth over last year's enacted level, and reflects the transition to an integrated emergency management system. This integrated program is designed to develop and enhance state and local capabilities to provide population protection against the full range of possible emergency contingencies.

The Committee has, in the past, expressed reservations about the application of attack-related civil defense resources in a manner that, while contributing importantly to improved preparedness to meet other contingencies, may be incompatible with the purpose for which these funds are authorized—that is, nuclear-attack related civil defense. In recognition of these concerns, P.L. 97-86 was enacted with a provision stipulating that funds authorized for the latter purpose may be used for other purposes only insofar as such uses were "consistent with, contribute to, and do not detract from attack-related civil defense preparedness."

The Committee believes that the magnitude of the emergency preparedness problem facing the United States merits an allocation of greater resources at this time. However, due to fiscal constraints, the Committee feels unable to recommend authorization of the full amount requested for civil defense preparedness. In view of those competing demands, the Committee believes that the sum of $161.5 million should be authorized in FY 1984, a reduction of $92.02 million from the amount requested. The funding level authorized provides for 5% real growth in this program.

Sec. 162 of this bill provides that $54.0 million of the amount authorized to be appropriated is available for contributions to the States for personnel and administrative expenses.

Consistent with past Committee action and existing statute, the Committee expects that such funds as are authorized for attack-related civil defense will be utilized in a manner fully in compliance with the aforementioned restriction on dual-use.

FISCAL YEAR 1984 CIVIL DEFENSE PROGRAM REQUEST—BUDGET AUTHORITY

[In millions]

	Actual 1982	Original request 1983	Enacted program 1983	Request 1984
State and Local Assistance	$79.37	$156.34	$90.90	$141.44
State and local emergency management	45.71	52.12	50.80	56.14
Radiological defense	8.41	28.95	10.30	19.90
Population protection	10.95	44.40	17.70	36.50
State and local directory, C&W	14.30	30.83	12.10	28.90
Emergency planning assistance	29.01	63.80	29.18	78.70
Telecommunication and warning	10.23	25.25	13.18	42.20
Training and education	10.38	16.51	10.42	16.50
Research	8.40	22.04	5.58	20.00
Salaries and expenses	23.79	32.19	27.76	33.38
Total civil defense	132.17	252.34	147.85	253.52

TITLE I, PART I.—PAY, TRAVEL TRANSPORTATION, AND RETIRED PAY MATTERS

SEC. 171. FISCAL YEAR 1984 COST-OF-LIVING INCREASE FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL

The fiscal year 1984 budget request submitted by the President assumed no cost-of-living increase for federal civilian or military personnel. The Committee is concerned that, following the 4 percent cap on the fiscal year 1983 cost-of-living increase, a freeze on military pay in fiscal year 1984 could have a harmful effect on recruiting and retention. Therefore, the Committee has included a provision (section 171) which provides for a 4 percent cost-of-living increase in basic pay, basic allowance for quarters, and basic allowance for subsistence for military members effective April 1, 1984. This 4 percent increase still represents a "cap" on the cost-of-living increase for the second consecutive year. The increase in private sector wages as measured by both the Professional, Administrative, Technical and Clerical (PATC) Index and the Employment Cost Index (ECI) since the last military cost-of-living increase is estimated to be between 5 and 6 percent.

In an effort to target part of this cost-of-living raise to the mid-level noncommissioned officer ranks, the Committee proposal increases E–5 basic pay by 6 percent and E–6 basic pay by 5 percent. No cost-of-living increase has been provided to E–1 recruits with less than 4 months of active duty.

The fiscal year 1984 First Concurrent Budget Resolution assumes that federal civilian and military personnel will receive a 4 percent cost-of-living increase on January 1, 1984. To date, no legislation authorizing a federal civilian pay raise on fiscal year 1984 has been reported in either the Senate or the House of Representatives. In light of the current budget constraints, the Committee believes that April 1, 1984, is the most appropriate effective date for the fiscal year 1984 cost-of-living increase for federal civilian and military personnel. However, the Committee also believes that the long-established principle of making the military cost-of-living increase effective at the same time as the federal civilian cost-of-living increase should be maintained. Therefore, the Committee has included a provision in section 171 stipulating that if federal General Schedule civilian employees receive a cost-of-living increase before April 1, 1984, then the military cost-of-living increase will be effective at the same time.

SEC. 172. MILITARY PAY ADJUSTMENT MECHANISM

The Committee recommends that the link between military pay and General Schedule wage increases (and indirectly to the Professional, Administrative, Technical and Clerical (PATC) survey) be severed and that military pay be tied directly to an appropriate index of wages in the private sector.

To date, no military pay adjustment standard has been adopted for the specific purpose of establishing appropriate pay comparisions between the military and the private sector. The current General Schedule/PATC linkage measures select white collar private sector occupation which closely match the composition of the Federal civilian work force. The PATC survey was not intended or developed to mirror the predominately blue collar military force. Because no military standard exists, military pay raises have occurred on a rather arbitrary and piecemeal basis. This instability took its toll in terms of unsatisfactory recruiting and retention for all the services during the turbulent 1970's. The Committee believes that a stable, predictable system that maintains military pay relative to representative wages in the private sector over time will enhance the services' ability to attract and retain the quality and number of members needed for the national defense.

The Employment Cost Index (ECI) is a credible national survey of wage change. It is considered to be the wage equivalent of the Consumer Price Index and is representative of the makeup of the military force. The occupations measured in the ECI represent approximately 70 percent of the military force, whereas the current white collar PATC survey represents only about 14 percent of the force. The ECI also represents wage change for about 88 million workers in the United States, including 13 million state, city and local government employees. This broad survey coverage will provide assurance to the country that military members are receiving no more than what the average private sector worker is receiving in annual pay raises. For the survey period which covered March 1981—March 1982, private sector wage growth as measured by the ECI was 8.1% in contrast to PATC growth of 9.5%.

The time is right to establish a permanent tie to a representative index that will provide an accurate gauge of comparability with the civilian sector. Therefore, it is recommended that, starting with the October 1, 1984 pay raise, annual adjustments in basic pay, basic allowance for quarters, and basic allowance for subsistence be based on the annual wage change in the Wage and Salary Civilian Nonfarm Series of the Employment Cost Index. In light of the recent Supreme Court decision *(Immigration and Naturalization*

Service vs. *Chadha*) that held the legislative veto to be unconstitutional, the President would not be specifically authorized to submit an alternate pay plan as is provided in the current pay adjustment mechanism (5 U.S.C. 5305). However, the President could still request legislation which if enacted could result in a different pay increase.

The Committee is also concerned that whatever methodology is used, whether it be ECI or PATC, there is a tendency to overstate the entry level wage growth applicable to the enlisted force. We believe this problem exists because the average wage growth measured by these surveys is not necessarily representative of private sector pay practices applicable to untrained, entry level employees. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department of Defense to review the issue and submit a report to this Committee not later than January 15, 1984, with appropriate recommendations as to the preferred adjustment mechanism for E-1 pay. In preparing such recommendations, consideration should be given to the fact that an enlisted member normally advances to the grade of E-3 within 12 months of entering active duty.

SEC. 173. AVIATION OFFICER CONTINUATION BONUS

In passing the fiscal year 1981 Defense Authorization Act, the Congress enacted a new continuation bonus for aviation officers in an effort to improve the serious manning shortages in these skills. Subsequent to its original enactment, the bonus was limited to Navy and Marine Corps aviators only. Both the Navy and the Marine Corps are convinced that this bonus has been used cost-effectively and has been a major factor in their improved aviator retention. Both services request that their authority to pay it be renewed.

The Committee, however, is concerned that the implementation of the aviation bonus by the Navy and Marine Corps has not fully achieved its intended goal of targeting bonus dollars to specific aviation specialties and to the career points where shortages which cannot be addressed by other management actions exist. In a report on Service use of the aviation bonus (FPCE-82-56; August 9, 1982), the General Accounting Office (GAO) asserted that the Navy and Marine Corps have not judiciously managed the bonus program. The GAO cites a number of questionable practices, including payment of bonuses to Naval Flight Officers even though they were not in critical shortage and, in the Marine Corps, authorization of payment of bonuses to aviators in grades where there were surpluses.

Despite those criticisms, the GAO recommended that the bonus authority be extended to address the continuing critical shortage of naval aviators. The Committee agrees with that recommendation. However, in extending the authority, the Committee recommends the following changes to the aviation bonus program:

a. Extend the authority to September 30, 1984, and continue to restrict its use to only Navy and Marine Corps aviators; however, aviators who receive the bonus will continue to receive the Aviation Career Incentive Pay rates in effect on September 30, 1981;

b. Allow only 3-, 4-, or 6-year contracts and limits each aviator to one contract during his eligibility;

c. Limit the maximum bonus amounts to $6,000 per year for a 4- or 6-year commitment and $4,000 per year for a 3-year commitment;

d. Limit eligibility for the bonus to those aviators who have at least six but less than eleven years of active duty.

Finally, the Committee has included a provision expressing the sense of the Congress that payment of the aviation bonus should be limited to officers who will likely be induced to remain on active duty in aviation service by receipt of the special pay. The Committee has intentionally refrained from indicating how the bonus should be implemented or to which specific aviation community it should be targeted. However, the Committee intends the aviation bonus to be used as a bonus to overcome manning problems within the aviation community. This provision also requires a report from the Secretary of the Navy which is approved by the Secretary of Defense by July 1, 1984, on how this bonus was implemented and the effect the bonus has had on aviator retention.

SEC. 174. CAP ON THE VARIABLE HOUSING ALLOWANCE

The Department of Defense has recommended that the rates of the Variable Housing Allowance (VHA) payable in fiscal year 1984 be frozen at their fiscal year 1983 levels. Because it has been directed to achieve large cost savings in the President's budget request, the Committee reluctantly approves the Defense Department recommendation. If VHA rates were not frozen, $396 million in additional costs would be incurred in fiscal year 1984.

Congress established the Variable Housing Allowance in 1980 to reimburse military personnel for housing costs in high cost-of-living areas in the continental United States. The VHA paid in any particular area is calculated by taking the difference between the average monthly cost of housing for service members in that area and 115 percent of their basic allowance for quarters (BAQ). VHA is thus automatically indexed to housing costs paid by military personnel.

When the fiscal year 1983 increase in basic pay, BAQ, and basic allowance for subsistence was capped at 4 percent, the Continuing Appropriations Resolution for fiscal year 1983 directed that VHA rates should be computed as if BAQ were increased by 8 percent instead of the actual 4 percent increase. Without such a provision, the 4 percent cap on BAQ would have been recouped by those personnel receiving VHA through the automatic rise in that allowance. However, this cap on VHA in fiscal year 1983 had the detrimental effect of raising the housing cost offset to be absorbed by service members from 115 percent to 119.4 percent of the basic allowance for quarters.

Freezing VHA rates in fiscal year 1984 at fiscal year 1983 levels means that VHA levels will not be adjusted for the 5.7 percent growth that is projected for housing costs during fiscal year 1984. Therefore, the gap between VHA and actual housing costs will widen even further.

The Committee is extremely reluctant to freeze an allowance that it initiated in order to alleviate a serious problem. Nonetheless, the serious fiscal constraints within which the Committee must work leave it little choice but to accept the Defense Department recommendation for a freeze on VHA.

In an effort to avoid any further dilution in the value of this important entitlement, the Committee believes that its implementation and the terms governing its payment should be examined. Therefore, if the President's budget request for fiscal year 1985 includes anything less than full restoration of VHA to its original terms of payment, the Defense Department should submit to the Armed Services Committees of the House of Representatives and Senate no later than March 1, 1984, recommendations on how the Variable Housing Allowance should be changed to fit within the limited funds available to pay it. The Committee is particularly interested in learning from the Department whether cost savings can be achieved through administrative changes in the implementation of the current entitlement or whether the entitlement itself should be changed.

SEC. 175. CLARIFICATION OF MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENT AUTHORITY

The Committee recommends a clarification of section 406(c)(1) of title 37, United States Code, which authorizes the payment of a one-way mileage allowance for delivering a motor vehicle to a port for shipment and for picking up the vehicle from the port of debarkation in connection with a premanent change-of-station move. The Committee initiated this new authority in the Uniformed Services Pay Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-60) because necessary expenses were being incurred which were not being reimbursed as part of the allowances paid in connection with a change of station move. It was clear at that time that this was to be reimbursement for necessary travel, not for travel which suited the personal convenience of the member. It was intended that this authority be applied in a common-sense manner which would be the most cost effective to the government and would be viewed in conjunction with other reimbursement to the member and his dependents for the change of station move. This application would prevent double payment for the same travel.

The Committee understands that very liberal interpretation of this new authority has resulted in the reimbursement of members for travel options which they have selected for their personal convenience, e.g., to accommodate travel to a desired leave location. This section clarifies the Committee's original intent. The options for reimbursement will be for travel to (or from) the port nearest the old (or new) duty station or travel to (or from) another port located between the old and new duty stations, whichever travel option is most cost effective for the government. We believe this is fair to both the member and the government.

The Committee intends the requirement that the transportation utilized be the most cost effective for the government to be applied in a broad, common-sense manner. That is, a cost-benefit analysis of each move will not be required, as the cost of doing such an analysis in each case would outweigh any savings. Standard rules may be established which, if applied consistently, would result in the most cost-effective result in the vast majority of cases. In this same context, the Committee understands that operational necessity often determines the availability of a particular port, especially in certain foreign countries. This factor may be considered in applying this provision and determining overall cost effectiveness.

SEC. 176, 177. MILITARY RETIREMENT CHANGES

The Committee recommends two changes to the military retirement program. These changes are: (1) rounding down monthly retirement benefits to the nearest dollar and (2) eliminating the one-year "look-back" method used to compute retired pay.

ROUNDING DOWN RETIRED PAY

The Committee proposal to round down monthly retired pay to the next lower dollar is consistent with the provisions of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Acts of 1981 and 1982 which rounded down monthly Social Security benefits and civil service annuities, respectively. Although each retiree would only lose from $.12 to $11.88 per year, the Department of Defense estimates that rounding down would save an estimated $9 million annually through fiscal year 1987. The Committee recommendation would go into effect on October 1, 1983.

REPEAL OF 1-YEAR "LOOK-BACK" PROVISION

The second change recommended by the Committee is elimination of the current one year "look-back" provision for computing military retired pay. This provision allows military retirees to base their retired pay on the pay scale in effect on the date of their retirement, or the immediate preceding pay scale adjusted upward by the change in the cost-of-living, whichever is greater. However, the Committee recognizes that some retirement eligible members may have extended their service with the understanding that the one year "look-back" provision would be available to them upon retirement

Therefore, the Committee recommends that the elimination of the one year "look-back" provision be effective three years from the date of enactment of this provision for all individuals on active duty who are eligible to retire on the date of enactment of this bill. The Committee has also included a save-pay provision ensuring that the retired pay for individuals who retire after the effective date of repeal of the one-year "look-back" will not be less than it would have been if they had retired on the day before the one-year "look-back" was eliminated.

The Committee notes that the elimination of this one year "look-back" feature will not remove the so-called Tower amendment, a separate look-back provision in 10 U.S.C. 1401(a), that permits a member to have retired or retainer pay calculated on a previous basic pay scale in effect on or after January 1, 1971, at the grade and years of service held under that previous scale, plus any adjustments that occurred in retired or retainer pay since that earlier scale. However, unlike the one-year "look-back", a member must have been eligible to be retired under the previous scale in order to utilize the "look-back" provision of the Tower amendment.

REDUCED COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENTS FOR CERTAIN MILITARY RETIREES

The Ominbus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-253) stipulated that non-disability civil service retirees who are under age 62 would receive only half of the annual cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for fiscal years 1983, 1984 and 1985. The effect of this provision on future retired pay was mitigated to some extent by the "extra" adjustment that is paid if the actual cost-of-living adjustment differs from the projected figure. Because military retirees under current law receive the same COLA as civil service retirees, this provision also affects the COLA paid to military retirees.

In the fiscal year 1984 budget, the Administration proposes making the current limitation on COLA increases for non-disability retirees under age 62 permanent. In addition, the Administration proposal does not include the protection against a higher-than-anticipated change in Consumer Price Index. The Administration has estimated that permanently limiting future COLA increases for military retirees would save approximately $1.2 billion by fiscal year 1988. However, to date the Administration has not submitted a formal legislative proposal to the Congress to carry out this change in law.

In reviewing the fiscal year 1984 defense budget, the Committee received testimony indicating that the effect of the permanent half-COLA for non-disability federal retirees under age 62 falls disproportionately on military retirees. Approximately 4 out of 5 military retirees are under age 62, whereas only 1 out of 5 civil service retirees is under age 62. It is also clear that a permanent half-COLA for non-disability military retirees under age 62 would be a very significant dilution of the current military retirement benefit. According to testimony before the Committee, the purchasing power of the retired pay of an E-7 with 26 years of service, for example, would decline by 37 percent by age 62, assuming an average annual price increase of 6 percent in the Consumer Price Index.

In light of these facts, the Committee attempted to determine what impact this significant change to the military retirement system would have on the retention of career officers and enlisted personnel in the military services. Defense Department officials testifying before the Committee were unable to describe the quantitative effects that enactment of this proposal would have on career retention rates. Senior military officials, however, expressed concern that this impact would be significant. General E. C. Meyer, the Army Chief of Staff, pointed out that the impact would not be limited to the senior enlisted and officer ranks, because "Careerists nearing retirement or those with too much committed service to leave might lose some enthusiasm which will be ultimately reflected in the attitude of more junior service members."

The Committee is concerned that the near-term savings in military retired pay that would come from the permanent half-COLA would be more than offset by the loss of skilled career personnel over the longer term. If fact, lower retention rates and higher personnel turnover caused by this proposal could actually increase defense manpower costs. The Committee is also concerned that this proposal unfairly penalizes the large number of military retirees under age 62 simply because of their service in the military. The arbitrary use of age 62 shelters the retired pay of civil service retirees at the expense of those who endured the unique hardships and career patterns of military service. Individual military retirees, and those military members nearing retirement, should not be penalized for manpower management policies over which they had no control.

Significant changes to the military retirement system, like the permanent half-COLA proposal, that do not begin with a review of underlying military manpower management principles, could result in unintended and unforeseen changes to these principles. The Committee believes that any such changes should only come after a thorough examination and understanding of their possible impact on meeting the manpower needs of the military services. The Committee also understands that changes to the military retirement system are some of the major issues before the current Fifth Quadrennial Review of Military Compensation which will be completed this fall. Accordingly, the Committee recommends that the Administration's proposal to make permanent the current three-year limitation on half-COLA increases for military retirees not be accepted at this time.

DELAY IN COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENTS FOR MILITARY RETIRED PAY

For fiscal year 1984, the President proposed eliminating the cost-of-living adjustment for military and civil service retired pay that would have otherwise been made on May 1, 1984.

The Committee notes that under current law (subsection 1401 (a) of title 10, United States Code), the cost-of-living adjustment for military retired pay is the same amount and takes place on the same date as the cost-of-living adjustment of civil service retired pay. Therefore, if the cost-of-living adjustment for civil service retired pay is delayed, the cost-of-living adjustment for military retired pay would also be postponed for the same length of time.

CONCLUSION

Overall, the Committee believes its recommendations on retired pay changes strike a balance between the need to curtail rising program costs and our obligation to sustain the integrity of the military retirement program. Unlike other retirement programs, military retirement is an integral force management tool. Changes that undermine the integrity of this program can produce undesirable and costly force structure consequences that can, in turn, weaken national defense capabilities. From another perspective, changes that undermine the program's integrity may constitute a breach of faith to those who have served and sacrificed in the defense of our nation. The Committee is sensitive to the confidence placed in Congress by our military personnel. Therefore, changes to the military retirement program must come as the product of thorough, thoughtful, and deliberate study that weighs heavily the impact of such changes on military force management and national security needs.

SEC. 178. REIMBURSEMENT FOR ACCOMMODATIONS IN PLACE OF QUARTERS

Enlisted members below the paygrade of E-7 who are on sea duty, including those personnel assigned to ships in overhaul, are not entitled to a basic allowance for quarters (BAQ) in cash when shipboard quarters are not available. During ship overhaul when shipboad quarters are uninhabitable, personnel are provided either government quarters ashore, a living barge, or government leased quarters. However, these accommodations are not always available at private and public shipyards. In addition, it is often impracticable to provide government leased quarters.

Recognizing the need to provide adequate quarters for personnel displaced from shipboard quarters when no other government quarters are available, and amendment to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps Scholarship Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-357) authorized reimbursement of a member's lodging expenses not to exceed the BAQ of a member of the same grade without dependents. Authority for this reimbursement was initially provided through September 30, 1981. The Uniformed Services Pay Act of 1981 extended for one year through September 30, 1982, the authority for such reimbursements plus the amount of a Variable Housing Allowance (VHA) which could be paid to a member of the same pay grade at the location where shipboard quarters were unavailable. This did not constitute authorization to pay a VHA; it merely provided a method for determining the maximum amount a member could be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred in obtaining quarters.

The Committee proposes for the remainder of fiscal year 1983 and fiscal year 1984 authority to reimburse members for alternate quarters when they are deprived of shipboard quarters because of repairs or other conditions that render the ship uninhabitable. For fiscal year 1984, the total reimbursement authorized under this section may not exceed $1.3 million.

SEC. 179. ADVANCE TRAVEL ALLOWANCES TO ESCORTS AND ATTENDANTS OF DEPENDENTS

Pursuant to section 1036 of title 10, United States Code, service regulations provide round trip transportation and travel allowances to any person traveling as an escort for a dependent of a member who has died, is missing, or is otherwise unable to accompany the dependent. It must also be determined that the dependent is incapable of traveling alone. However, an advance of travel allowances is not authorized. The lack of authority to pay advance travel allowances has caused escorts serious financial hardship. For example, upon the death of his parents, a minor child, incapable of traveling alone because of his age, may be transported to a place where relatives reside. Without authority to pay advance travel allowances for meals, lodging and incidentals, an individual traveling as the child's escort is required to initially finance the cost of the travel at personal expense. This initiative will resolve this problem at not additional cost to the government.

Under the authority in section 1040 of title 10, United States Code, service regulations provide travel and transportation allowances to attendants who travel with a military dependent to a medical facility outside the United States. However, an advance of travel allowances is not authorized. The lack of authority to pay an advance of travel allowances has caused military families financial hardship. For example, a minor child of a Staff Sergeant assigned to Izmir, Turkey was referred to Weisbaden, Germany for medical care. Because no advance travel allowances were authorized, the member was required to initially finance nearly $600 out of his own pocket. To mitigate the compounding effects caused by financial hardships in these very trying and often emotional situations, the Committee is recommending a provision to authorize advance travel allowances for medical attendants. At no additional cost, this initiative will help eliminate a significant hardship associated with living in a foreign country where adequate health care facilities are not available.

SEC. 180. TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY RETIREES' REMAINS

The Committee recommends that the service Secretaries be authorized to transport the remains of a retiree who dies while receiving treatment at a military medical facility to his or her place of burial. Currently, only active duty military personnel and veterans (who pass away in a Veterans' Administration facility) are eligible for this benefit.

In order to resolve this inconsistency among these groups of military personnel, the service Secretaries would be authorized to actually transport or pay the costs of transporting to the place of burial the remains of a retiree who dies while a patient at a military medical facility. However, transportation or its reimbursement could not be to a location farther than the deceased's last place of permanent residence or to a foreign country. Furthermore, the Committee recommendation permits transportation or reimbursement only when they are not available from the Veterans' Administration or from the uniformed services under other authority.

The Committee believes it is appropriate that this transportation benefit be extended to military retirees.

SEC. 180A. TRAVEL ALLOWANCE FOR STUDENT DEPENDENTS

Foreign Service personnel and civilian employees of the federal government who serve overseas are currently authorized reimbursement for one round trip annually for their children who attend college in the United States. No such authority exists to reimburse military personnel stationed overseas for similar travel by their dependents.

In order to eliminate this disparity, the Committee recommends that military personnel serving overseas be reimbursed for the annual round trip transportation of their dependents to attend school in the Unites States. This provision would still require dependents to use, whenever possible, Military Airlift Command (MAC) or Military Sealift Command (MSC) transportation on a space-required basis. To evaluate the extent to which this requirement is met, the Committee plans to review in 1984 the frequency with which MAC or MSC transportation is still utilized by student dependents to travel to and from their sponsors' overseas locations.

SEC. 180B. DELAY IN IMPLEMENTATION OF TEMPORARY LODGING ALLOWANCE

Section 122 of the Uniformed Services Pay Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-60) authorized the payment of a temporary lodging allowance (TLA) to military personnel making permanent change-of-station moves from one duty station to another beginning in fiscal year 1982. The TLA was created to reimburse servicemen and their families for the costs they incurred when their departures from old duty locations were delayed or, more frequently, when they were required to wait for permanent housing at their new stations.

In both fiscal years 1982 and 1983, Congress did not appropriate the funds necessary to actually pay the temporary lodging allowance. The large defense budget reductions that Congress has mandated for fiscal year 1984 make it extremely unlikely again that the TLA will be funded. Therefore, the Committee has reluctantly recommended that authority to pay the temporary lodging allowance be delayed until October 1, 1984. This action will result in a savings of $121 million from the President's budget request.

SEC. 180C. UNIFORMED SERVICES FORMER SPOUSES' PROTECTION ACT

The Uniformed Services Former Spouses' Protection Act (Title X of the Public Law 97-252) established the criteria which former spouses of members (or former members) of the armed services must meet in order to qualify for (a) a portion of the member's retired pay (section 1002); (b) annunities under the Survivor Benefit Plan (section 1003); (c) medical benefits (section 1004); and (d) commissary and exchange privileges (section 1005).

Under section 1005, the Act extends commissary and exchange privileges to former military spouses only if (a) the final decree of divorce (or annulment, etc.) was issued on or after February 1, 1983; (b) the couple was married for at least 20 years during which the military member performed at least 20 years of creditable military service; and (c) the former spouse has not remarried. To qualify for medical benefits under section 1004, there is, in addition, the requirement that the former spouse not be enrolled in any employer-sponsored health plan.

The Committee believes that the costs of alternative criteria for medical, commissary, and exchange privileges should be examined by the Department of Defense. Therefore, the Committee requests the Department to provide its estimate of the costs of extending eligibility for each of these benefits to former military spouses whose divorces were decreed on or after February 1, 1979, and February 1, 1974, but who met all other existing criteria. For each such option, the Committee requests the Defense Department's estimate of the required budget authority and outlays for the fiscal years 1984-1988.

Second, for the same fiscal years, the Committee requests the Department's estimate of the costs of extending eligibility for each of these benefits to former military spouses whose divorces were decreed on or after February 1, 1983, but who, at the time of divorce, had been married (a) 18 years, all of which is creditable service and (b) 15 years, again, of creditable service, instead of the current 20-year marriage and creditable service requirement. Each of these alternatives should then be examined assuming retroactivity to February 1, 1979, and February 1, 1974.

The Committee requests the Department of Defense to submit a report on these issues to the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services no later than March 1, 1984.

TITLE I, PART J—MISCELLANEOUS PERSONNEL PROVISIONS

SEC. 181. FLAG AND GENERAL OFFICER CEILING

The fiscal year 1981 Department of Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 96-342) deferred for one year until October 1, 1981, the effective date of the 1,073 ceiling on flag and general officers. In granting the deferral, requested by the Department of Defense, the Committee recommended that the Department of Defense take positive steps to manage flag and general officer requirements by: (1) reallocating 24 flag and general officer positions among the services on other than a pro-rata basis; (2) proposing legislation that would repeal minimum grade requirements in law for certain flag and general officer positions; and (3) recommending a system for annual review and validation of 25 percent of flag and general officer resources.

During fiscal year 1981, the Department took actions to fulfill the first two requirements; however, comprehensive legislation was not submitted. In its fiscal year 1982 authorization request, the Department requested repeal of the 1,073 flag and general officer ceiling. The Committee did not agree, and on October 1, 1981, the 1,073 ceiling became effective. However, on March 25, 1982, the Department submitted to the Committee comprehensive legislation on flag and general officer management.

The comprehensive legislation would establish (1) a uniform system of accounting for flag and general officer requirements or utilization; (2) a rational methodology for determining flag and general officer ceilings based on structure, strength and nondirect mission categories; (3) a standardized system for the annual review, validation, and reporting of 25 percent of general and flag officer resources; and (4) a more clearly defined structure for Departmental control over flag and general officer authorizations.

The Department has complied with the Committee's original directions, and the comprehensive legislation is now under study by the Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel. While the comprehensive legislation is pending, the Committee recognizes that the 1,073 flag and general officer ceiling may impose undesirable mission and officer management hardships. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the 1,073 ceiling be replaced by a 1,100 ceiling effective through September 30, 1984. This ceiling relief is intended only to provide a reasonable margin within which the services may operate while awaiting enactment of comprehensive flag and general officer legislation. The Committee specifically intends that this increase in the ceiling should not result in the authorization of back pay or earlier dates of rank for those flag and general officers frocked under the 1,073 ceiling.

In allocating the 27 additional flag and general officer positions authorized in this provision to the military services, the Committee requires that not less than 7 such officers be allocated to the Navy and not less than 2 such officers be allocated to the Marine Corps. This requirement ensures that the Navy shall be able to fill the current request of the Director of Central Intelligence for an officer in the grade of Vice Admiral to serve as Director of the Intelligence Community Staff.

The fiscal year 1983 Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 97-252) allowed the Navy three additional spaces in the grade of vice admiral. This authority did not increase the total number of Navy flag officers. Instead, it simply permitted the Navy to designate three more of its existing flag officer spaces in the grade of vice admiral. Because the Navy's need for these three star positions still exists, the Committee recommends that this authority be extended until September 30, 1984.

SEC. 182. AUTHORITY FOR VARIABLE ENLISTMENTS

Subsections (c) and (d) of section 505 of title 10, United States Code, require that enlistments and reenlistments in regular components of the armed forces be for whole year increments of two, three, four, five, or six years. The Army has identified a problem caused by this requirement in the course of implementing its unit replacement system. In this new method of manning the force, the leaders and soldiers are stabilized for a fixed period so that overseas commitments can be met by deploying seasoned units rather than individual replacements.

Of the whole-year periods presently permitted for enlistments, three year terms are predominant in the Army. However, since initial entry training in the combat arms is approximately three months, a soldier having a three-year enlistment is available for operational duty for only about 33 months. Most overseas deployments last 12, 18, or 24 months. To effectively manage the flow of deployable units between the United States and overseas, it is necessary that the period of overseas duty be symmetrical with the period of duty in the United States. Because the length of initial entry training varies depending on the skill involved (e.g. infantry, armour), it is extremely difficult to ensure equal overseas and CONUS tour lengths when the period of enlistment if fixed to whole-year increments.

Therefore, the Committee recommends that subsections (c) and (d) of section 505 of title 10 be amended to permit enlistments and reenlistments for periods of at least two but not more than six years as determined appropriate by the Secretary concerned. This amendment, which is supported by the Department of Defense, would permit the Secretary of the Army to enlist soldiers for a total period equaling the length of initial entry training and whole year increments. This amendment should permit the Army to manage better its cohesive unit replacement system.

SEC. 183 AND SEC. 190.—MILITARY HEALTH CARE

QUALITY ASSURANCE

The Committee is pleased that the Department of Defense has established an Office of Quality Assurance to monitor and evaluate the quality of care provided in military medical treatment facilities. The Committee is concerned, however, that all of the Military Departments have not seen fit to do likewise. Thus, the Committee directs each Military Department to establish an Office of Quality Assurance at the Surgeon General level to evaluate and promote quality care. The Committee also directs that each Military Department carefully consider the manner in which a program for monitoring and evaluating the quality of care can best be carried out thoughout the Departments, including whether Offices of Quality Assurance should be established at each major command.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND STUDIES OF HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SYSTEMS

The Committee has been concerned for some time with the variety and escalating costs of care available to eligible beneficiaries in the military health care system. Specifically, the Committee believes that the Department of Defense has been hampered in its ability to explore alternative health care delivery programs which could provide better care at less cost because there exists no permanent authority in law to perform the necessary studies or demonstration projects.

Therefore, the Committee recommends several provisions to provide the Secretary of Defense with sufficient administrative flexibility to conduct appropriate studies and demonstrations to improve the types and quality of care and to develop incentives for economy in the administration of health care. The Secretary of Defense will be able to conduct studies and demonstration projects including, but not limited to: (1) alternative methods of payment for health and medical care services, (2) cost-sharing by eligible beneficiaries, (3) methods of encouraging efficient and economical delivery of health and medical care services, (4) innovative approaches to the delivery and financing of health and medical services, and (5) alternative approaches to reimbursement for administrative charges of health care plans. Further, the Secretary could enter into contracts with public or private agencies, institutions, and organizations to develop and conduct these studies and projects.

ENROLLMENT

As budget deficits have grown within the CHAMPUS program during the last several years, a continuing problem appears to be an inability to accurately project utilization rates by the beneficiaries eligible to use the program. Given the fact that this is partially due to the beneficiary's ability to choose whether he receives his outpatient care from military or civilian sources, it seems logical to conclude that the budget projections would be much more accurate if it were known which segment of the beneficiary population was going to use the military facility and which segment would use civilian sources of care. The Committee directs the Department to report by March 1, 1984, on the feasibility of developing a system which would enroll beneficiaries in a particular program from which they would receive all required medical care. The report should also identify and assess alternative programs that would be available, such as the existing CHAMPUS program, health maintenance organizations, pre-paid organizations, or civilian health insurance programs and estimate the projected costs involved under each alternative.

BENEFICIARY/PROVIDER SURVEY

The Committee is concerned about the lack of current beneficiary and provider population data in the military health care system as well as general information on the cost and quality of care. As steps are taken to reduce the CHAMPUS deficit and to recapture some of the CHAMPUS workload at direct-care facilities, this type of information is absolutely essential if these initiatives are to succeed. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Department of Defense to conduct a DOD-wide survey no later than March 1, 1984 and at regular intervals thereafter under the auspices of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs to provide current information on the users and providers of health care at military treatment facilities and through CHAMPUS, and on the cost and quality of this care.

EXPANDED AUTHORITY TO USE CONTRACT HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

The military services continue to have shortages of military medical personnel, especially in certain critical specialties, which cause interruption or deferral of health care to authorized beneficiaries. While long-range programs such as the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship Program and the Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences are expected to help in correcting this shortage, the problem will persist for several years. In the interim, it is necessary for the military services to use civilian health professionals.

There are currently three methods for the military services to acquire civilian medical services. First, physicians and other health care providers may be hired as civil service employees. This method is of little help, however, because the limitations on civil service employees' pay are such that few, if any, individuals apply for positions in undesirable locations or in critical specialties. A second method now available is to hire contract surgeons. This method is inadequate because only the Army and Air Force now have this authority, and the authorized salary is fixed at that of a commissioned officer in pay grade 0–3 with over four but not more than six years of service, plus the sum of subsistence and quarters allowances. This salary is so low that only part-time contract surgeons can now be hired. The third method of obtaining non-uniformed medical services is by service contracts. This method is also unsatisfactory, because only a few types of health services, such as radiology and pathology, are susceptible to procurement by non-personal service contracts. Moreover, the armed forces have no authority to use personal service contracts for the purpose of hiring full or part-time medical personnel on a permanent basis to perform health care services.

In order to give the military services the flexibility to contract for the services of individual civilian direct health care providers, the Committee recommends a provision requested by the Defense Department which will extend to all the Services the authority to contract for health care providers. The provision also gives the military services the authority to use personal service contracts for all kinds of health care services within the military health care system. Finally, the provision recommended by the Committee will make the salary of a contract health care provider negotiable depending upon the skills of the individual and the needs of the military services for those skills up to the sum of the basic pay, basic allowance for subsistence, and basic allowance for quarters of an 0-6 with over 26 years of service. In implementing this provision, the Committee expects the maximum allowable salary to be used sparingly. The Committee also expects the military services to establish regulations developing salary scales so that the determination of salary for any particular contract provider in any particular job will be based on objective criteria and cannot be subject to individual favoritism. The Committee directs the Defense Department to forward copies of these regulations to the Armed Services Committee of the House and Senate no later than 120 days following enactment of this provision.

Although raising the maximum allowable salary for contract health care providers will result in increased costs for civilian doctors, the Committee believes that the overall effect of this provision will be substantial savings in military health care costs. Information presented to the Committee by the military services indicates that shortages of doctors and other health care providers in certain military medical facilities have caused many beneficiaries to use CHAMPUS rather than the direct care system, leaving some medical facilities underutilized. Bringing civilians into military medical facilities under personal service contracts will make more efficient use of existing military medical facilities while at the same time reducing the use of CHAMPUS. The Committee notes that the authority included in this provision is similar to the authority already provided to the Administrator of the Veterans' Administration.

The Committee intends to ask the General Accounting Office to review all new contracts awarded under this new authority and to determine to what extent savings have been achieved in the CHAMPUS program as a result of this provision.

DENTAL CARE FOR MILITARY DEPENDENTS AND RETIREES

Currently, military retirees and dependents of active duty service members are authorized limited dental care under CHAMPUS and in military dental facilities only under certain circumstances. Under 10 U.S.C. 1084 and 1076, care in military dental facilities is available to military retirees and dependents of active duty personnel "subject to the availability of space and facilities and the capabilities of the medical and dental staff." There are further restrictions in law on dental care for military dependents. Under 10

U.S.C. 1077, dental care authorized for military dependents is limited to emergency dental care; care as a necessary adjunct of medical, surgical or preventive treatment; and routine care only outside the United States or at stations in the United States where adequate civilian facilities are not available.

Despite the increasing number of civilian firms which have added dental programs as part of their health care benefits, dental care insurance plans are not available to most dependents of active duty members. In addition, the cost of private dental care is prohibitive for many families, especially those of junior enlisted personnel.

Ensuring continuity of care for military retirees and providing dental care for dependents of active duty military members are important concerns for this Committee. For the past several years, there have been discussions in both the Defense Department and the Congress concerning establishment of a dental CHAMPUS program. To date, no such program has been enacted, largely because of fiscal constraints. In the current environment, it is unclear whether Congress will enact a dental CHAMPUS program in the near future.

Until a comprehensive dental program for military retirees and dependents is authorized, the Committee urges the Defense Department to make every effort to ensure continuity of care for military retirees and to provide additional dental care to military dependents. For example, the military services should review the workload of military dental facilities in the United States to determine whether these facilities can provide more routine care on a standby or space available basis for military retirees through flexible scheduling or the use of evening duty hours. Commanders should be encouraged to institute efficiencies in service to free up working hours for such care. The Committee also urges the military services to place even greater emphasis on the existing excellent preventive dentistry programs for active duty dependents as a cost-effective means of reducing their need for future dental care. The Committee believes that support of these programs (e.g., providing examinations and dental care kits, etc.) constitutes a worthwhile purpose for a command to spend limited amounts of its operating budget.

The measures recommended by the Committee, while helpful, will not meet the full range of dental care needs of the entire population of military retirees and active duty dependents. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Department to submit a comprehensive plan addressing these needs to the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services by March 1, 1984. In developing this plan, the Department should consider all possible options for providing dental care to military retirees and dependents of active duty members, including a voluntary dental insurance plan that would be available to those who wish to participate in such a program as well as a dental CHAMPUS program modeled along the lines of the existing CHAMPUS medical benefit.

SEC. 184. HEALTH SERVICE TRANSFER AUTHORITY

Closure of eight Public Health Service (PHS) hospitals and their attendant clinics as a result of provisions in the Omnibus Budget

Reconciliation Act of 1981 resulted in many members of the Public Health Service seeking appointment in the medical departments of the armed forces.

While transfers from the Public Health Service to medical departments of military services are administratively possible, prior commissioned service in the PHS in lost in two ways. First, service in the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service may not be included in service creditable toward retirement in the armed forces. Second, in some cases, depending on the individual's health care profession and length of service, certain service in the Corps may not be creditable toward determination of grade in the armed forces. This grade and retirement credit loss is a substantial disincentive for Public Health Service members who desire to transfer to one of the military services.

Therefore, the Committee recommends a provision authorizing the transfer of officers of the Public Health Service to any one of the uniformed services. For the purpose of determining grade, this provision would permit transfer of previous commissioned service but would not permit appointment to a higher grade then held on the day before the transfer. This provision would also authorize Public Health Service doctors to transfer previous Public Health Service credit to the military retirement system. Transfers would be discretionary with the individual Service Secretaries who would determine how much credit could be transferred for grade determination.

The provision recommended by the Committee has been made retroactive to include all those Public Health Service officers who have transferred to the uniformed services since March 9, 1981, the date on which the President proposed that PHS facilities be closed.

SEC. 185. INDIAN OCEAN "SAVE LEAVE"

Primarily in response to extensive Indian Ocean naval deployments, the Congress authorized certain members to carry forward up to 90 days leave (rather than 60 days) under certain circumstances. This provision has been used effectively by the services not only for long naval deployments but also for the ongoing augmentation of military air traffic controllers to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). However, that law requires that the leave accrued in excess of 60 days must be used before the end of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the excess leave was accrued. For example, excess leave accrued during a deployment in fiscal year 1980 had to be used before the end of fiscal year 1981 or be lost. In fact, some members were unable, due to military exigencies, to use the accrued excess leave they had carried over, and therefore, they actually lost leave.

As a result of this unintended penalty to the member and to enhance personnel management, the Committee recommends extending by two years the date by which excess accrued leave must be used or lost by those eligible to carry forward excess leave. This extension will grant appropriate relief to deserving members who serve on long, arduous deployments or who are not otherwise able to use their leave because of unique, operational requirements such as the FAA augmentation. Also, to redress the penalty already imposed on members who wrongly lost leave as a result of this provision, the Committee intends this change to be retroactive to leave accrued during fiscal years 1980, 1981 and 1982 and thereafter so that the lost leave can be reinstated.

SEC. 186. WAIVER OF THE CURRENT AGE REQUIREMENT FOR ORIGINAL APPOINTMENTS OF REGULAR OFFICERS

The Committee recommends an amendment to 10 U.S.C. 532(d) to provide the Secretary of the Military Department concerned with authority, which would be defined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, to grant waivers in individual cases of the requirement that a person be able to complete 20 years of active commissioned service before his 55th birthday in order to qualify for a commission in the Regular Army, Regular Navy, Regular Air Force, or Regular Marine Corps. The Committee intends that waivers should be granted only under exceptional or unusual circumstances. In addition, the appointment must be consistent with the skill needs of the military services concerned. Typically, a waiver would be used in those cases where the individual has recent enlisted experience, or has professional training, education or experience that is specifically required by the service concerned. Such waivers should be restricted to those persons who can complete 20 years of active commissioned service before being required to retire mandatorily for age as required by 10 U.S.C. 1251. A person appointed as a medical or dental officer, chaplain or as a limited duty officer continues to be exempted from the requirement to complete 20 years of active commissioned service before age 55.

SEC. 187. AUTHORITY OF MILITARY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS TO PERFORM FUNCTIONS OF CERTAIN CIVIL OFFICES

Section 973(b) of title 10, United States Code, precludes officers with regular commissions from holding or exercising the functions of a civil office by election or appointment in the federal government or the government of a State, except as otherwise authorized by law. This limitation dates from the post-Civil War period and reflects the American tradition of separating civilian and military functions in a manner that assures civilian supremacy in the conduct of governmental affairs.

The term "civil office" presently used in section 973(b) is not clearly defined in that statute and, as a result, military officers over the years have been permitted to perform the functions of offices outside the Department of Defense when those functions were not inconsistent with and were in furtherance of their military duties. By specific agreement, since 1942 military attorneys have been authorized by United States Attorneys to prosecute before federal civilian courts petty offenses committed on military installations. In 1982, more than 70,000 such offenses were prosecuted by military attorneys performing as Special United States Attorneys before United States Magistrates. Additionally, as of the present time, military attorneys are providing the sole, the lead, or a significant portion of the legal representation of the United States in 1,061 civil cases in litigation. In the great majority of such cases, the military attorneys have been appointed Special Assistant

United States Attorneys pursuant to the authority of the Attorney General contained in section 543 of title 28, United States Code.

Military attorneys are used to prosecute petty offenses before United States Magistrates because of the heavy workload of United States Attorneys and the relatively low priority which United States Attorneys must afford these cases. Military attorneys are utilized primarily in civil litigation cases in which the Department of Defense or one of the military departments is the primary plaintiff or defendant and the special expertise of a military officer-attorney is vital.

The Committee has been advised by the Department of Defense that the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice, has recently issued an opinion that the practice of appointing military commissioned officers as Special Assistant United States Attorneys is now considered to offend the prohibitions of section 973(b) of title 10, United States Code. However, that same opinion suggests that legislation be sought to amend section 973(b) to permit the continuation of this longstanding and successful practice. The Department of Defense has requested such legislation.

Therefore, the Committee recommends a provision to amend section 973(b) of title 10 to permit the continuation of this practice of utilizing military attorneys as Special Assistant United States Attorneys. The Committee provision would completely rewrite section 973(b) to conform the language of that section to the interpretation having proviously been given by the executive branch to the existing section. This provision does not sanction or endorse any use of military attorneys beyond that permitted under that interpretation. Section 973(b), as amended, would be made applicable to regular officers and to officers holding Reserve commissions who are serving on active duty for a period of 180 days or more. Reserve commissioned officers are included to make the section consistent with the Defense Officer Personnel Management Act's concept of integrating Reservists in to the career force.

Furthermore, as amended, section 973(b) would probibit the covered class of officers from holding any elective office in the federal government, any federal office requiring appointment by the President with the advise and consent of the Senate, and any position in the Executive Schedule described in sections 5312 through 5317 of title 5, United States Code, unless otherwise authorized by law. Officers would not be permitted to hold or exercise the functions of a civil office in the government of a State, the District of Columbia, or any territory, possession, or commonwealth of the United States, or political subdivisions thereof. The section as amended would permit a military officer to hold or exercise the functions of a federal civil office which is not specifically prohibited if the officer is assigned or detailed to that office or to perform those functions. The Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of Transportation with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy, would prescribe regulations to carry out the provision.

Finally, the Committee provision would ensure that no acts previously performed by military officers in furtherance of their assigned duties to perform civil office functions would be invalidated in light of the recent Justice Department opinion and to insure that no such acts would affect the military commissions of such officers.

SEC. 188. MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS ACTIVITIES

The Committee is concerned with the growth of management headquarters and management headquarters support activities in the Department of Defense. In fiscal year 1984, there will be approximately 180 separate management headquarters and management headquarters support activities in the Department of Defense. The number of military and civilian personnel requested in fiscal year 1984 for the activities in each of the military services and the Defense Agencies totals 81,706, and is shown in the following table:

MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS AND MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS SUPPORT ACTIVITIES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FISCAL YEAR 1984 [1]

	Military	Civilian
Management headquarters:		
Army	9,612	14,093
Navy	9,299	8,315
Marine Corps	2,303	710
Air Force	17,433	8,334
Office of the Secretary of Defense	454	1,242
Other defensewide activities	1,510	2,351
Subtotal	40,611	35,045
Management headquarters support activities:		
Army	675	1,431
Navy	535	922
Marine Corps		
Air Force	796	855
Defensewide activities	278	558
Subtotal	2,284	3,766
Grand total	42,895	38,811

[1] These figures do not include classified data on the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security/Central Security Service, and the Naval Intelligence Command.

In an effort to restrain the growth of personnel assigned to management headquarters and management headquarters support activities, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the Military Departments to reduce the number of military and civilian personnel from the levels requested in the fiscal year 1984 budget as outlined in the table above. Specifically, Section 188(a) of the Authorization bill requires the Secretary of Defense to reduce the total number of both military and civilian personnel to be assigned to management headquarters and headquarters support functions in the Offfice of the Secretary of Defense by 10%. In addition, the Secretary of Defense is directed to reduce the total number of military and civilian personnel assigned to these functions in the Defense Agencies by 5% from the levels requested in the fiscal year 1984 budget.

Section 188(b) requires the Secretaries of the Military Departments to reduce the total number of military and civilian personnel assigned to management headquarters and management headquarters support functions by 5% from the level requested in the fiscal year 1984 budget. All these specific reductions are to be accomplished by September 30, 1984.

The Committee intends the terms "management headquarters activities" and "management headquarters support activities" to have the same definitions used in DoD Directive 5100.73, entitled "Department of Defense Management Headquarters and Headquarters Support," dated March 12, 1981.

The reductions recommended by the Committee total 2,126 military personnel and 2,030 civilian personnel. The Committee has reduced the authorized military and civilian end-strenghes in Parts D and F by these amounts. The Committee has specifically exempted the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency/Central Security Service, and the Naval Intelligence Command from the reductions in management headquarters and headquarters support functions mandated by Section 188.

Sec. 89. Credit for Certain Navy Doctors and Dentists

On September 11, 1979, the Navy altered its criteria for crediting doctors and dentists with prior military service or creditable professional training. The new criteria established by the Navy were consistent with those being used by the Army and Air Force prior to and after September 11, 1979. The Navy did not, however, alter the credit given to doctors and dentists commissioned prior to this date. This created an inequity that the Navy has failed to redress.

The Committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to convene the appropriate boards to review the records of these officers and credit their prior service and professional training in a manner consistent with the credit given to those doctors and dentists who were commissioned as doctors and dentists after September 11, 1979, to the extent such credit is consistent with the credit granted to Army and Air Force doctors and dentists.

This provision does not provide for retroactive pay or allowances.

Sec. 190. Comparative Study of Former Public Health Service Facilities and the CHAMPUS Program

Section 190 also requires the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to conduct a study comparing the cost and quality of medical care available to DoD beneficiaries from former Public Health Service facilities to the cost and quality of medical care available to DoD beneficiaries through the CHAMPUS program. This section also extends the period of time during which certain Public Health Service facilities will be designated as uniformed services facilities.

The designation of former Public Health Service (PHS) facilities as uniformed services facilities in the fiscal year 1982 Military Construction Authorization Act (Public Law 97-99) has provided an opportunity to evaluate whether this arrangement could represent a cost-effective, high quality alternative to CHAMPUS worthy of continuation and replication. This information is particularly significant in the context of spiraling CHAMPUS costs and an over-taxed military medical system. The objective of this designation is to assist CHAMPUS in holding down costs. The coverted PHS facilities' status as former federal hospitals and clinics and their preexisting DoD patient bases all represent factors supporting use of these facilities to test various cost saving mechanisms available. The ten former PHS facilities include hospitals in Nassau Bay, Texas; Seattle, Washington; Boston, Massachusetts; Baltimore, Maryland; and Staten Island, New York; and clinics in Houston, Texas; Galveston, Texas; Port Arthur, Texas; Portland, Maine; and Cleveland, Ohio.

Because of the importance and long-term implications of the issues of cost and quality of, access to, and patient satisfaction with care, it is essential that an objective, prospective study of this designation be carried out and that the results be provided to Congress to allow a decision about the continuation of this model. Such a study would begin in no more than one year from the date of enactment and would run for a minimum of three years. This length of time is important in order to design a study, gather enough data to allow for an accurate analysis, and to obtain the necessary case-mix, adjusted data to ensure that an appropriate comparison is made.

Since there are only ten PHS hospitals and clinics in existence which have been designated as uniformed services facilities, the Committee expects the study to examine the issues of cost, quality, access and satisfaction using all ten facilities. To allow an adequate comparison with the CHAMPUS program, the provision recommended by the Committee authorizes the Secretaries of Defense and of Health and Human Services jointly to designate additional civilian facilities as uniformed services treatment facilities. However, in doing so, such additionally designated facilities must be affilitated with the uniformed service facilities established pursuant to Public Law 97-99 (42 USC 248c).

Existing law requires DoD beneficiaries residing within 40 miles of a uniformed services treatment facility to seek in-patient care of such a facility. In an effort to lessen the financial burden on the overtaxed CHAMPUS system, the committee encourages, as part of this study, an examination of the issue of the mandatory use of the uniformed services treatment facilities for out-patient services as well.

In order to provide the time needed to carry out the study, the Committee recommends an amendment to the provision of Public Law 97-99 which specifies when the uniformed services treatment facility designation of any given facility may be first terminated. This modification extends the earliest date for possible termination by joint action of the Secretaries of Defense and of Health and Human Services to one year following the submission to Congress of the final report on the findings of the comparative study. Further, the legislation requires that the Secretaries notify both the facility scheduled to lose its designation and the Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations six months in advance of the termination of such designation. This provision recommended by the Committee also states that a former PHS facility may terminate its uniformed services facility designation at any time following six months notification to the Secretaries of its intention to do so.

TITLE I, PART K—NATO AND RELATED MATTERS

SEC. 191. NATO DEFENSE COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS

Since 1978, the United States and her NATO partners have undertaken a number of important cooperative initiatives to strengthen the conventional defense of Western Europe. Key among these initiatives are the U.S.-West German Wartime Host Nation Support (WHNS) program and the Prepositioned Materiel Configured to Unit Sets (POMCUS) program for U.S. Division Sets 5 and 6. If fully implemented, these two programs would substantially improve NATO's defense posture and lead to greater burdensharing by our European allies.

On April 15, 1982, the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) signed a WHNS Agreement that creates new reserve units in the FRG Armed Forces—totaling approximately 93,000 personnel—which, upon mobilization, would be solely dedicated to perform support functions for U.S. Army and Air Force combat forces. The United States and the FRG will share the total costs of the program equally.

The support that these German Reservists will provide includes:

Security of U.S. Air Force facilities;
Support of U.S. Air Force elements at collocated operating bases;
Security of U.S. Army facilities;
Transport, transhipment, and resupply services;
Evacuation of casualties;
Prisoner of war handling; and
Decontamination of personnel and equipment.

Currently, U.S. forces in Europe do not have support units to provide these services; without WHNS the United States would have to provide the forces necessary to perform these critical support functions.

The United States has also formally agreed to complete the POMCUS program for Division Sets 5 and 6. At the May 1978 NATO Summit, the Heads of State agreed to "the prepositioning of the heavy equipment for three additional United States divisions in the Central Region" as part of the Long-Term Defense Program (LTDP). In return, U.S. allies agreed to acquire the land and finance the construction of the storage sites through the NATO Infrastructure Program. Construction of facilities for Division Sets 5&6 in Belgium and the Netherlands is virtually completed.

In recent testimony before the committee, General Rogers, the Supreme Allied Commander Europe, stated that both programs were militarily essential to a successful conventional defense of Europe. The committee has long been concerned about shortcomings in NATO's conventional defense capabilties. Given the ability of the Warsaw Pact to quickly mobilize its forces and to launch an attack after a relatively short period of strategic warning, the United States and her European allies have given increased emphasis to improving NATO's warfighting capabilities in the initial days of conflict. Both the POMCUS and WHNS are key elements of this effort.

The Committee therefore directs the Department of Defense to carry out U.S. commitments under both programs by December 31, 1988. In addition, the Secretary of Defense is directed to include in his Annual Report to the Congress a statement describing the status of implementation of these programs, including whether U.S. allies are bearing their equitable share of both programs and whether these programs effect the readiness of U.S. Reserve Component and National Guard Units.

SEC. 192. REPORT ON ALLIED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COMMON DEFENSE

As required by the Defense Authorization Acts for fiscal years 1981, 1982 and 1983, the Secretary of Defense has submitted to the Congress annual reports addressing the issues of allied contributions to Western defense, real growth in defense spending, and implementation of common defense commitments by NATO member nations and Japan.

The committee believes that these reports are useful for congressional understanding of all factors that must be assessed in determining to what extent NATO nations and Japan have assumed fair and equitable shares of the burdens of Western defense.

The committee received testimony from a number of witnesses from the Departments of State and Defense regarding allied contributions to Western defense. This testimony, together with the Secretary's report, leaves the committee quite dissatisfied with the slow pace of progress that has been made toward a more appropriate sharing of the common defense burden. For instance, in 1982 the United States achieved 7.5 percent real growth in defense spending while the non-U.S. NATO countries achieved only 1.0–1.6 percent real growth in aggregated defense spending, despite the commitment made in 1978 by all NATO nations to increase their defense spending annually by 3 percent after inflation.

In addition Japan's extremely disappointing burdensharing performance has been highlighted by particularly strong testimony before the committee and by the information contained in the 1983 burdensharing report.

The committee recommends additional sense of the Congress language pointing out the continued failure by most NATO allies to meet at least the 3 percent real growth commitment, as well as expressing great disappointment with the minimal progress Japan has made to develop the necessary self-defense capabilities to fulfill her 1,000 nautical mile air and sea land defense pledge. The committee also recommended sense of the Congress language calling on Japan to immediately increase her annual defense spending to the levels required to fully deploy these capabilities by 1990.

The committee recommends that the Secretary of Defense be required to submit a fourth annual report, in both classified and unclassified form, on allied contributions to the common defense similar to the last three reports. In addition, the committee has recommended the inclusion of two additional reporting requirements concerning primarily Japan. First, the committee requests a description of resources required for Japan to deploy by 1990 an effective self-defense capability, including the capability to carry out her commitment to defend the air and sea lines of communication out to 1,000 nautical miles from the coast of Japan and any disparities between the current and projected Japanese defense budget proposals and the resources needed to support the 1,000 mile commitment. Second, the committee requests a description of those United States forces stationed in Japan whose forward deployment in Japan is only for the purposes of defending that nation, as compared to those U.S. forces stationed in Japan whose primary mission is to contribute to the defense of other nations in the region.

The committee noted that the 1983 report did not sufficiently discuss the option of repositioning U.S. forces, if efforts to obtain greater burdensharing fail. Therefore, the committee is repeating its requirement for a description of additional actions the executive branch plans if efforts to obtain greater burdensharing fail, and a detailed explanation of why the repositioning of American forces is not being considered.

SEC. 193. LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF MILITARY PERSONNEL STATIONED IN EUROPE

SEC. 194. REPORT ON IMPROVEMENT OF CONVENTIONAL FORCES OF NATO

SEC. 195. REPORT ON THE NUCLEAR POSTURE OF NATO

SEC. 196. REPORT ON COMBAT-TO-SUPPORT RATIO OF U.S. FORCES IN EUROPE IN SUPPORT OF NATO

SEC. 197. REPORT ON U.S. EXPENDITURES IN SUPPORT OF NATO

The Committee has long recognized the importance of Alliance relationships to overall U.S. national security interests. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization continues to be the most important factor in deterring any Soviet and Warsaw Pact attempts to dominate Western Europe, politically or militarily. However, there have always been elements of tension in the relationship of the member nations of NATO and disagreements over how best to accomplish NATO's crucial role of preserving Western democracies.

In recent years, as the U.S. has significantly increased defense spending and our allies for the most part have not, there have been revivals of the political efforts of the mid-1970's for unilateral U.S. decreases in our military commitment to NATO. The Committee has generally opposed this negative approach to resolution of NATO problem areas. There are ongoing debates on NATO's current strategy of flexible response and forward defense, especially in light of Soviet attainment of full strategic nuclear parity and theater nuclear force advantages. The need for attention to NATO's conventional defenses is not new, but there is a growing recognition on both sides of the Atlantic that more emphasis on a credible NATO conventional deterrent is required and is attainable.

In Title 11, Sections 193-197, the Committee has included a series of interrelated provisions designed to provide a positive thrust to efforts aimed at significantly improving NATO's conventional capabilities. In addition, these provisions are designed to provide an analytical framework for congressional debate in the upcoming years on crucial NATO issues such as the nature of the U.S. commitment, NATO's conventional capability and tactical nuclear posture, and certain elements of the U.S. troop deployments and characteristics. The Committee believes that these provisions will enable the Congress and the public to better judge the policy direction of the United States and that of our allies in terms of ensuring the solid foundation of political support necessary to preserve the NATO military deterrent for the foreseeable future. The Committee recognizes that the United States must continue to provide the major leadership role in the Alliance but that it must be done in close coordination and consultation with our partners in Europe.

TROOP LEVELS

The major provision of this Alliance package is a continuation at 315,600 of the ceiling on U.S. forces permanently stationed ashore in NATO Europe, coupled with authority to increase to a level of 320,000 if certain conditions are met. The fiscal year 1983 Continuing Appropriations Resolution required that the number of U.S. forces could not exceed 315,600 on September 30, 1983. The Department had originally planned to have 321,500 personnel in NATO Europe on that date and this provision effectively precluded an increase of almost 6,000 personnel. This cap at the then existing permanent troop levels ashore of 315,600 was enacted in December 1982 primarily as a compromise to provisions requiring a unilateral decrease of U.S. forces in excess of 20,000 personnel. The President was granted a waiver provision for those personnel required to support the Ground-Launched Cruise Missile deployments, which is likely to be exercised in fiscal year 1983 to exempt 1,380 personnel from the ceiling.

The Department originally requested an end strength of 326,300 for permanent troops ashore for fiscal year 1984 but, due to last year's congressional provisions, reexamined that level. A revised request was submitted for an increase to 322,600. Due to the positive results of the Department's efforts to scrutinize the requirements which resulted in a lower requested increase, the new Committee provision permits the Department to increase from the ceiling of 315,600 to a level of 320,000 if the Secretary of Defense meets certain criteria. Exempted from accountability in these ceilings are 2,600 personnel required to support the Pershing II and Ground-Launched Cruise Missile programs.

The increase would be allowed if the following criteria are met:

1. The Secretary of Defense certifies that our European allies will not have decreased their active-duty forces in the Federal Republic of Germany from the date of enactment of this bill to September 30, 1984;
2. The Secretary of Defense certifies that the fiscal year 1985 budget request and the Five-Year Defense Plan give significant priority to programs directly intended to improve NATO's conventional capabilities, particularly the capability of deep interdiction;

3. The Secretary of Defense conducts a detailed analysis of the requirements for U.S. troop levels in NATO and submits justification for a number higher than 315,600; and

4. A series of studies on conventional and tactical nuclear posture, NATO expenditures, and the combat-to-support ratio is completed and submitted to Congress.

STUDY REQUIREMENTS

The Committee is requiring four major analytical studies by the Department of Defense, with certain reports from the President.

U.S. EXPENDITURES IN SUPPORT OF NATO

The first report requires a Department of Defense report on the expenditures of the United States in support of NATO by specific categories and must include the estimates for U.S. expenditures in those categories for the Five-Year Defense Plan. It also requires a comparison of these expenditure rates to a 3 percent, after inflation, growth baseline. The categories to be examined include: procurement, operations and maintenance, military construction, military personnel and research, development, test and evaluation.

COMBAT-TO-SUPPORT RATIO

The second study requires a report on the combat, combat support and non-combat components of U.S. forces in NATO with reviews of the requirements and recommendations to improve the combat portions of such deployments, if needed.

REPORT OF IMPROVEMENT OF CONVENTIONAL FORCES OF NATO

The third report requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a comprehensive report and plan for improving conventional defense capabilities of NATO. The fiscal year 1983 bill required a similar report which was deemed unsatisfactory. Within a month after submittal of the DoD report, the President must submit his recommendations and his plan for improving NATO conventional defense capabilities.

The third report must include the following items: recommendations on how NATO's strategy and military program could and should be changed to improve substantially the chances of a successful conventional defense of Europe; a current assessment of the Airland Battle concept; the U.S. programs necessary to support improved conventional capability and a separate assessment by the Commander-in-Chief, Europe, of the measures necessary to improve NATO conventional defense capability including a recommended plan for such measures.

The President would be required to submit, within a month of the DoD report, his recommendations for improving NATO's conventional defense capabilities.

NUCLEAR POSTURE

The fourth study requires an examination of the tactical nuclear posture of NATO and an additional report by the President and his recommendations in this area. The study would include such elements as: a detailed assessment of the current tactical nuclear balance in Europe and that projected of 1990; an assessment of the current doctrine for use of these weapons; an explanation of how the threat of the use of these weapons relates to deterrence and to conventional defenses; an identification of those nuclear warheads, if any, that are deemed inessential; an explanation of the steps that can be taken to develop a rational and coordinated nuclear posture by NATO in a manner that is consistent with proper emphasis on conventional defense forces and the doctrine of Airland Battle, and any changes that have occurred since the 1975 DoD report on "The Theater Nuclear Force Posture in Europe."

TITLE I, PART L—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 1001. Long Term Lease and Charter of Aircraft and Naval Vessels

See discussion under Operations and Maintenance.

Sec. 1002. Transfer of Certain Aircraft from the Export-Import Bank to the Air Force

The bankruptcy declaration by Laker Aircraft of the United Kingdom in February 1982 resulted in the company's default on a $147 million outstanding loan to the Export-Import Bank of the United States. As a result, the Export-Import Bank repossessed and took legal title to five DC-10-30 aircraft and has been trying to sell these aircraft in the commercial market.

The Air Force has existing requirements for aircraft with the capabilities of DC-10-30's. Possible Air Force uses for the DC-10-30's include: intelligence collection fleet augmentation, permanent replacement of aircraft in the 89th Special Airlift Mission Wing, airborne command posts, or interim training aircraft for KC-10A aircraft crews.

These five DC-10-30 aircraft could be transferred from the Export-Import Bank to the Air Force by providing reimbursement, totaling $100.0 million, to the Export-Import Bank from Air Force funds that have expired for new obligation purposes or are about to expire. The Committee believes that such transfer and reimbursement would result in an extremely cost-effective acquisition by the Air Force of needed aircraft.

There is also the possibility that the Export-Import Bank may come to possess in the immediate future other widebody commercial aircraft suitable for military use. This may result from the exchange of the five DC-10-30's for other widebody aircraft of equivalent value now available on the commercial market.

The Committee, therefore, recommends bill language that would authorize the transfer of five DC-10-30 aircraft or other suitable widebody aircraft from the Export-Import Bank to the Air Force and the appropriate reimbursement of the Export-Import Bank. This action will have no funding impact on the recommended authorization for the Department of Defense in fiscal year 1984.

SEC. 1003. REPEAL OF PROHIBITION AGAINST CONSOLIDATING FUNCTIONS OF THE MILITARY TRANSPORTATION COMMANDS

Section 1110 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1983 (Public Law 97-252, 96 Stat. 747) prohibits the consolidating of any of the functions being performed on the date of the enactment of that Act by the Military Traffic Management Command of the Army, the Military Sealift Command of the Navy, or the Military Airlift Command of the Air Force. The Administration requested repeal of this prohibition.

Last year the Department of Defense proposed full integration of the Military Traffic Management Command and the Military Sealift Command into a new, unified Military Transportation Command. This integration was proposed to correct the existing fragmentation in the management of the surface line of communication.

The Committee initially opposed this integration. However, testimony before the Committee on June 17, 1982 presented convincing arguments that some consolidation of the functions of the Military Traffic Management Command and the Military Sealift Command would enhance the ability to plan, deploy, and support combat forces.

The degree and form of the consolidation of the functions of these two commands is currently under study in the Department of the Army and the Department of the Navy. The Committee recommends favorable action on the Administration's request in anticipation that the recommendations of this study will overcome previous congressional concerns.

The Committee recommends repeal of Section 1110 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1983.

SEC. 1004. RECIPROCAL COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT

Under the provisions of the NATO Mutual Support Act of 1979, the United States is authorized to exchange communications support or related supplies and services with her NATO allies but only within the North Atlantic Alliance region. This has been of significant mutual benefit, particularly in the realm of satellite communications. The exchange of communications support is a key cooperative program within NATO as it has acted to enhance communications interoperability and standardization due to the desire on the part of the allies to use either NATO or U.S. satellite assets in the event of overloading and emergency.

However, several allies of the United States are now placing communications satellites into orbit outside of the NATO geographic area. The North Atlantic, Indian Ocean, and Pacific regions are particular areas of interest. The NATO Mutual Support Act of 1979, however, does not specifically authorize reciprocal arrangements outside the NATO region. The benefits which have accrued to the United States as a result of our NATO arrangements could also be obtained in these other regions. For example, it would be highly advantageous for the United States to be able to use a British satellite in the Indian Ocean in the event of a failure on a U.S. satellite or in the event of an emergency buildup of forces in the area.

The Administration requested an amendment to Chapter 147 of Title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to enter into necessary reciprocal communications support agreements with the governments of allied countries and NATO subsidiary bodies for areas outside NATO's regional boundaries. The provision defines "allied country" to mean all NATO countries, Australia, New Zealand, and other countries as designated from time to time by the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

The Committee believes that the extension of reciprocal communications support agreements would be a cost-effective cooperative program with our allies.

The Committee, therefore, recommends approval of the Administration's legislative proposal on reciprocal communications support.

SEC. 1005. INDEPENDENT COST-ESTIMATES OF MAJOR DEFENSE ACQUISITION PROGRAMS

The Committee is encouraged by the extent to which the Department of Defense is utilizing independent cost-estimating in the procurement decision-making process. The Committee strongly supports these efforts and believes that it is essential to have an objective and effective independent cost-estimating mechanism in DoD.

By regulation, the Secretary of Defense has established a Cost Analysis Improvement Group (CAIG) to advise the Defense System Acquisition Review Counsel (DSARC) on matters related to cost. The CAIG provides an independent review and evaluation for the DSARC of service cost-estimates for major weapon systems. There have been mixed reviews over the years on how effective and persuasive the CAIG has been.

The Committee feels that the CAIG process can be given greater emphasis and has included a general provision offered by Senator Nunn that prohibits the approval of the full-scale engineering development or production and deployment of a major defense acquisition program unless an independent estimate of the cost of the program has first been prepared and considered by the Secretary of Defense. This is generally consistent with the existing regulatory framework in DoD but it ensures that there will always have to be independent cost-estimating at the OSD level.

The cost-estimate would have to be prepared by an office which is not under the supervision, direction, or control of the military department, defense agency or other component of DoD that is directly responsible for carrying out the development or acquisition of the program. The independent cost-estimates would have to include all elements of the life-cycle costs of the program.

It is a modest step which does not have Congress directly managing the DoD decision process. The provision also states the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of Defense should ensure that adequate personnel and financial resources are being allocated at all levels of the Department of Defense to those organizations charged with developing or assessing independent estimates of the cost of major defense acquisition programs.

The provision also requires a report by the Secretary with the FY 85 budget on the use and effectiveness of independent cost-estimates in the programming, planning and budgeting for and selection of major weapon systems. This report and the hearing process will be used in reaching determinations of whether or not further legislative actions in this area are necessary.

SEC. 1006. CONTINUED OPERATION BY THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE OF THE DEFENSE DEPENDENTS EDUCATION SYSTEM

The Department of Education Organization Act (Public Law 96–88) provided that administrative responsibility for the overseas schools of military dependents would be transferred from the Department of Defense (DoD) to the Department of Education. The transfer was originally scheduled to be accomplished no later than May 4, 1983 (three years after the effective date of the Act). However, during consideration of the fiscal year 1983 Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 97–252), the Senate approved an amendment repealing the transfer. This outright repeal was later modified in conference with the House of Representatives to an extension of the deadline for the transfer to May 4, 1984.

In anticipation of further legislative action on this issue, the Manpower and Personnel Subcommittee held a hearing on December 9, 1982, to receive testimony from several interested organizations and individuals. Witnesses representing the Department of Defense, the Department of Education, the Overseas Education Association, the American Federation of Teachers, and teachers and parents involved with the overseas schools testified before the Subcommittee. Both the Defense Department and the Department of Education strongly oppose the transfer. Their testimony and that of the other witnesses made it clear that the nearly 136,000 children enrolled in the overseas schools are receiving a very good education. The schools continue to be accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. Moreover, overseas students achieve scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Test which compare favorably with those of students in public schools in the United States. Based upon this testimony and reports on the academic performance of overseas students, the Committee is satisfied that the Department of Defense has administered an excellent program of education for military dependents.

The committee believes that several fiscal, administrative, and military factors that have contributed to this admirable record could be disrupted if the DoD schools were transferred to the Department of Education.

First, the schools are currently supported by finance and payroll offices operated by the Army, Navy, and Air Force as an addition to their existing military missions. These fiscal offices would not be transferred, so the Department of Education would have to establish a separate financial management system to serve the overseas schools.

In addition, the Education Department would have to assume responsibility for several other essential services now provided by local military commanders on a nonreimbursable basis. These services include communications, mail delivery, shipment of supplies, contracting assistance, and physical security.

Second, administrative authority over school personnel would be uncertain if the transfer takes place. The Department of Education Organization Act provides in sections 401 (f) and 419(a)(2) that school personnel will continue to be treated as Defense Department employees for certain purposes after the transfer. These provisions could confuse the administrative authority governing the employees' activities.

Third, the Committee is concerned that the morale of our military families would be affected if the close working relationship that has developed between overseas military installations and their schools were upset. This intangible but important consideration could not be replaced by a series of inter-agency agreements between the two Departments.

These practical reasons and the high quality education they have engendered have convinced the Committee to recommend that the scheduled transfer of DoD schools to the Department of Education be rescinded.

The initial part of the Committee recommendation would amend the Department of Education Organization Act by repealing all those provisions related to the overseas dependents' schools system, its transfer and its planned administration by the Education Department. The second section would return the Advisory Council on Dependents' Education to the Department of Defense. Finally, the recommendation of the Committee authorizes the Secretary of Defense to call upon the Secretary of Education for advice and technical support in the operation of the schools.

SEC. 1007. POLYGRAPH EXAMINATIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Section 1007 of the bill would limit, in certain respects, reliance on polygraph examinations in the Department of Defense. The provision would not ban polygraph use in the Department which has been going on for some time. But the bill would ensure that the polygraph continues to be used only as a supplement to other investigatory tools and resources available to the Department. Finally, the provision would require the submission to the Congress of data essential to understanding the basis for proposing greater reliance on the polygraph and the reliability of the polygraph itself.

The Committee's attention to polygraph use in the Department of Defense was stirred by several plans which would provide for greater use of polygraph examination and, more importantly, would permit adverse actions against military or civilian employees (e.g. denial of access to certain classified information) solely for refusing to submit to a polygraph exam. Actual and planned revisions to Defense polygraph directives would use the polygraph as part of a random, periodic security check of certain Department employees. A revision to the Department's primary polygraph directive currently being considered in the Department would—in the estimate of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs)—have the effect of "quadrupling the testing" and "involve almost 60,000 employees." Indeed the Secretary of Defense told the Committee that the Department would have to hire an additional 138 polygraphers to implement this revision; it cost $6,000 just to train one of these polygraphers and their current average annual salary is $32,311.

More troubling than the larger number of tests are the policy provisions which would permit adverse personnel actions against civilian and military employees based solely on the refusal of the individual to submit to an exam. Indeed, a recent National Security Decision Directive requires that Defense agency heads must have the authority to administer "appropriate adverse consequences" when an individual refuses to submit to a polygraph exam during certain types of investigations.

The apparent goal of these plans—to protect against potential unauthorized disclosures of classified information and provide the tools to investigate such disclosures when they do occur—is a meritorious one. But the results of polygraph examinations are not admissible in federal courts, and substantially less than half of the states even permit the introduction into evidence of the results of stipulated polygraph exams. Serious questions have consistently been raised about the accuracy and reliability of the polygraph exam. Within the Department itself, the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) has confirmed that there are "serious scientific concerns about the therory of and the accuracy of the polygraph technique." Indeed, he cited studies where up to 55 percent of the innocent people involved were misclassified as untruthful individuals. Military personnel ordered to positions covered by expanded polygraph screening requirements or falling within the scope of a classified leak investigation could have their careers irreparably damaged without cause. The morale of all DoD employees—military and civilian alike—could very well be detrimentally affected. The Committee believes these would be unfortunate and counterproductive developments.

For this reason the Committee has included a provision in the bill which ensures that DoD does not overrely on polygraph results, whatever the degree of use. It also will provide the Congress with some relevant information about the need for and implications of expanded polygraph use.

First, the provision would prohibit, as a matter of law, DoD from taking any adverse personnel action (e.g. reassignment, suspension, denial of access to classified information) against a military or civilian employee solely on the basis of the results of a polygraph exam or the refusal to take such an exam. Civilian employees and prospective civilian employees of the National Security Agency (NSA) of the Department of Defense would be exempt from this provision. Polygraph use could be made with respect to these individuals in accordance with applicable NSA or Defense regulations in effect as of date of enactment.

Representatives of DoD have indicated to the Committee that current DoD policy was not to take action against an individual based solely on polygraph results. Refusal to take such an exam—one with a known potential for inaccuracy—also should not automatically label an individual as guilty of an infraction justifying adverse action. There must be something more.

By denial of access to classified information, the Committee means denial of access to any level, compartment, or category of classified information solely on the basis of polygraph results or the refusal to submit to an exam. Under the bill, such a denial would constitute an "adverse action."

Secondly, justification for expanded use of the polygraph, especially in leak investigations, is to prevent further damage to national security resulting from unauthorized disclosures of classified information. If this is the problem which is motivating the various polygraph proposals, the scope of nature and extent of the damage which has occurred should first be explained. Reports indicate there may even be a diversity of view on this subject among responsible Administration personnel. Therefore, the bill requests a report from the President on this damage issue.

The Committee also believes it essential to know the Department's position on a central concern raised by these proposals to place greater reliance on polygraphs—the accuracy and reliability of the instrument and process. To that end the bill requires a report from the Secretary of Defense setting forth the Department's position on this issue, including percentage accuracy reliability and statistical and other analyses to support this position.

Finally, in the Committee's view, use of polygraphs in DoD should be kept at the level in effect before any expansion was authorized (i.e. in accordance with rules and regulations as of August 1, 1982) until Congress has had an opportunity to review these two critical compilations of information.

Therefore, until the Committee receives the reports required by this provision and for 60 days thereafter, the Committee requests the Department not to issue, implement or enforce any rule, regulation, directive or order that would permit the use of polygraph examinations of civilian employees or members of the armed forces to any extent greater than permitted under the rules, regulations, and directives of the Department of Defense in effect as of August 1, 1982.

The Committee believes this provision is a reasonable way to protect individuals who might be erroneously identified under existing polygraph rules and regulations or subjected to adverse action merely because of their justifiable concerns about the accuracy of the polygraph. Further, it will permit DoD to proceed with polygraph exams under current rules, regulations, and policies while data is gathered which should be considered before any expanded use is made of such exams.

SEC. 1008. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF TEST PROGRAM TO AUTHORIZE PRICE DIFFERENTIAL TO RELIEVE ECONOMIC DISLOCATION

Section 1008 continues for one more year a test program that allows a limited price differential to be paid for the purpose of relieving economic dislocations on any contract entered into by the Defense Logistics Agency, except a contract for the purchase of fuel. The test program is an exception to section 2392 of title 10, United States Code, commonly referred to as the Maybank amendment, which prohibits the use of funds appropriated to or for the use of the Department of Defense, in connection with any contract awarded by the Department of Defense, to pay a price differential for the purpose of paying higher prices in contracts in areas of high unemployment (labor surplus areas).

Under the test program, the aforementioned prohibition would not apply to contracts, other than contracts for fuel purchases, entered into by the Defense Logistics Agency during fiscal year 1984 if the Secretary of Defense were to make certain determinations. The Secretary would be required to determine that such contract would not adversely affect national security; that there would be a reasonable expectation that bids would be received from a sufficient number of responsible bidders so that the award of such contract would be made at reasonable cost to the United States; that the price differential to be paid under such contract would not exceed 2.2 percent; and that the cumulative value of all contracts awarded under this exception would not exceed $4 billion.

This section directs the President to submit a report to Congress by April 15, 1984, on the implementation and results of the test program. This report is in addition to the report required to be submitted by April 15, 1983. Unfortunately that report had not been received as of the time of Committee mark-up, thus depriving the Committee of a fuller opportunity to assess the results of this test program. The Committee urges that all subsequent reports be submitted on a timely basis to facilitate Committee consideration of test results.

SEC. 1009. PROTECTION OF REPORTS OF MILITARY AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT SAFETY INVESTIGATIONS

The Committee believes that the authority of the Service Secretaries to conduct safety investigations into military aircraft accidents needs to be clarified. It has been the experience of the Department of Defense that individuals (regardless of whether they are members of the armed forces, civilian employees of the government, or employees of a contractor) are extremely reluctant to admit negligence if they fear their statements may later be used against them, their superiors, or their employers. This is also true in cases where military members or government employees are asked to divulge unfavorable information about their coworkers. Similarly, the armed forces frequently need the vast knowledge of the technical representatives of manufacturers whose products are involved in aircraft accidents in order to ensure that investigations are complete.

In the interest of saving lives and protecting expensive national defense resources through accident prevention, the Committee recommends that certain parts of military aircraft accident safety reports be protected from unnecessary public disclosure. Enactment of this Committee recommendation will result in a clear statement by the Congress that the issue of the confidentiality of these portions of these reports should be removed from the arena in which individual judicial assessments are made as to the validity of this policy. While the provisions do not amend the Freedom of Information Act, they clearly would be, and are intended to be, a statute specifically exempting the designated portions of the accident reports from release. As such, the provisions would make the designated portions of the report exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act pursuant to section 552(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code, the exemption pertaining to records whose disclosure is specifically exempted by statute.

SEC. 1010. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT AUTHORITY TO SUPPORT COCOM

In its Report on the fiscal year 1983 Defense Department Authorization Bill, the Committee noted the important role of the Department of Defense in developing effective cooperation among the United States and its allies to control the export of sensitive technology to the Warsaw Pact. Much of this important multilateral effort is being undertaken through the International Coordinating Committee (COCOM), which is comprised of the NATO nations (except Iceland and Spain) and Japan.

Despite its enhanced importance, the COCOM Secretariat in Paris is hampered in its operations by a lack of secure communications, computer support, simultaneous translation services, and a professional staff. At the COCOM High Level Meeting in April 1983, the members agreed to review improvements which could be made to eliminate these logistical deficiencies.

To enable the United States government to contribute its share to this purpose, the Committee recommends a provision authorizing the Defense Department to spend up to $2 million in fiscal year 1984 to strengthen support for the COCOM Secretariat. The Department of State had asked the Defense Department to commit this sum toward logistical support of COCOM. However, the Department of Defense currently lacks statutory authority to expend funds for this purpose. Because the Committee is not recommending the authorization of additional funds to accompany this new authority, the Department will be required to submit a reprogramming request for the necessary funds to the Senate and House Armed Services and Appropriations Committees in accordance with existing reprogramming procedures.

The Committee understands that the other COCOM members have expressed a commitment to join the United States in strengthening COCOM operations. However, they are apparently awaiting final Congressional action on the U.S. contribution before determining their own contribution levels. The Committee strongly believes that our COCOM allies should participate in this joint undertaking in at least the same proportion that they now contribute to the support of COCOM operations. In considering the Defense Department reprogramming request for fiscal year 1984 and any future Defense funding requests for COCOM support, the Committee will review closely the contributions of our allies to ensure they are bearing their fair share of this important initiative.

SEC. 1011. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

In March 1978 the Secretary of Defense eliminated two Assistant Secretary of Defense positions and one Assistant Secretary position in the Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force. The Secretary made these changes by exercising the reorganization authority granted him by subsection 125(a) of title 10, United States Code.

The current Secretary of Defense requested in a May 9, 1981 legislative proposal that the five positions previously abolished be restored. He argued that elimination of these top-level positions had "reduced the flexibility of the Department in adapting the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Service Secretariats to changes in defense priorities, policies, and program emphasis."

In a subsequent letter on June 28, 1982, to the Chairman of the Committee, the Deputy Secretary of Defense explained that the composition of the Department's request had changed slightly since it had originally been submitted. The Air Force Secretariat was satisfied that experience had proven that its existing organization did not require the authorization of another Assistant Secretary position. In addition, the Deputy Secretary responded to Congressional concern in the area of Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence (C^3I) by expressing the support of the Department for an Assistant Secretary of Defense with specific responsibility for these important activities. Therefore, the Department had modified its initial proposal to request the authorization of three new Assistant Secretaries of Defense (one of which is to be designated for C^3I management) and one Assistant Secretary position in the Departments of the Army and Navy.

The Committee has strongly supported several funding initiatives to strengthen U.S. Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence capabilities. At the same time, the Committee has encouraged the Department to designate an official serving in one of the highest positions of authority with responsibility for C^3I oversight and management. The Defense Department has now agreed to support the authorization of such a position at the Assistant Secretary of Defense level.

The Committee endorses the Defense Department's most recent request for additional Assistant Secretaries. With the exception of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence, the provision recommended by the Committee would not designate specific responsibilities for these new positions. Instead, the provision would grant the Defense Department the organizational flexibility needed to shift top-level officials among changing priorities.

SEC. 1012. INCREASE IN DEATH AND DISABILITY COMPENSATION FOR CIVIL AIR PATROL MEMBERS

The Committee proposes two significant changes in the death and disability compensation paid to members of the Civil Air Patrol. The first change authorizes coverage under the Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA) for junior Civil Air Patrol cadets who are between the ages of 18 and 21 for injury or death which occurs while they are performing an operational mission under the direction of the Air Force. At present, only senior members of the Civil Air Patrol are covered. The second change increases the monthly pay rate used for computing compensation for disability or death for covered Civil Air Patrol members from the current figure of $300 to the minimum (step 1) rate of a GS-9 Federal civilian employee. In this regard, the Committee notes that the deemed compensation of the counterpart Coast Guard search and rescue volunteer personnel, the Coast Guard Auxiliary, was also increased to the minimum rate of a GS-9 in December 1981 with enactment of Public Law 97-136.

The Committee understands that the Administration formally expressed its support for legislation in the 97th Congress which was identical in substance to this provision. These changes constitute much needed improvements in the coverage available to members of this volunteer program who make a significant contribution to search and rescue efforts throughout this country.

SEC. 1013. BINARY CHEMICAL MUNITIONS

See discussion under Army Ammunition Procurement.

SEC. 1014. NONAPPROPRIATED FUND EMPLOYEE PROTECTION

The Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-454) provided statutory protection for federal employees who disclose illegal or wasteful activities. However, the "whistleblower" provisions in the 1978 Act applied only to civil service employees. Therefore, 185,000 nonappropriated fund employees in the Department of Defense are not covered by this legislation and, consequently, are not protected from reprisals when they report fraud, waste, or mismanagement. These employees manage and operate the military clubs, package stores, exchanges, and morale, welfare and recreation programs used by soldiers, sailors, and airmen.

In fiscal year 1980, nonappropriated fund activities ranked first in the number of potential fraud cases referred to the Department of Defense investigative agencies, ahead of such functions as procurement and property disposal. In practice auditors and investigators seldom discover waste, fraud and abuse by reviewing financial records. Instead, the majority of cases of corruption, bribes, and kickbacks are uncovered through information volunteered by concerned employees. Protecting nonappropriated fund employees, therefore, would significantly contribute toward curtailing illegal and unethical activities.

The Committee recommends that the protections extended to federal employees who report waste, fraud, and abuse also be extended to nonappropriated fund employees. The Committee believes that such protections will enhance ongoing government efforts to uncover and deter illegal and unethical practices.

SEC. 1015. EXPANDED MEMBERSHIP OF THE ARMED FORCES POLICY COUNCIL

The Committee recommends that the membership of the Armed Forces Policy Council be expanded to include the Commandant of the Marine Corps. The purpose of the Council is to "advise the Secretary of Defense on matters of broad policy relating to the armed forces" and to "consider and report on such other matters as the Secretary of Defense may direct."

Subsection 171(a) of title 10, United States Code, currently specifies that in addition to its civilian membership, the Council shall be composed of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations and the Chief of Staff of the Air Force. When the Council was established in 1949, these four individuals comprised the entire membership of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The fiscal year 1979 Defense Department Authorization Act (Public Law 95-485) formally enlarged the membership of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to include the Commandant of the Marine Corps. However, no conforming legislation has been enacted to include the Commandant on the Armed Forces Policy Council.

The Committee believes it is appropriate to make the membership of the Armed Forces Policy Council consistent with that of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

SEC. 1016. COURT OF MILITARY APPEALS RETIREMENT PROGRAM

In recent years the ability of the United States Court of Military Appeals to perform the duties assigned to it by Congress has been hampered by the disruptive effect of rapid turnover in membership. Since 1968, nine different judges have held the Court's three seats. During one four-year period, seven different judges sat in nine different combinations, including lengthy periods in which the Court operated with only two members. Within the past eight years, two members of this appellate court have departed to accept appointments to the federal trial bench.

In the Committee's judgment, the absence of an effective retirement system has been a contributing factor in this high rate of turnover. In the judicial branch, the Constitution grants judges of Article III courts life tenure upon good behavior, and Congress has established a system under which they may retire at full pay. Judges of the Article I legislative courts, such as the United States Tax Court and the Court of Military Appeals, do not have life tenure. Congress has provided that the judges of the Tax Court and the Court of Military Appeals will be appointed for 15-year terms.

Although the judges of most other Article I courts (e.g. the Tax Court) have judicial retirement systems of their own, the Court of Military Appeals does not; the judges are treated as civil service employees for retirement purposes. Because civil service retirement is designed primarily for career employees, it is not attractive to a person appointed to a limited 15-year term on the Court of Military Appeals. Under the civil service program, a judge serving a 15-year term would be entitled to an annuity of about $20,000. For a person with college-age children or similar financial obligations, this is likely to cause serious concern about financial security. The problem is further compounded by the fact that a judge appointed to the Court of Military Appeals before age 47 who is not reappointed at the end of the 15-year term will not receive an immediate annuity because any civil service annuity is deferred until age 62 for persons who have less than 20 years of service.

It is essential that this court, which regularly addresses issues of major importance to the readiness of the armed forces, be comprised of judges who possess outstanding legal ability and judicial temperament. The present retirement system as applied to the 15-year terms on the Court of Military Appeals actually can operate as a disincentive to serve on the Court. Most of the candidates who possesss the requisite qualifications for appointment to the Court most likely will be members of the legal profession who are in or entering their years of peak earning potential. Under such circumstances it can be difficult to convince a talented professional to forego practice in the private sector for up to 15 years. An absence of that length of time entails many uncertainties about the nature of the practice that might be available after long years of service on a specialized court. Even when a person would be interested in providing an important service to the Nation by joining the Court, the problem of attracting qualified persons is compounded by the adverse impact on long-term financial security that results from the small deferred annuity that the civil service program provides to persons with only 15 years of service.

The Department of Defense and the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association have endorsed retirement reform for the Court of Military Appeals.

In that light, the Committee considered establishing, a retirement and survivors annuities program for judges of the Court of Military Appeals modeled after the program Congress has established for the Tax Court, 26 U.S.C. § 7447, 7448, the tribunal most similar to the Court of Military Appeals in status and structure. Under the Tax Court program, a judge becomes eligible to retire with full pay at age 65 after 15 years of service, or after a 15-year term regardless of age if the judge is not reappointed after expressing a willingness to continue in service. The Court of Military Appeals, which is the highest court in the military justice system and which renders decisions of great importance to the Nation, deserves a first-class retirement system. During the Manpower and Personnel Subcommittee's markup of the Military Justice Act of 1983, there was concern expressed about the necessity for the Tax Court plan, which permits retirement at the full pay of an active judge. As a result of those concerns, the retirement provisions were dropped from the bill during markup and the issue was assigned to a commission on military justice for further study. The Members of the Subcommittee, however, did not take this action with a view towards rejecting retirement reform for the judges of the Court of Military Appeals. After further consideration, the Committee has determined that the judges of the Court should have a system that is at least as beneficial as that available to Members of Congress. Meanwhile the military justice commission will examine whether this or some other system is the most appropriate for the judges of the Court of Military Appeals.

The key differences between the congressional retirement system and the general civil service retirement laws presently applicable to the Court of Military Appeals are as follows. First, Members of Congress contribute 8 percent of their pay into the system; the judges of the Court of Military Appeals contribute 7 percent. The proposal would increase this contribution to 8 percent, in line with the Congressional system. Second, in computing an annuity, congressional service (as a Member or employee) and military service is credited at the rate of 2.5 percent a year; service on the Court of Military Appeals is credited at 1.5 percent for the first 5 years, 1.75 percent for the next 5 years, and 2 percent thereafter. The bill would credit such judicial service at 2.5 percent, the congressional rate.

By adopting the congressional system, this provision makes only modest improvements in the retirement program available to the judges of the Court of Military Appeals.

SEC. 1017. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO THE SURVIVOR BENEFIT PROGRAM

The fiscal year 1983 Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 97-252) included provisions affording various protections to the former spouses of members or former members of the uniformed services. One portion of these provisions amended the statutory framework establishing the Survivor Benefit Plan (10 U.S.C. §§ 1447-1455). The purpose of these modifications was "to provide members eligible to participate in that plan the additional option, under certain conditions, of electing to provide an annuity for a former spouse, even if that former spouse has no insurable interest in the member." See Senate Rep. No. 502, 97th Congress, 2d Sess. (1982). After careful study, the Committee has concluded that certain additional technical modifications to the law are required to effectuate fully this purpose. Section 1017 of the bill contains those further changes to the statutory framework establishing the Survivor Benefit Plan.

The primary purpose of these technical amendments is to clarify the authority of individuals electing to participate in the Plan before the effective date of the Uniformed Services Former Spouses' Protection Act to designate their former spouses as Plan beneficiaries. For example, the amendments would make it clear that a member who elected into the Plan by designating his spouse in 1975 and divorced that spouse in 1980 could now elect to designate his former spouse as a beneficiary under the Plan. He would have to make that election within one year after enactment of this Act. The amendments also would clarify the authority of members who elected into the Plan after enactment of the Former Spouses' Act and provided spouse coverage but who subsequently divorced that spouse to then change that election and provide coverage for that former spouse. This election would have to be made within one year of the divorce.

The amendments would keep the Plan closed to individuals who did not participate in the Plan previously—whether by choice or lack of an appropriate beneficiary. Such individuals could not elect into the Plan on behalf of a former spouse (or any other beneficiary) now. The Committee made this choice consciously. It is a choice consistent with the Committee's intent last year when considering the terms of the Uniformed Services Former Spouses' Protection Act. The Committee also believes it is necessary to draw this line to avoid imposing potential substantial additional financial burdens on the Plan.

The technical amendments to the Survivor Benefit Plan contained in Section 1017 of the bill accomplish the necessary clarifications primarily through modifications to sections 1448 and 1450 of title 10, United States Code. Paragraph 1017(a)(1) of the bill amends paragraph 1448(a)(5) of title 10. That paragraph currently permits members who are not married and do not have a dependent child when they become eligible to participate in the Plan, but acquire one or the other later, to then elect to participate. Under current law this designation is irrevocable. The bill amends the paragraph to permit revocation on behalf of a former spouse in accordance with the standards set out in new paragraph 1448(b)(3) of title 10.

Paragraph 199C(a)2) of the bill revises subsection 1448(b) of title 10. New paragraph 1448(b)(1) repeats the existing statutory authority of an individual who is not married and does not have a dependent child at the time he becomes eligible to participate in the plan to elect a natural person with an insurable interest. Under this section the individual could elect a former spouse that had an insurable interest in the elector. Bill language is also included concerning elections by Reservists.

New paragraph 1448(b)(2) contains the basic authority for electing a former spouse at the time a person becomes eligible to particpate in the Plan. This paragraph applies to individuals who are married with a former spouse, or divorced at the time they make their initial election under the Plan pursuant to paragraphs 1448(a)(2) of (5) of title 10; it does not deal with a modification of that election. The bill language makes it clear that if, at the time of election, the elector is married or has a dependent child, the election of a former spouse prevents the payment of an annuity to them, even uder subsection (d) of section 1448. A person with more than one former spouse at that time must designate which former spouse is to be recipient.

New paragraph 1448(b)(3) sets out the mechanism and criteria for changing an existing designation to elect a former spouse. Subparagraph 1448(b)(3)(A) permits a Plan participant, who is currently providing coverage for a spouse or a spouse and child (even though there may not then be an eligible spouse or child), to revoke that coverage and elect a former spouse from who he was divorced after he became eligible to participate in the Plan. If she is the former spouse of a marriage entered into after the participant became eligible for retired or retainer pay, subparagraph 1448(b)(3)(B) requires that the marriage must have lasted at least one year or the former spouse must be the parent of issue by that marriage. Otherwise the former spouse cannot be elected as a new beneficiary. These restrictions are consistent with those contained in paragraph 1447(3) of title 10. Their primary purpose is to prevent a "deathbed" marriage and divorce, followed by an election to provide an annuity to the former spouse, and to insure that a person is not in a better position with respect to coverage by becoming a former spouse. Additionally, an individual would not be permitted to revoke child alone coverage to provide an annuity for a former spouse. The Committee felt that child beneficiaries deserve a preference in such cases.

Subparagraph 1448(b)(3(C) provides the procedures to be followed when an election is revoked under paragraph (b)(3). These procedures are contained in subsection 1450(f) of title 10. The revocation is effective as of the first day of the calendar month following the month in which it is received by the Secretary concerned. Subparagraph 1448(b)(3)(D) requires that a person's spouse be notified when a former spouse is elected under paragraph (b)(3).

Paragraph 1448(b)(4) requires that a person who elects to provide coverage for a former spouse notify the Secretary concerned in writing as to whether the election is being made pursuant to a written agreement previously entered into voluntarily as part of or incident to a divorce or annulment decree. This requirement is to protect the former spouse in case the person should try to change that election—for example, upon remarriage—under subsection 1450(f) of title 10. The former spouse could than avail herself of the terms of subparagraph 1450(f)(2) of title 10.

Paragraph 1017(a)(3) of the bill amends section 1450 of title 10 in two respects. The first is a conforming change to paragraph 1450(a)(4) of title 10 in light of the modifications to paragraph 1448(b)(3). The second modifies paragraph 1450(f)(1) to make it clear that the paragraph dictates procedural requirements and does not affect substantive eligibility for election of former spouses.

Section 1017(b) of the bill applies the substantive changes made by paragraph (a) to individuals who, as of the date of enactment, meet the requirements of new subparagraph 1448(b)(3)(A) of title 10. This will give certain previously retired individuals the opportunity to designate their former spouses if they do so within one year of the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1018. CLARIFICATION OF CONTINUING RESPONSIBILITY FOR FUNDING OF CERTAIN SURVIVOR'S BENEFITS

The fiscal year 1983 Continuing Appropriations Resolution (Public Law 97-377) restored certain benefits to the surviving spouses and children of deceased military personnel. Section 156 substituted new benefits for the Social Security mother's and student benefits that were significantly changed by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-35). These substitute payments were made available to the surviving families of those who died on active duty before August 13, 1981, or who died later as a result of a service-connected disability incurred or aggravated before August 13, 1981.

Section 156 of Public Law 97-377 specifies that for fiscal year 1983 the Department of Defense should fund the benefits and administrative expenses from the "Retired Pay, Defense" account. However, the legislation did not assign responsibility for funding after fiscal year 1983 to any particular executive agency. Nonetheless, it is clear from the legislative history of Section 156 that Congress intended the Defense Department to remain the source of funding, even though the Veterans' Administration has been designated to administer the benefits.

Therefore, the Committee recommends a provision making it clear that after fiscal year 1983 the Department of Defense continues to be responsible for funding the substitute benefits and expenses incurred in their administration. The Administration has no objection to this clarification. In fact, it has already included funds for this program in its Defense Department budget request for fiscal year 1984 and future years.

SEC. 1019. APPOINTMENT OF A MILITARY OFFICER TO RED RIVER COMMISSION

The Red River Compact Commission was created by the states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas to manage the apportionment of the waters of the Red River Valley. Congress ratified this compact in December 1980 in Public Law 96-564.

The Commission consists of two representatives from each state and a federal official as its Chairman. The four states had intended that this federal official be the Division Engineer of the Lower Mississippi Valley Division because he had represented the federal government during the many years of cooperation which preceded the establishment of the Red River Commission.

However, subsection 973(b) of title 10, United States Code, presents an impediment to the appointment of a military officer, like the Division Engineer, as Chairman of the Commission. That provision of the law specifies that "except as otherwise provided by law" no officer may hold a civil office without terminating his military appointment. Because the Corps of Engineers is directly involved in the construction and maintenance of civil works, it has been necessary in the past to effectively exempt officers serving on public works commissions from the prohibition contained in subsection 973(b). Examples of such exemptions include officers from the Corps of Engineers serving on the Mississippi River Commission (33 U.S.C. 642) and the California Debris Commission (33 U.S.C. 661).

In order to ensure the the Division Engineer of the Lower Mississippi Valley Division may serve as Chairman of the Red River Commission without losing his military appointment, the Committee recommends an exemption to 10 U.S.C. 973(b).

SEC. 1020. TEST PROGRAM ON LIMITED USE OF COMMISSARY STORES BY MEMBERS OF THE SELECTED RESERVE

Members of the Selected Reserve are now eligible to shop at commissary stores only when they are on active duty for training, which is usually 14 consecutive days each year. This requirement means that each Reservist is probably able to utilize his commissary privileges only once or twice during his active duty for training period.

In the past, the Department of Defense has opposed a proposal to expand this benefit to allow Selected Reservists to earn and use at their convenience throughout a year one commissary visit for every day of active duty training performed, up to a total of 14 visits. The Department has argued that this expansion of the current Reserve benefit would make it too similar to the benefit enjoyed by active duty military personnel. The potential need for higher commissary funding, competition with private businesses, and overcrowding are also cited by the Department in opposing such a proposal.

The Committee believes that broadening the commissary privileges currently enjoyed by Selected Reservists could be a worthwhile and deserved initiative. Reservists would then be eligible to use commissaries in much the same way they now shop at exchanges.

In order to determine the proposal's feasibility, the Committee has included a provision directing the Department of Defense to conduct a test program in one or more areas of the United States in which Selected Reservists would be allowed at their convenience up to 14 commissary visits each year. Selected Reservists would earn one commissary visit for every day of active duty for training they performed. The Department shall report to the Armed Services Committee on the results of this test no later than June 1, 1984.

SEC. 1021. REPORT ON PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR CODIFICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF LAW

The Committee has observed that it has been the practice of the Department of Defense to submit the same proposed legislative provisions each year in the Department of Defense Authorization Act or the Department of Defense Appropriations Act. Many of these provisions which have been enacted on an annual basis are appropriate for codification in Title 10 of the United States Code or in others parts of Federal law. Accordingly, it is the Committee's view that the Secretary of Defense should evaluate each general provision that has been enacted over the last five years as part of a Defense Department Authorization or Appropriation Acts and submit to the Congress a legislative proposal for the codification of those general provisions which the Secretary judges to be appropriate for incorporation in the United States Code. The Committee believes that the enactment of such a codification bill would be a far more efficient manner of dealing with these legislative proposals than considering the same provisions every year.

SEC. 1022. REQUIREMENT FOR PROPOSALS OF SUBSTANTIVE LEGISLATION PERTAINING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BE SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEES ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee has observed that it is the practice of the Department of Defense to submit in its proposed Department of Defense Appropriations Act a large number of general provisions. While some of these provisions are direct limitations on the use of funds and, therefore, within the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Committee, a number of these general provisions deal with the authority of the Department and ought to be submitted as part of proposed authorization legislation for evaluation by the Committees on Armed Services. Accordingly, the Committee requires that future legislative proposals which confer new or expanded authority on the Department of Defense or which amend, supersede, or otherwise change any existing law pertaining to any program administered by the Department of Defense shall be submitted only to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives. This requirement specifically exempts legislative proposals which limit the expenditure of funds or requests legislation not within the jurisdiction of the Committees on Armed Services.

SEC. 1023. COMMITTEES ON ARMED SERVICES TO BE FURNISHED COPIES OF ALL DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REGULATIONS

The Committee has a strong interest in the regulations that are proposed or promulgated by the Department of Defense. At the present time, the Committee does not, as a matter of course, receive copies of such regulations, nor are most regulations published in the Federal Register or any other generally available public document. The Committee believes that the proper exercise of its oversight responsibility requires ready access to the regulations which the Department proposes and adopts. Accordingly, Section 1023 would require that the Committees on Armed Services in the Senate and House of Representatives be furnished with a complete set of Department of Defense regulations within 30 days after the date of enactment. Because of the limited Committee space, it is requested that the regulations be provided in a compact medium such as microfiche. In addition, the section directs that the Committees on Armed Services be furnished with copies of proposed or final regulations within five days of promulgation or adoption.

SEC. 1024. AUTHORITY TO WITHHOLD FROM PUBLIC DISCLOSURE CERTAIN TECHNICAL DATA

The Committee approved a provision adding a new Section 140c to title 10, United States Code. This new Secretary will permit the Secretary of Defense to protect certain kinds of technical data in the possession of or under the control of the Department of Defense.

More specifically, new Section 140c(a) authorizes the Secretary of Defense to withhold from public disclosure certain kinds of valuable technical data with military or space application which are in the possession of or under the control of the Department of Defense. Currently, blueprints and military specifications for weapons and other military equipment, drawings, plans, technical instructions and other similar unclassified technical data can in many cases be released to foreign countries and foreign competitors under the Freedom of Information Act. Cottage industries have sprung up to systematically obtain and catalogue such technical data, which they then market throughout the world. Once released, DoD cannot limit its redissemination.

The provisions of Section 140c(a) apply to certain kinds of technical data that, if they were to be exported, could not be exported lawfully outside the U.S. without an approval, authorization or license under the Arms Export Control Act, 22 U.S.C. § 2751 *et seq.* or the Export Administration Act of 1979, 50 U.S.C. App. § 2401 *et seq.* These laws are intended to control the exportation of technical data which relate to certain arms, ammunition or implements of war or would contribute significantly to the military potential of another nation to the detriment of the United States. To various degrees they also authorize controls when necessary to further U.S. foreign policy or to protect the domestic economy from potential short supplies.

Section 140c(a) applies to data that would be covered by restricted general export licenses or limited exemptions from licensing requirements, as well as specific licenses. However, the provisions would not apply to data for which export control regulations authorize export under an unrestricted general export license or an unrestricted, general exemption in such regulations. In other words, technical data could not be withheld under this section if as a result of previous dissemination, release, or availability, the data may be exported to any place and any person without restriction under the export control regulations. The provision applies to data which would be subject to the licensing requirements if it were being exported, and it is irrelevant whether there is any intent actually to export the data.

"Technical data with military or space application" covered by the provision are defined to include blueprints, drawings, plans instructions, computer software and documentation or other technical information that can be used or adapted for use to design, engineer, produce, manufacture, operate, repair, overhaul or reproduce military or space equipment or technology relating to such equipment. In using the terms "overhaul" and "repair" the Committee is not intending to cover daily maintenance activities.

By relating the Secretary's authority to withhold data to the export control laws, the Committee's objective is to protect valuable technical data with military or space application. The Committee intends the Secretary to issue guidelines regarding categories of data covered by the provision which should be protected. In doing so the Secretary should be guided by considerations of whether release of the data could be detrimental to the interests of the U.S. from either a military or economic standpoint. The guidelines should give priority to the following categories: (1) data which relates to technical deficiencies of a potential adversary; (2) data which relates to technology with important potential from a military or space standpoint and (3) data which could give foreign competitors an advantage or which could remove an advantage or superiority which the United States might have. For example, the Committee would expect the Secretary to consider for protection data relating to such items as microelectronics and computer equipment for in-flight guidance systems, turbine engines, sonar, radar, airborne equipment and controls, high-speed integrated circuits and large-scale integration, solid rocket propulsion, submarine quieting systems, airborne long-range navigational systems and the like. Although not inclusive, this list gives an indication of some of the sophisticated technologies which this Committee considers valuable.

A substantial amount of the data which are intended to qualify for this provision are data which have been developed for the Department of Defense under contract by private companies and in which the Department now holds unlimited rights. However, not all the data developed by private contractors for the Department may warrant nondisclosure. When data have been developed by a private company, it is the Committee's intent that the Secretary withhold under this section only data which are the kind of information, i.e., trade secret or commercial or financial information, which could qualify for protection under 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(4) if the private contractor had not given the Government rights to the data. Of course, the provision of 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(4) which requires a showing that the data be privileged and confidential would not apply in this case because the private company no longer is able to exercise control over how the Government uses and maintains the information.

Section 140c(a) does not authorize the withholding of data which are generally publicly available. Nor does the Committee intend that this provision be used by the Secretary to withhold data that would otherwise be available under the Freedom of Information Act and which relates to costs or to evaluation of the performance or reliability of military and space equipment. Thus, for example, information relating to cost overruns, cost-effectiveness evaluations, concept evaluations, and performance or reliability evaluations should continue to be publicly available to the extent that they are now. To the extent technical data as defined in Section 140c(b)(2), is included in studies and reports relating to costs and effectiveness, the Committee intends that the technical data be deleted but that other nonexempt information should be disclosed, including data representing the results of the evaluation. The Committee will closely monitor the Secretary's actions carefully to assure that the provision is not used to protect against disclosure of such information.

Further, the provision does sanction or endorse the restriction of the flow of research information from or within the scientific community or society in general. That is not its purpose or focus. This provision gives the Department of Defense the discretion not to disclose pursuant to a Freedom of Information Act request certain technical information which is in the possession or under the control of the Department of Defense, usually pursuant to research and development or procurement contracts or produced within the Department.

Section 140c(b) requires the Secretary to propose regulations to implement this section within 90 days after enactment. Such regulations shall be published in the Federal Register for a period of no less than thirty days for public comment prior to promulgation. The regulations should address, where appropriate, the release of technical data to allies and to qualified U.S. contractors for use in performing U.S. government contracts. With respect to procurement contracts, the Committee expects that these regulations will precisely define who is a qualified contractor, taking into account the prospective contractor's good faith interest and its ability to perform the contract. Because of the sensitivity of the data involved, only that which is essential to a potential bidder should be released and redissemination for any other purpose should be prohibited.

SEC. 1025. REDUCTION IN AUTHORIZATION FOR CERTAIN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

The Committee approved a reduction of $100,000,000 in certain intelligence activities. This reduction is itemized in the classified appendix of the Committee to the classified schedule of appropriations for fiscal year 1984 prepared by the Select Committee on Intelligence. The reduction is not represented in various tables and charts in the report, but the total amount authorized should be reduced by $100,000,000 to give effect to the reduction.

TITLE I, PART M—TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS

Title I, Part M, makes a number of technical adjustments to Title 10 of the United States Code. These changes are nonsubstantive, and are intended to conform punctuation, capitalization, spelling and grammatical usage.

TITLE II—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

PURPOSE OF TITLE II

The purpose of Title II is to provide military construction authorization and related authority in support of the military departments during fiscal year 1984. The bill, as approved by the Committee on Armed Services, totals $7,349,310,000 in authorization for appropriation and provides construction in support of the Military Services, Guard and Reserve components, Defense Agencies, NATO Infrastructure, and includes military family housing requirements. Committee review resulted in a net reduction of $1,198,276,000 from the total $8,547,586,000 requested in new authorization for appropriation for fiscal year 1984.

AUTHORIZATIONS GRANTED

A summary of the authorizations provided in Title II follows:

Authorization for appropriations granted, fiscal year 1984—

Section 251 (Army):	
Inside the United States	$564,980,000
Outside the United States	362,950,000
Unspecified minor construction	27,400,000
Planning and design	188,000,000
Family housing construction	165,655,000
Family housing support	1,117,188,000
Subtotal	2,426,173,000
Section 252 (Navy):	
Inside the United States	851,751,000
Outside the United States	96,705,000
Unspecified minor construction	22,000,000
Planning and design	115,600,000
Defense access roads	900,000
Family housing construction	74,961,000
Family housing support	579,566,000
Subtotal	1,741,483,000
Section 253 (Air Force):	
Inside the United States	841,234,000
Outside the United States	511,586,000
Unspecified minor construction	19,000,000
Planning and design	147,000,000
Defense access roads	3,250,000
Family housing construction	136,111,000
Family housing support	770,727,000
Subtotal	2,428,908,000
Section 254 (Defense Agencies):	
Inside the United States	143,070,000
Outside the United States	126,022,000
Unspecified minor construction	4,000,000
Contingency construction	16,000,000

Planning and design	33,000,000
Family housing construction	1,245,000
Family housing support	18,499,000
Subtotal	341,836,000
Section 255 (NATO Infrastructure)	150,000,000
Section 261 (Guard and Reserve Forces):	
Army National Guard	59,300,000
Army Reserve	54,700,000
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve	26,810,000
Air National Guard	78,900,000
Air Force Reserve	41,200,000
Subtotal	260,910,000
Total authorization of appropriations	7,349,310,000

BACKGROUND

Military construction requirements for fiscal year 1984 identified in this title were developed on the same basis as the Department of Defense request presented to Congress for military procurement. This concept involves the so-called package program method of identifying our military forces with their primary missions and then assigning to these forces the weapons, equipment, and facilities necessary to discharge effectively these assigned mission responsibilities.

The Department of Defense requested authorization in the amount of $8,547,586,000 for fiscal year 1984 which was approximately 9 percent higher than the $7,811,164,000 requested for fiscal year 1983 by the administration and 22 percent higher than the $7,030,726,000 authorized for appropriations for fiscal year 1983. However, the fiscal year 1984 request includes authorization for appropriation for planning and design, defense access roads, and minor construction for the Guard and Reserve Forces which were not included in the prior year request. When these items are factored in, the fiscal year 1984 request in actual dollars is only three percent greater than that requested in fiscal year 1983. In addition, the Committee's fiscal year 1983 bill authorized the Department of Defense to accomplish $285 million of construction projects from savings from fiscal year 1983 and prior programs. Also the Committee notes that $179,642,000 was provided to the Department of Defense in the Emergency Jobs Bill enacted on March 24, 1983 to support military family housing maintenance and improvements. The Emergency Jobs Bill also accelerated the date when certain authorized military construction projects can be accomplished with savings in the fiscal year 1983 and prior Military Construction Programs. Therefore, comparing the fiscal year 1984 request with the enacted program for fiscal year 1983, and adding appropriate amounts for items which had not been authorized for appropriations in prior year programs ($468 million), adding the projects which could be accomplished from savings ($285 million) and the amount provided in the jobs bill ($180 million), the Department is authorized to accomplish approximately $8 billion under the military construction program for fiscal year 1983. On this basis, the fiscal year 1984 request in actual dollars was only 7 percent greater than that enacted last year.

SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE ACTION

The fiscal year 1984 military construction authorization bill was introduced as S. 720. Hearings on this bill were conducted by the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Armed Services. The subcommittee reviewed in depth the projects contained in the fiscal year 1984 Department of Defense request. This request to the Congress covered approximately 1,000 individual projects at approximately 450 major military installations within the United States overseas.

The Committee carefully assessed each proposal and project to assure that only those items which are essential to our national defense interests would be approved.

The following table indicates the changes made to the various parts of this title.

CHANGES RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

	DOD fiscal year 1984 request	Amount approved by committee	Changes by committee	Change in percent
Part A—Army	$2,615,879	$2,426,173	−$189,706	−7
Part B—Navy	1,929,577	1,741,483	−188,094	−10
Part C—Air Force	3,179,086	2,428,908	−[1]750,178	−[1]24
Part D—Defense Agencies	418,144	341,836	−76,308	−18
Part E—NATO infrastructure	150,000	150,000		0
Part G—Guard and Reserve	254,900	260,910	+6,010	+2
Total	8,547,586	7,349,310	−1,198,276	14

[1] Includes MX reduction of $400 million. Air Force percentage reduction is 11 percent when the effect of the MX program is factored out.

AREAS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

REDUCTIONS IN THE BUDGET REQUEST

In order to accommodate action by the Senate in establishing a budget ceiling for the national defense function for fiscal year 1984, the Armed Services Committee agreed that reductions in budget authority of about $1.1 billion must be made in the military construction request. The Committee recommends these reductions with great misgivings. The last Congress passed a "jobs bill" to put people to work. Reductions in this bill will cost jobs for the embattled construction industry and it will deny the military services badly needed facilities. It is incongruous to be cutting when the Services construction backlog is over $50 billion, when Service personnel are being forced to live and work in temporary facilities built to last five years at the start of World War II, and when the Congress is enacting special legislation as a jobs-enhancing measure. Nevertheless, the Committee was faced with no other alternative, given the competing demands of the overall defense budget.

The Committee was able to take advantage of the revised basing mode recommended by the Scowcroft Commission for the MX and reduce budgeted MX construction requirements by nearly $400 million. In addition, the Committee has recommended the deferral or denial of certain other projects where the justification was insufficient or where the funds could not be obligated in fiscal year 1984.

PROJECTS TO BE CONSTRUCTED WITH SAVINGS

Over the last several months, the Defense Department has achieved considerable savings in its military construction accounts. These savings are generated during the competitive bidding process and are a result of the extemely tight construction market place. The Services are getting an unusually high number of bidders for every job and the low bids are averaging 12–15 percent less than the authorized amounts.

Last year the Committee foresaw these savings and authorized certain projects which could only be built using these savings. The "jobs bill" accelerated these projects and they will all be under contract in the near future.

In addition to the savings estimated last year which have been realized, the Services are forecasting additional savings as the fiscal year 1983 and prior programs are finalized. Current estimates of these savings are as follows:

	Millions
Army	$130
Navy	80
Air Force	320

To take advantage of these potential savings, the Committee has authorized additional high priority, unbudgeted construction projects which may be constructed only with savings. Additional appropriations are *not* authorized for these projects. In general, the projects are those identified by the Services during the hearing process as their own high priority requirements. In some cases the Committee has identified projects of its own to be included. For example, the Committee has added 500 units of family housing for Service families stationed in NATO countries. The family housing situation in NATO is extremely critical and our allies have not been forthcoming in assisting the United States to resolve the situation. The Committee has specified that this housing (and all other overseas housing authorized for appropriation) will be U.S. built, manufactured housing to minimize the gold flow implications. The Committee has also encouraged the Services to use its own military engineers to do the site preparation and erection of these housing units to further reduce cost. According to testimony received by the Committee, U.S. manufactured housing can be shipped overseas and erected at about the same total cost per unit as those built for the United States by a foreign government.

CONSTRUCTION IN EUROPE

The Defense Department has again requested well over one billion dollars for construction in support of U.S. forces deployed in NATO. The Committee has, for the most part, reluctantly endorsed this request. The facility situation for U.S. forces in NATO remains deplorable even though some progress is being made. That progress is the result of unilateral U.S. funding at record levels for the past several years. The allies have done very little to help resolve the situation. The only effort currently underway, to the Committee's knowledge, is the effort to get agreement on the Master Restationing Plan. This effort has lagged badly and the FRG appears reluctant to participate in any kind of cost sharing arrangement.

The Committee has urged the allies for several years to increase their economic participation in the collective defense effort, as the United States was bearing the full financial burden of the Southwest Asia initiatives. Since the allies appear unresponsive, the Committee will continue to seek new ways to reduce the impact on the U.S. dollar of having to unilaterally provide U.S. facilities overseas. The Committee's initiative in U.S. manufactured family housing for NATO is a first step. The Committee urges the Defense Department to explore additional avenues of using U.S. materials and contractors on NATO construction work.

SMALL BUSINESS SET-ASIDES FOR ARCHITECT ENGINEER CONTRACTS

Currently, the Defense Department utilizes the "rule of two" in setting aside design contracts for "small" architect-engineer firms. Under this procedure, a design contract is set aside for "small" architect-engineer firms if two or more such firms have the capability to do the design. The problem stems from the definition of a "small" architect-engineer firm. An architect-engineer firm is considered "small" by SBA definition, if it has annual billings of $7.5 million or less. Under this definition, all but about 200 of the 30,000 architect-engineer firms in existence today qualify as "small" firms. The result of applying the "rule of two" by the Defense Department is to virtually exclude the top 200 firms from all Defense design work, and more important, it forces the truly small design firm to compete with what in fact are quite large firms. (The average size architect-engineer firms has 10–12 employees.) The Defense Department's "rule of two" is discretionary against truly small architect-engineer firms and the top 200 firms.

This situation was brought to the attention of the Defense Department last year and the Committee asked for a review of the issue and a report on the findings. The Committee considers the Department's response to this request, which was received 45 days late, totally non-responsive. The Committee looks to the Defense Department for some leadership on this issue, since the Department is the largest Federal employer of architect-engineer firms. However, in view of the Department's failure to come to grips with this issue, the Committee has added a provision to the bill to try and remedy the situation. (See Section 272.)

Under Section 272, all design contracts with an estimated fee of $85,000 or less would be set aside for "small" architect-engineer firms except for those contracts of an unusual technical nature, or where the Department needs extremely specialized services or the services of architect-engineer firms or design/construct contractors with ongoing security clearance. All contracts over $85,000 in estimated fee would be open to all competitors under the Brooks Act procedures. This clearly solves the problem of discrimination against the top 200 firms. The Committee will carefully monitor the execution of the provision by the Department to be sure that the truly small architect-engineer firms get adequate opportunity to compete and get a reasonable share of Defense business.

The Committee is somewhat reluctant to impose a set-aside level in permanent law; however, in view of the failure of the Defense Department to deal with this issue effectively, the Committee feels compelled to establish guidelines in law. The Committee will revisit this issue next year to see if the set-aside level needs to be continued in permanent law or if the level set needs to be changed.

BARRACKS

Responding to the direction of Congress in last year's Military Construction Authorization Act, the Defense Department has established a standard design for all Services to use for barracks rooms. According to the proposed design, housing for unaccompanied enlisted personnel will be based on a standard module comprising two sleeping rooms and a connecting bath. The module will contain approximately 564 square feet of gross area, and will be approximately square in plan. Gross area will be measured from the centerlines of all enclosing interior walls and to the outside face of exterior walls. Interior corridors may not exceed 5 feet in width unless wider corridors are required to meet fire and safety criteria. Design will be carefully developed to produce approximately 180 square feet of net living area per sleeping room, including space for wardrobes. Enlisted members will be assigned to this module as follows: two persons in the grades of E1–E4 per room, four per module; one person in grades E5–E6 per sleeping room, two per module; and one person in grades E7–E9 per two sleeping rooms, one per module. Precise areas and dimensions are not being specified since it is recognized that local design conditions, materials and practices will differ. Thus, the benefits of standardization will be obtained in addition to the economies available through adaptation to local conditions.

While the Committee applauds this effort to standardize barracks rooms and to eliminate the disparities that have long existed between the Services, there are some aspects of the proposed design that are of concern. Foremost is the allocation of more space to middle grade NCO's than was previously the case. The Committee is undertaking a review of this proposed design and will advise the Department in due course of any changes recommended. During the interim, the Committee has no objection if the Department wants to proceed with design of future projects based on these revised standards.

The Committee feels that it is quite important to emphasize that the Services are to calculate the capacity of existing barracks (and barracks under construction, that were designed to old standards) based upon the design capacity in effect at the time the barracks were designed. The capacity of existing barracks may not be recomputed using the new standard simply to increase the overall barracks space requirement. Three-and-four-man rooms built under former design standards will continue to house three or four persons as appropriate.

THIRD PARTY CONTRACTING

Over the past several years, the Committee has developed legislation to encourage the Defense Department to enter into long-term, third party contracts for the provision of utilities at established military bases. The concept evolved from efforts to get private enterprise to develop plants to use alternative energy sources (geothermal, biomass, solar, etc.). 10 U.S.C. 2394, which was included in the Military Construction Codification Act (P.L. 97-214), permits the military departments to enter into long-term contracts (up to 30 years) with some "third party" who may build and operate a plant and furnish either fuel, steam, or power to a military installation.

Efforts to implement pilot projects under this section have been faltering at best. For example, one imaginative, unsolicited proposal by a potential third party contractor to supply power to Sierra Army Depot, using a contractor-financed and operated wood-burning power plant, at a fraction of the prevailing utility rate, has languished for months in the Army bureaucracy. The Committee urges all the military departments to aggressively pursue the third party contracting option where the economics are right.

Toward that end, the Committee will closely examine every request for a power plant in the future and will insist that the third party option be explored, to the extent of publicly soliciting indications of contractor interest, before it will consider authorizing any such project to use appropriated funds. Two projects in this bill fall in this category—the power plant at Chanute Air Force Base, Rantoul, Illinois, and the power plant addition at K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Michigan. The Committee directs that in both these cases, third party contractors be given the opportunity to propose costs for providing the utility and that the appropriate economic analyses be conducted before considering the obligation of appropriated funds. The Committee expects a full written report on the third party option, and justification for not proceeding with a third party contract, before appropriated funds are obligated.

ARMY HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

The Army faces major funding problems in its efforts to replace three major hospital facilities—Tripler Army Hospital in Hawaii; Madigan Army Hospital, Fort Lewis, Washington, and Brooke Army Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. One phase of Tripler Hospital is already under construction, but the final phase, at a cost of $108 million, remains. Madigan is estimated to cost $362 million and Brooke is estimated to cost $498 million. This total of nearly one billion dollars in hospital construction will put great pressure on the Army's constrained military construction resources in future military construction budgets.

The Committee is concerned that these important health care facilities be upgraded or replaced at the earliest possible time. According to information made available to the Committee, the programing of these facilities is being complicated by questions related to whether or not the Army can incrementally fund these projects after receiving full project authorization. The Committee feels it should make its position clear on the issue of incremental funding. In general, the Committee feels that full authorization and appropriation are the preferred rule. However, for extremely large projects (over $100 million as a rule of thumb) full initial authorization, followed by incremental appropriations is considered quite acceptable when the total spending will be spread over several years.

In the case of these hospitals, the Committee strongly recommends that the Army program these facilities according to the following funding profile:

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year—				
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Tripler:					
Authorization	108				
Appropriation	108				
Madigan:					
Authorization	362				
Appropriation	50	90	90	75	70
Brooke:					
Authorization		498			
Appropriation		100	130		268

The Committee expects to be advised if these projects cannot be programed as recommended.

PART A—ARMY

The Army request under part A of Title II amounted to $2,615,879,000. The Committee, after careful review and consideration of the Army request, approves the following programs.

	Army request	Committee approved
Military construction	$1,343,240,000	$1,294,700,000
Family housing	1,272,639,000	1,337,843,000
Total authorization	2,615,879,000	2,616,543,000
Projects to be accomplished with savings		−135,370,000
General inflation reduction		−55,000,000
Total authorization for appropriation		2,426,173,000

MAJOR COMMAND SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

Major command	Army request	Committee approved
Inside the United States:		
U.S. Army Forces Command	$364,700	$336,220
U.S. Army Western Command	33,700	31,900
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command	139,670	191,720
Military District of Washington	2,750	2,750
U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command	123,440	90,890
Army ammunition plants	10,130	10,130
U.S. Army Communications Command	1,250	2,750
U.S. Military Academy	12,840	12,840
U.S. Army Health Service Command	5,850	5,850
Special support	1,300	1,300
General inflation reduction	0	−26,000
Projects to be accomplished with savings		95,370
Total inside the United States	695,630	564,980
Outside the United States:		
USARJ	1,400	1,400
Eighth U.S. Army	59,730	59,580
Ballistic Missile Defense Systems Command	5,620	5,620
U.S. Army Forces Command	3,010	3,010
U.S. Army, Europe	357,090	313,880
U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command	260	260
General inflation reduction	0	−14,000
Use specified minor prior authorization		−6,800
Total outside the United States	427,110	362,950
Access roads	500	0
Minor construction	32,000	27,400
Planning and design	188,000	188,000
Total	1,343,240	1,238,700

FACILITY CATEGORY SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

Facility category	Army request	Committee approved
Operations and training	$229,040	$210,580
Maintenance and production	330,870	322,770
Army ammunition plants	10,130	10,130
Research, development, test, and evaluation	35,050	19,000
Supply	57,730	48,870
Medical	25,300	23,300
Administrative	9,660	9,660
Housing and community	289,010	304,200
Utilities and ground improvements	135,950	121,590
Access roads	500	0
Minor construction	32,000	27,400
General inflation reduction	0	−40,000
Use specified minor prior authorization		−6,800
Planning and design	188,000	188,000
Projects to be accomplished with savings		95,370
Total	1,343,240	1,143,330

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

The Committee approved $8,970,000 for six water pollution abatement projects. The projects are listed with the appropriate command's projects.

ENERGY CONSERVATION INVESTMENT PROGRAM

The Committee approved $29,700,000 for 22 energy conservation investment projects. The projects are listed with the appropriate command's projects.

CORRECTION OF OSHA DEFICIENCIES

The Committee approved $21,720,000 for four OSHA projects. The projects are listed with the appropriate command's projects.

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

U.S. ARMY FORCES COMMAND

The U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) has command responsibility for the units, installations, and activities that are principally related to readiness and defense missions. It has command readiness responsibility for most of the deployable troop units in the Army and is responsible for organizing, training, equipping, and insuring the combat readiness of assigned troop units.

The Committee approved $336,220,000 for 85 projects at the following 16 locations:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Fort Bragg, N.C.:	
Child care centers	$4,400
Field operations facility	2,600
Dining facility modernization	1,800

Location and project	
Physical fitness training center	2,800
Tactical equipment shop	6,300
Barracks	12,000
Intelligence training facility	1,200
Total	31,100
Fort Campbell, Ky.:	
Dining facility modernization	2,050
Energy monitoring and control system	3,600
Flight simulator building	5,500
Upgrade water supply	2,850
Battalion headquarters and classroom	1,300
Total	15,300
Fort Carson, Colo.:	
Operations building	[1] 2,000
Sewage treatment plant expansion	490
Tactical equipment shop	7,800
Range roads	7,200
Correct safety deficiencies	270
Total	17,760
Fort Devens, Mass.: Child care center	[1] 3,000
Fort Douglas, Utah: Military entrance processing station	910
Fort Drum, N.Y.: Multi-purpose recreation facility	1,500
Fort Hood, Tex.:	
Aircraft maintenance facility	11,400
Storm windows and weatherstripping	2,250
Aircraft maintenance facility	13,200
Field lighting	700
Automated tracked vehicle washing facility	5,500
Bulk fuel storage facility	[1] 4,200
Multi-purpose training range	9,600
Multi-purpose training range	[1] 3,350
Multi-purpose training range	2,800
Multi-purpose training range	5,200
Tactical equipment shop	8,400
Tactical equipment shop	8,200
Brigade headquarters	1,250
Total	76,050
Fort Irwin, Calif.:	
Unaccompanied officer housing	5,400
Communication and computer center	1,900
Outdoor courts and fields	2,400
Fire station	850
Physical fitness training center	5,800
Ammunition storage	10,800
Total	27,150
Fort Lewis, Wash.:	
Hangar addition	[1] 2,800
Instrument landing system	[1] 870
Battalion headquarters and classroom	1,450
Barracks	1,740
Tactical equipment shop	7,800
Correct safety deficiencies	2,650
Company administration and supply	4,250
Battalion headquarters and classroom	2,800
Temperature controls and lighting	1,450
Brigade headquarters	1,500

Location and project	
Flight simulator building	8,000
Total	35,310
Fort Meade, Md.:	
Water wells	3,900
Satellite terminal facility addition	1,250
Total	5,150
Fort Ord, Calif.:	
Water wells	3,200[1]
Company administration and supply	1,750
Battalion headquarters and classroom	1,200
Total	6,150
Fort Polk, La.:	
Tactical equipment shop	12,800
Dynamometer test facility	380
Child care center	3,000
Total	16,180
Fort Richardson, Alaska:	
Range and training facility improvements	940
Fort Riley, Kans.:	
Tactical equipment shops	5,000
Correct safety deficiencies	1,300
Bulk fuel storage facility	3,000
Dining facility modernization	600
Utilities	5,400
Multi-purpose training range	31,000
Company administration and supply	1,700
Company administration and supply	2,150
Tactical equipment shop	1,200
Company administration and supply	1,500
Brigade headquarters	1,400
Aircraft maintenance facility	8,100
Tactical equipment shop	3,950
Battalion headquarters and classroom	1,200
Battalion headquarters and classroom	1,200
Total	68,700
Fort Stewart, Ga.:	
Electrical distribution system	3,000
Steam distribution system	6,500
Battalion headquarters and classroom	2,600
Tactical equipment shop	8,800
Relocate vanguard facility	2,670
Tactical equipment shop	2,450
Company administration and supply	1,500
Battalion headquarters and classroom	1,400
Hardstand	370
Company administration and supply	430
Total	29,720
Presidio of Monterey, Calif.: Dining facility modernization	1,300

[1] Added by the Committee. To be constructed with savings.

The Committee did not authorize the following projects:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Fort Campbell, Ky.: Solid waste incinerator	[1] $4,950
Fort Hunter Liggett, Calif.: Physical fitness training center	[1] 2,850
Fort Irwin, Calif.:	
Barracks modernization	[2] 7,700
Modernize miscellaneous facilities	[2] 2,100
Fort Riley, Kans.:	
Barracks	[1] 6,300
Electrical substation	[3] 1,400
Sewage treatment and water upgrade	[3] 6,500
Barracks	[3] 4,500
Barracks with dining facility	[3] 8,400

[1] Army withdrew.

[2] Committee questions investing funds in old facilities used by rotational personnel.

[3] Committee questions requirement.

U.S. ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND

The U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) is responsible for the Army School system and the principal combat development activities of the Army. It is responsible for individual training for members of the active Army and for Army Reserve component personnel assigned to TRADOC schools and activities.

The Committee approved $191,720,000 for 32 projects at the following 12 locations:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.: Barracks	[1] $5,900
Fort Benning, Ga.:	
Ammunition storage	2,650
Infantry remote target system ranges	5,200
Energy monitoring and control system	8,400
Tactical equipment shop	5,500
Total	21,750
Fort Bliss, Tex.:	
Physical fitness training center	[1] 2,850
Company administration and supply	2,200
Battalion classroom	530
Replace exterior lighting	1,150
Dining facility modernization	4,350
Infantry remote target systems range	[1] 3,000
Multi-purpose training range	17,500
Multi-purpose DIVAD range	9,000
Total	40,580
Fort Jackson, S.C.:	
Education center	[1] 5,200
Chapel/child care center	[1] 6,400
Energy distribution system modernization	790
Trainee barracks	[1] 26,800
Total	39,190
Fort Knox, Ky.: Tank instruction facility	4,200
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:	
Physical fitness training center	3,550

Location and project	*Cost*
Unaccompanied officer housing	[2] $10,000
Total	13,550
Fort Lee, Va.:	
Food service training facility	5,300
Electric power generating plant	630
Total	5,930
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.: Maintenance complex phase II	12,600
Fort McClellan, Ala.:	
Infantry remote target system ranges	3,500
Boiler plant shutdown	280
Machine gun training range	440
Total	4,220
Fort Rucker, Ala.:	
Flight simulator building	3,050
Classroom with staging field	6,600
Total	9,650
Fort Sill, Okla.:	
Barracks with dining facility	[1] 23,000
Weapons training facility	2,150
Total	25,150
Fort Story, Va.:	
Physical fitness training center	1,800
Maintenance facility	7,200
Total	9,000

[1] Added by the Committee. To be constructed with savings.

[2] Committee questions investing funds in renovation of old facilities. Build BOQ pilot project using manufactured housing as an option.

The Committee did not authorize the following projects:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Carlisle Barracks, Pa.: Physical fitness training center with pool	[1] $3,700
Fort Eustis, Va.: Steam plant addition	[2] 3,400

[1] Committee deferred without prejudice.

[2] Army withdrew.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

The commander of MDW commands the troops units in the immediate Washington, D.C. area and is responsible for the operation of the installations under his jurisdiction.

The Committee approved $2,750,000 for two projects at the following location:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Fort Myer, Va.:	
Steam distribution system extension	$1,850
Insulate buildings	900
Total	2,750

U.S. ARMY MATERIEL DEVELOPMENT AND READINESS COMMAND

The U.S. Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM) is responsible for integrated, systemized management of the Army's wholesale materiel activities. The wholesale activities responsibilities range from research through acquisition and distribution to disposal.

The Committee approved $90,890,000 for 18 projects at the following 15 locations:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.:	
Replace gas filter system	$17,500
Weapons maintenance training facility	8,900
Total	26,400
Detroit Arsenal, Mich.: Energy efficient lighting	270
Harry Diamond Laboratories, Md.: Test facility alternation	400
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant, La.: Sewage treatment plant	1,150
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, La.: Pink water filtration system	4,250
Milan Army Ammunition Plant, Tenn.: Runoff collection/treatment system	550
Picatinny Arsenal, N.J.: Computer center modernization	460
Red River Army Depot, Tex.: Bradley vehicle support facility	1,250
Redstone Arsenal, Ala.:	
Laboratory addition	2,600
Missile system software center	16,000
Weapons maintenance training facility	5,700
Weapons maintenance training facility	1,100
Total	25,400
Rock Island, Arsenal, Ill.:	
Modernize manufacturing facility-REARM	22,000
Bridge repair	4,500
Sierra Army Depot, Calif.:	
Physical fitness training center	2,200
Communications center addition	1,750
Total	3,950
White Sands Missile Range, N. Mex.: Physical fitness training center addition	310

The Committee did not authorize the following projects:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark.: Chemical agent disposal facility	[3] $10,200
Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pa.: Shelter handling facility	[1] 9,200
Letterkenny Army Depot, Pa.: Heat recovery incinerator	[2] 1,600
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.: Medical research laboratory alterations	[1] 3,650
Fort Monmouth, N.J.: Pulse power center	[1] 12,400

[1] Committee deferred without prejudice.

[2] Army withdrew.

[3] Committee deferred pending a written report by the Army on options available other than this construction project. Such report should include cost of competing options.

ARMY AMMUNITION PLANTS

Army ammunition plants are used to produce conventional ammunition in support of war reserve, consumption, and training requirements including support to the other Services and selected allies.

The Committee approved $10,130,000 for 11 projects at the following seven locations:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, Iowa: Replace rail-dock and barricades	$2,000
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, Mo.:	
Fire alarm system	380
Fuel oil tank replacement	220
Total	600
Lone Star Total Army Ammunition Plant, Tex.: Land mine production facility	1,300
Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, Tex.: Shield test facility	270
Milan Army Ammunition Plant, Tenn.: On-line storage facility	340
Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Va.:	
Fuel storage facilities	870
Barricades	1,650
155MM stick propellant manufacturing facilities	2,100
Total	4,620
Scranton Army Ammunition Plant, Pa.:	
Lighting upgrade	660
Compressed air dryers	340
Total	1,000

U.S. ARMY COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

The U.S. Army Communications Command (USACC) has worldwide responsibilities for engineering, installing, operating, and maintaining the Army portion of the Defense Communications System and for providing, operating, and maintaining the Army's communications-electronics facilities.

The Committee approved $2,750,000 for three projects at the following locations:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.:	
Brigade headquarters	[1] $1,500
Training facility	650
Warehouse	600
Total	2,750

[1] Added by the Committee. To be constructed with savings.

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

The U.S. Military Academy is responsible for instructing and training the Corps of Cadets in academic studies which are designed to lead the members to becoming commissioned officers of the Regular Army.

The Committee approved $12,840,000 for five projects.

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
U.S. Military Academy, N.Y.:	
Barracks modernization	$8,100
Weatherstripping	450
Energy monitoring and control system	480
Energy efficient lighting	360
Land acquisition—Ladycliff	3,450
Total	12,840

U.S. ARMY HEALTH SERVICES COMMAND

The U.S. Army Health Services Command (HSC) is responsible for providing Army health services to authorized recipients in the United States and its territories. It is the principal proponent and developer of concepts, doctrine, material requirements, and organizations for the health care system for the Army in field environments.

The Committee approved $5,850,000 for three projects at the following two locations:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Fort Detrick, Md. Communications center addition	$1,650
Walter Reed Army Medical Center, D.C.:	
Insulate buildings	250
Steam distribution system	3,950
Total	4,200

U.S. ARMY WESTERN COMMAND

The commander of the U.S. Army Western Command (WESTCOM) commands and supports assigned and attached Active and Army Reserve units, installations and activities in Hawaii and possessions and trust territories in the Pacific administered by the United States.

The Committee approved $31,900,000 for five projects at the following locations:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii:	
Tactical equipment shop	$5,100
Tactical, equipment shop	6,200
Upgrade petroleum storage	2,000
Barracks with dining facility	16,400
Tactical equipment shop	2,200
Total	31,900

The Congress did not authorize the following project:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii: Warehouse	[1] $1,800

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[1] Army withdrew.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

U.S. ARMY, JAPAN

The U.S. Army, Japan maintains bases in Japan to provide supply maintenance, storage, procurement, transportation, engineering, medical and other essential services required to support USARJ operational plans with a capability for expansion when needed.

The Committee approved $1,400,000 for one project at the following location:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Okinawa, Japan: Petroleum tank relocation	$1,400

EIGHTH U.S. ARMY

The Eighth U.S. Army provides administrative, medical, and logistical support for U.S. Army units assigned to Korea.

The Committee approved $59,580,000 for 29 projects in Korea:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Various locations, Korea:	
Air condition library	$620
Material management center	3,600
Chapel with community activity center	1,200
Physical fitness training center with pool	1,550
Unaccompanied personnel housing	19,500
Security lighting	400
Storage facility	630
Tactical equipment shop	890
Vehicle parts supply facility	1,100
Tactical equipment shop	1,300
Technical support facility	1,650
Tactical equipment shop	4,750
Tactical equipment shop	610
General purpose auditorium	690
Barracks	1,200
Warehouse	750
Physical fitness training center	1,950
General purpose auditorium	500
Physical fitness training center addition	360
Boiler modifications	430
Aircraft shelters	5,000
Skill development center	430
Communications center	2,200
Tactical equipment shop	1,000
Company administration and supply	450
Unaccompanied personnel housing	2,500
Communications maintenance facility	200
Company administration and supply	470
Barracks with dining facility	3,650
Total	59,580

The Committee did not authorize the following project:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Various locations, Korea: Operations building	[1] $150

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[1] Army withdrew.

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS COMMAND

The mission of the Ballistic Missile Defense Systems Command (BMDSC) is to coordinate and control all work and associated resources in testing and logistical support involved in developing effective ballistic missile defense systems.

The Committee approved $5,620,000 for four projects at the following location:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and projects	*Cost*
Kwajalein:	
Multi-purpose recreation facility	$3,550
Missile assembly facility	830
Explosive storage facility	710
Wastewater treatment facility	530
Total	5,620

U.S. ARMY FORCES COMMAND

The U.S. Army Forces Command has command responsibility for the units, installations, and activities that are principally related to readiness and defense missions. It has command readiness responsibility for the bluk of the deployable troop units in the Army and is responsible for organizing, training, equipping, and insuring the combat readiness of assigned troop units.

The Committee approved $3,010,000 for three projects in the following two locations:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Fort Buchanan, P.R.: Electrical distribution system	$1,550
Fort Sherman, Panama:	
Electrical distribution system	760
Dining facility modernization	700
Total	1,460

U.S. ARMY, EUROPE

The U.S. Army, Europe, provides administrative, medical, and logistical support for the U.S. Army, Europe, and the Seventh Army.

The Committee approved $313,880,000 for 80 projects located in Germany, Greece, Italy and Turkey:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Various locations, Europe: Storage bunker security	$19,000
Various location, Germany:	
Finance/personnel center	1,800
Facilities modernization	5,400
Facility engineer shop	2,200
Facilities modernization	4,500
Facilities modernization	10,900
Facilities modernization	7,000
Ammunition surveillance facility	3,350
Parking area	[1] 2,400
Physical fitness training center addition	2,250
Automatic temperature controls	760
Battalion headquarters and classroom	1,750
Administration building	750
Physical fitness training center addition	410

Location and project	*Cost*
Consolidate heating systems	1,850
Consolidate heating systems	1,750
Attic insulation	920
Attic insulation	590
Multi-purpose recreation facility	1,150
Post office ans skill development facility	1,250
Renovate hospital	22,000
Ammunition storage	2,550
Barracks	2,350
Physical fitness training center	1,550
Hardstand	410
Physical fitness training center	2,550
Fighting vehicle range modernization	15,000
Barracks	8,300
Battalion headquarters and classroom	1,800
Dining facility	3,200
Utilities	6,800
Physical fitness training center	2,650
Physical fitness training center	1,300
Tactical equipment shop	2,550
Tactical equipment shop	3,100
Tactical equipment shop	12,900
Barracks with dining facility	[2] 2,370
Barracks with dining facility	7,100
Consolidate heating systems	970
Tactical equipment shop	500
Tactical equipment shop	500
Physical fitness training center	2,450
Facilities modernization	8,700
Auto self help garage	1,050
Physical fitness training center addition	760
Ammunition maintenance facility	9,700
Aircraft maintenance facility addition	1,200
Consolidate boiler plants	1,100
Facilities modernization	2,300
Facilities modernization	9,100
Facilities modernization	4,550
Facilities modernization	5,700
Skill development center	910
Barracks	9,300
Dining facility	3,000
Tactical equipment shop	660
Heating and utilities	2,450
Fighting vehicle range modernization	2,450
Dining facility	4,350
Tactical equipment shop	11,800
Fire protection systems	2,550
Tactical equipment shop	1,600
Barracks	3,100
Barracks	3,250
Tactical equipment shop	1,700
Barracks	6,800
Tactical equipment shop	2,150
Barracks modernization	6,600
Tactical equipment shop	13,800
Facilities modernization	4,400
Ammunition maintenance facility	6,800
Intelligence operations building	380
Hardstand	340
Alter administrative buildings	490
Total	286,920
Various locations, Italy:	
Care and preservation building	2,350

Location and project	*Cost*
Warehouse dehumidification	360
Total	2,710
Various locations, Turkey:	
Health clinic	1,300
Barracks modernization	3,350
Multi-purpose recreation facility	300
Multi-purpose recreation facility	300
Total	5,250

[1] The remaining fifty percent of project supports non-appropriated fund (NAF) activities and should be funded from NAF account.
[2] Scope of dining facility reduced.

The Committee did not authorize the following projects:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Various locations, Germany:	
Heat recovery systems	[1] $630
Automatic temperature controls	[1] 380
Dental clinic	[1] 2,000
Ammunition storage	[2] 670
Ammunition storage	[2] 440
Ammunition storage	[2] 960
Ammunition storage	[2] 560
Ammunition storage	[2] 1,000
Ammunition storage	[2] 790
Ammunition storage	[1] 1,750
Ammunition storage	[1] 1,650
Tactical equipment shop	[1] 1,700
Battalion headquarters	[1] 1,550
Barracks modernization	[1] 930
Ammunition storage	[2] 990
Purchase of support facilities	[3] 16,500
Ammunition storage	[2] 2,450
Various locations, Greece:	
Unaccompanied personnel housing	[4] 1,400
Operations building	[4] 370
Multipurpose recreation facility	[4] 480
Unaccompanied officer housing	[4] 600
Operations building	[4] 410
Multipurpose recreation facility	[4] 620
Physical fitness training center	[4] 1,000

[1] Army withdrew.
[2] Seek NATO funding.
[3] Federal Republic of Germany funding.
[4] Base rights agreement has not been reached.

U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND

The U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command is responsible for performing intelligence functions in support of Army field commanders and in fulfillment and support of those national intelligence responsibilities assigned to the Army.

The Committee approved $260,000 for one project at the following location:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Location 177: Perimeter fence	$260

MINOR CONSTRUCTION

The minor construction section contains unspecified projects having a funded cost of $1,000,000 or less, including construction, alteration, or conversion of permanent or temporary facilities. An amount of $27,400,000 has been designated for unspecified locations. The total request of $32,000,000 was reduced to reflect $4,600,000 of unused authorization from this or previous military construction authorization acts.

The total new authorization for unspecified minor construction is $27,400,000.

PROJECTS COSTING $1,000,000 OR LESS

Projects at specific locations costing $1,000,000 or less have been included in the station totals in this year's bill. However, the committee has reduced the total authorization for appropriations by $6,800,000 to reflect the availability of unused authorization from this or previous military construction authorization bills which can be used for these projects.

GENERAL REDUCTION

The Committee reduced the Army request by $55,600,000 to reflect the reduced growth in inflation. This reduction was applied to the total authorization for appropriations as follows:

	Thousands
Military construction inside the United States	−$26,000
Military construction outside the United States	−14,000
Family housing	−15,600

SCOPE ADJUSTMENTS

The Committee approves the following changes in scope from data in the justification book without an increase in the project cost:

Location	Project No.	Description	Change
Fort Hood, Tex	386	Aircraft maintenance facility	These projects require the addition of an electrical substation to support all the projects.
	436	Aircraft maintenance facility	
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii	120	Tactical equipment shop	Add drainage requirements and relocation of displaced facilities on site.
Fort Bliss, Tex	404	Multipurpose training range	Change block 9 cost estimate "moving target" to "moving target carrier storage facilities (12 each)".
Redstone Arsenal, Ala	300	Weapons maintenance training facility.	Increase building 10,000 sq. ft.
Germany	008	Facility engineer shop	Increase hardstand to 3,200 sq. yd., add warehouse 5,000 sq. ft.
	611	Barracks with dining facility	Requirement incorrectly stated, requirement should be 370 persons.
	832	Ammunition maintenance	Reduce surveillance facility to 13,850 sq. ft., change maintenance facility to 29,300 sq. ft., delete operations support building.

Location	Project No.	Description	Change
	1070	Tactical equipment shop	Increase hardstand from 4,200 sq. yd. to 8,925 sq. yd.
	2134	Ammunition maintenance facility	Increase maintenance building from 25,400 sq. ft. to 29,300 sq. ft., delete operations support building 2,900 sq. ft., add supply building 3,740 sq. ft.

SUMMARY OF ARMY PROGRAM ACTIONS

A summary of actions taken on the request of the Army is tabulated by project as follows:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Army request	$1,343,240
United States Army Forces Command:	
Fort Campbell, Ky.: Solid waste incinerator	−4,950
Fort Carson, Colo.: Operations building	+2,000
Fort Devens, Mass.: Child care center	+3,000
Fort Hood, Tex.:	
Bulk fuel storage facility	+4,200
Multi-purpose training range	+3,350
Fort Hunter Liggett, Calif.: Physical fitness training center	−2,850
Fort Irwin, Calif.:	
Barracks modernization	−7,700
Modernize miscellaneous facilities	−2,100
Fort Lewis, Wash.:	
Hangar addition	+2,800
Instrument landing system	+870
Fort Riley, Kans.:	
Barracks	−4,500
Electrical substation	−1,400
Sewage treatment and water upgrade	−6,500
Barracks	−6,300
Barracks with dining facility	−8,400
United States Army Training and Doctrine Command:	
Carlisle Barracks, Pa.: Physical fitness training center	−3,700
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.: Barracks	+5,900
Fort Bliss, Tex.:	
Physical fitness training center	+2,850
Infantry remote target system ranges	+3,000
Fort Eustis, Va.: Steam plant addition	−3,400
Fort Jackson, S.C.:	
Education center	+5,200
Chapel/child care center	+6,400
Trainee barracks	+26,800
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.: Unaccompanied officer housing	−14,000
Fort Sill, Okla.: Barracks with dining facility	+23,000
United States Army Material Development and Readiness Command:	
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.: Medical Research Laboratory alteration	−3,650
Fort Monmouth, N.J.: Pulse power center	−12,400
Letter Kenny Army Depot, Pa.: Heat recovery incinerator	−1,600
Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark.: Chemical agent disposal facility	−10,200
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.: Bridge repair	+4,500
Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pa.: Shelter handling facility	−9,200
United States Army Communication Command: Fort Huachuca, Ariz.: Brigade headquarters	+1,500
United States Army Western Command: Schofield Barracks, Hawaii: Warehouse	−1,800

Location and project	*Cost*
Eighth United States Army: Various locations, Korea: Operations Building	−150
United States Army, Europe:	
Various locations, Germany:	
Hanau: Parking Area	−2,400
Stuttgart: Heat recovery systems	−630
Nuernberg: Automatic temperature controls	−380
Wuerzburg: Dental clinic	−2,000
Muenster: Ammunition storage	−670
Giebelstadt: Ammunition storage	−440
Schwabach: Ammunition storage	−960
Kitzingen: Ammunition storage	−560
Schweinfurt: Ammunition storage	−1,000
Aschafenberg: Ammunition storage	−790
Bad Hersfeld: Ammunition storage	−1,750
Fulda: Ammunition storage	−1,650
Heilbronn:	
Tactical equipment shop	−1,700
Battalion headquarters	−1,550
Barracks modernization	−930
Mainz: Ammunition storage	−990
Rheinberg: Purchase of support facilities	−16,500
Finthen: Barracks with dining facility	−980
Ansbach: Ammunition storage	−2,450
Various locations, Greece:	
Unaccompanied personnel housing	−1,400
Operations building	−370
Multipurpose recreation facility	−480
Unaccompanied officer housing	−600
Operations building	−410
Multipurpose recreation facility	−620
Physical fitness training center	−1,000
Subtotal of actions	−52,640
Total, military construction for authorization	1,290,600
Projects to be accomplished from savings	−95,370
Undistributed reduction (unspecified minor −4,600; projects $1 million or less −6,800)	−11,400
General inflation reduction (Inside United States −16,000; Outside United States −8,000)	−40,000
Access Roads	−500
Total, military construction authorization for appropriations	1,143,330

FAMILY HOUSING

The Army presented an authorization request for appropriations for the Army Family Housing program as follows:

ARMY FAMILY HOUSING

[In thousands of dollars]

Category	Army request	Committee approved
Construction:		
New family housing (759 units requested)	$61,112	$101,112
Consolidated community center (phase II)	9,900	9,900
Post acquisition construction	108,551	102,893
Planning and design	6,750	6,750
General reduction for inflation		−15,000
Total construction	186,313	205,655

ARMY FAMILY HOUSING—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Category	Army request	Committee approved
Operation and maintenance (156,196 units):		
Operating expenses	469,265	507,165
Maintenance	495,365	488,927
Total operation and maintenance	964,630	996,092
Leasing: Foreign (20,608 units)	86,858	86,258
Debt payment:		
Principal	31,700	31,700
Interest and other expenses	2,776	2,776
Servicemen's mortgage insurance premiums	362	362
Total debt payment	34,838	34,838
Total Army family housing request	1,272,639	1,322,843

The Army Family Housing program authorization for appropriations request totaled $1,272,639,000. The total request of $1,272, 639,000 compares with $1,089,453,000 for fiscal year 1983 (without the approved Jobs Bill maintenance funding). While this increase of $183,186,000 is primarily for leasing and operation and maintenance, it also reflects an $85,292,000 transfer from the other Services to the Army to support the consolidation of all family housing on Oahu, Hawaii, under the Army. (If the approved Jobs Bill funding is included, the increase is $109,532,000.)

NEW CONSTRUCTION

The Committee approved $111,012,000 for 1,259 units primarily for junior non-commissioned officers, and for Phase II of a consolidated community center at the following locations:

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Location	Units	Cost
Bethel, AK	2	$386
Fort Greely, AK	38	5,203
Kotzebue, AK	2	386
Nome, AK	2	386
Fort Stewart, GA	244	14,626
Aliamanu, HI	(1)	9,900
Fort Polk, LA	200	15,342
Bayreuth, GE	13	1,132
Kitzingen, GE	103	11,140
Wildflecken, GE	153	12,157
Vicenza, IT	2	354
Various locations, Europe NATO	500	40,000

[1] Consolidated Community Center (Phase II).

The Committee added 500 units and $40,000,000 for construction of new housing units at various locations in Europe to reduce the large deficits of housing for soldiers and their families. Projects for this construction will only be accomplished through the use of cumulative savings. This subject is discussed is more detail under

"Areas of Special Emphasis" earlier in this report. The Army is to provide a full report to the appropriate committees of Congress as to where these units will be built and other measures that will be taken to comply with the other directions of the Committee before any funds are obligated.

The Committee noted with satisfaction the Army's positive response to the Committee's previous direction to undertake a head-to-head demonstration test of conventionally built and manufactured/factory-built housing at the Army's National Training Center at Fort Irwin, California. The Committee also notes that the Army has modified its housing performance specification/bid solicitation documents so that all types of housing construction alternatives can compete more equitably for military family housing construction projects. The Army has advised the Committee that cost analyses of the manufactured/factory-built construction technique versus conventional construction for the four projects in Alaska resulted in a decision to specify manufactured/factory-built housing for these projects. The Committee lauds the Army's initiative to adopt less costly construction techniques.

POST ACQUISITION CONSTRUCTION

The Committee approved $102,893,000 for improvements to existing family housing units at installations inside the United States, installations in Italy and Korea, and communities in Germany as follows:

[Dollars in thousands]

Program	*Cost*
Regular improvements	$76,270
Energy conservation investment	26,623

The Committee questions the high cost per unit of the improvement projects at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland, and Fort Hamilton, New York, and directs the Army to reexamine the economics of high cost renovation projects versus new construction at these locations. Improvements funding for these projects has therefore been reduced $5,658,000 as has the associated maintenance funding from the maintenance program.

PLANNING AND DESIGN

The Committee approved $6,750,000 for architectural and engineering service and construction design. While a 35-percent increase over the amount approved in fiscal year 1983, the Committee recognizes that these funds will be used to plan for and design future year projects as well as complete the design of fiscal year 1984 projects in new construction, improvements and energy conservation. Accordingly, the Committee approved the entire amount requested.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The Committee approved $996,092,000 for operation and maintenance of the fiscal year 1984 estimated average inventory of 156,196 family housing units. This is a $31,462,000 increase over the Army's request. Reimbursements are anticipated to be $10,961,000.

The Committee noted a substantial increase in the operation and maintenance accounts over the fiscal year request. The Committee understands that this is the result primarily of a $78,532,000 transfer from the other Services to the Army to support the consolidation of all family housing on Oahu, Hawaii and a deliberate effort on the part of the Army to reduce its huge backlog of deferred maintenance and repair.

The Committee continues to be greatly concerned about the large backlog of deferred maintenance in family housing and is aware of the adverse impact this situation has on the retention of trained career soldiers. The Committee, therefore, approved the entire amount requested, less the maintenance funds associated with the two improvement projects deleted in previous discussion (−$6,438,000). The Committee also added $37,900,000 to the furnishings account to support the policy of limiting shipment of personnally owned household goods by providing household furnishings support for Army troops in Germany. This increase will be offset by a corresponding decrease in the Military Personnel, Army PCS account.

LEASING

The Committee approved $86,258,000 for foreign leasing. The Committee is aware of the Army requirement to remedy its housing shortfalls in foreign countries through a program of both new construction and foreign leasing dependent upon which is the most cost effective. The Army stated that 17,441 leased unit allocations have been approved for execution in fiscal year 1984 and an additional requirement for 2,167 units has been validated. Thus, the request includes 19,608 units for known requirements and an additional 1,000 (or 5%) above the known requirements, in order to provide the Secretary of the Army with the managerial flexibility to satisfy critical housing deficiences which might arise subsequent to authorization. While recognizing the Army's need to increase its foreign leasing authorizations, the Committee did not approve a specific lease authorization request for each of the military departments. Instead, the Committee has approved a ceiling on foreign lease authorizations, and expects the Secretary of Defense to allocate spaces within this ceiling to the military departments and Defense Agencies. The Committee has authorized additional housing units to be constructed overseas by the Army to partially offset the housing shortage, rather than agreeing to increase lease allocations at this time. The Committee will consider requests in the future for increases in lease authorizations where such requests are supported by appropriate economic analyses.

SUMMARY OF FAMILY HOUSING ACTIONS

	Thousands
Total request	$1,272,639
Aberdeen Proving Ground: Improvements	−4,998
Fort Hamilton: Improvements	−660
Maintenance (associated with Aberdeen and Hamilton projects)	−6,438

	Thousands
Leasing	−600
Various locations, Europe NATO 500 units	+40,000
Furnishings	+37,900
General reduction for inflation	−15,000
Subtotal of actions	+50,204
Total, family housing authorization	1,322,843
Projects to be accomplished from savings	−40,000
Total, family housing authorization for appropriations	1,282,843

PART B—NAVY

Under Part B of Title II the Navy requested $1,225,700,000 for major construction and $703,877,000 for family housing for a total of $1,929,577,000. After careful review and consideration of the Navy's request, the Committee approved a program of $1,865,583,000 as shown in the following tabulation:

	Navy request	Committee approved
Inside the United States	$889,545,000	$957,761,000
Outside the United States	197,655,000	99,445,000
Unspecified minor	22,000,000	22,000,000
Architectural and engineering services and construction design	115,600,000	115,600,000
Access roads	900,000	900,000
Family housing	703,877,000	669,877,000
Total, Navy authorization	1,929,577,000	1,865,583,000
Milcon projects authorized to be funded with savings		−81,700,000
General inflation reduction		−42,400,000
Grand total, Navy, authorization for appropriations		1,741,483,000

MAJOR COMMAND SUMMARY AUTHORIZATION

[Dollars in thousands]

Major command	Navy request	Committee approved
Inside the United States:		
Marine Corps	$152,450	$152,450
Chief of Naval Operations	10,620	7,550
Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet	138,090	145,670
Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet	112,515	111,682
Naval Education and Training Command	96,240	88,140
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	60,540	54,030
Naval Material Command	293,210	375,849
Naval Oceanography Command	13,300	13,300
Naval Telecommunications Command	1,690	1,690
Naval Security Group Command	10,890	7,400
Subtotal inside the United States	889,545	957,761
Outside the United States:		
Marine Corps	750	750
Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet	67,465	12,745
Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet	65,800	40,820
Commander in Chief, Naval Forces Europe	47,780	34,200
Naval Oceanography Command	980	980
Naval Telecommunications Command	10,210	5,280
Naval Security Group Command	1,700	1,700
Host Nation Infrastructure Support	2,970	2,970
Subtotal outside the United States	197,655	99,445
Total	1,087,200	1,057,206
Unspecified minor construction	22,000	22,000

MAJOR COMMAND SUMMARY AUTHORIZATION—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

Major command	Navy request	Committee approved
Architectural and engineering services and construction design	115,600	115,600
Access roads	900	900
Grand total	1,225,700	1,195,706

FACILITY CLASSES SUMMARY

[Dollars in thousands]

Description	Request			Committee approved		
	Navy	Marine Corps	Total	Navy	Marine Corps	Total
Operational	$294,177	$26,110	$320,287	$195,487	$26,575	$222,062
Training	71,350	10,690	82,040	162,670	10,690	173,360
Maintenance and production	107,640	49,290	156,930	99,310	49,290	148,600
RDT&E	112,355	3,160	115,515	108,955	3,160	112,115
Supply	19,080	1,390	20,470	11,780	1,390	13,170
Medical	58,450	0	58,450	45,660	0	45,660
Administrative	30,280	6,420	36,700	20,180	6,420	26,600
Troop housing	108,135	48,400	156,535	108,335	51,100	159,435
Community	34,905	1,160	36,065	33,305	1,160	34,465
Utilities	51,963	2,960	54,923	104,650	3,415	108,065
Water pollution abatement	20,350	920	21,270			
Real estate	28,015		28,015	8,055	0	8,055
Varies				5,619	0	5,619
Total	936,700	150,500	1,087,200	904,006	153,200	1,057,206
Access roads			900			900
Unspecified minor construction			22,000			22,000
Architectual and engineering services and construction design			115,600			115,600
Total			1,225,700			1,195,706

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

The Committee approved $21,270,000 for seven pollution abatement projects. The projects are listed with the appropriate command's projects.

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

MARINE CORPS

The primary mission of the Marine Corps is to provide air and ground forces for the seizure and defense of advanced naval bases and the conduct of land operations incident to the prosecution of the naval campaign.

The Committee approved $152,450,000 for 35 projects at the following 14 locations.

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
MCAS, Beaufort, S.C.:	
Maintenance hangar modernization	$1,390

Location and project	
Tactical support van pads	1,110
Aircraft support facilities	1,030
Total	3,530
MCB, Camp Lejeune, N.C.:	
Sewerage system	455
Combat vehicle maintenance shops	6,420
Amphibious vehicle maintenance shop	6,790
Electronics/communications maintenance shop	335
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	14,800
Utility improvements	2,960
Total	31,760
MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif.:	
Amphibious vehicle test center	3,160
Enlisted dining facility modernization	2,020
Data processing center	6,420
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	13,570
Enlisted dining facility (MWTC Bridgeport)	5,580
Maintenance facility/fire station (MWTC Bridgeport)	2,090
Airfield pavement improvement (MCAF Camp Pendleton)	6,230
Total	39,070
MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C.:	
Ventilation improvements	275
Maintenance shops	1,530
Total	1,805
MCAS, El Toro, Calif.:	
Maintenance hangar addition	8,800
Maintenance facility	5,230
Total	14,030
MCAS, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii:	
Armories	2,790
Airfield pavement improvements	5,110
Total	7,900
MCAS, New River, N.C.:	
Enlisted dining facility addition	1,530
Radar air traffic control center	1,200
Total	2,730
MCCD, Camp Elmore, Norfolk, Va.; Physical fitness center	1,160
Camp Smith, Oahu, Hawaii: Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing and dining facility	2,700
MCD&EC, Quantico, Va.: Field maintenance shop	2,570
MCRD, San Diego, Calif.: Recruit processing building	10,690
MCAS, Tustin, Calif.: Oil spill prevention	465
MCAGCC, Twentynine Palms, Calif.:	
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	8,830
Maintenance facility	6,610
Enlisted Dining facility modernization	2,070
Maintenance facilities	6,220
Cold storage warehouse	1,390
Total	25,120
MCAS, Yuma, Ariz.: Ordnance handling pad	8,920

CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

Under the Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations exercises command over the certain central executive organizations, assigned shore activities, and the operating forces of the Navy.

The Committee approved $7,550,000 for 3 projects at the following 3 locations.

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
NAVACAD, Annapolis, Md.: Utilities modernization	$6,650
NS, Annapolis, Md.: Family services center	405
NAVSPASURFLDSTA, Hollandale, Miss.: Space surveillance antenna	495

The committee did not authorize the following project:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
NAVACAD, Annapolis, Md: Boat Basin Improvements	[1] $3,070

[1] Deferred.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, ATLANTIC FLEET

The Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet exercises operational organizational, planning, logistic and administrative command over air, surface, submarine and fleet marine forces and supporting shore installations.

The Committee approved $145,670,000 for 26 projects at the following 10 locations.

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
NAS, Brunswick, Maine: Operations control center	$7,800
NAS, Cecil Field, Fla.:	
General warehouse addition	2,700
Maintenance hangar	7,500
Engine test cell modifications	1,180
Sewage and industrial waste treatment plant improvements	1,780
Operational trainer facility	4,000
Family services center	510
Total	17,670
NS, Charleston, S.C.:	
Berthing pier	39,250
Fire protection pipeline	3,900
Total	43,150
NAS, Key West, Fla.:	
Land acquisition	6,810
Family services center	495
Berthing wharf improvements	5,530
Utilities improvements	2,800
Air combat maneuvering range	11,800
Total	27,435
NAB, Little Creek, Va.:	
Vehicle maintenance facility	3,110
Electronics/communications maintenance shop	3,160

Location and project	*Cost*
Electronics/communications maintenance shop	$1,070
Personnel support facilities	1,830
Total	9,170
NS, Mayport, Fla.:	
General warehouse	4,250
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing and dining facility	14,400
Unaccompanied officer personnel housing	3,910
Waterfront utilities upgrade	2,960
Total	25,520
NSB, New London, Conn.: General purpose/berthing pier	8,200
NS, Norfolk, Va.: Dredging	2,560
NAS, Oceana, Va.: Family services center	415
TACTRNGPLANT, Virginia Beach, Va.: Operational trainer facility	3,750

The Committee did not authorize the following projects:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
NSB, New London, Conn.:	
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing improvements	[1] $870
Quaywall	[2] 3,770
NAS, Oceana, Va.: Aircraft parking apron	[3] 3,480

[1] Authorized in fiscal year 1980. Use cost variation authority to execute.

[2] Deferred.

[3] Fiscal year 1982 authorization for this project extended in Section 257.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, PACIFIC FLEET

The Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet exercises operational, organizational, planning, logistic and administrative command over air, surface, submarine and fleet marine forces and supporting shore installations.

The Committee approved $111,682,000 for 32 projects at the following 17 locations.

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
NS, Adak, Alaska: Security improvements	$2,970
NSB, Bangor, Wash.:	
Data processing center (Trident refit facility)	1,580
Family service center	1,180
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	5,280
Total	8,040
NAS, Barbers Point, Hawaii: Family services center	890
NAB, Coronado, Calif: Landing craft air cushion complex (MCB Camp Pendleton)	21,222
NAS, Fallon, Nev.: Airfield pavements	11,900
NAS, Lemoore, Calif.:	
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	6,040
Sewerage system	1,950
Applied instruction building	5,390
Telephone exchange building	740
Airfield pavement improvements	4,500
Ordnance operations building	1,400

Location and project	*Cost*
Inert storehouse	$900
Total	20,920
NAS, Miramar, Calif.: Engine maintenance shop addition	2,020
NAS, Moffett Field, Calif.:	
Aircraft direct fueling station	480
Operational trainer facility	1,390
Total	1,870
NAS, North Island, Calif.:	
Unaccompanied officer personnel housing	9,770
Instrument calibration shop	1,390
Aircraft parking apron	9,490
Total	20,650
FICPAC, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Stand-by generator plant	[1] 990
NS, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Operations control center	3,350
NSB, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii:	
Pier improvements	1,390
Child care center	990
Water storage tanks	210
Total	2,590
TACTRNGPPAC, San Diego, Calif.: Operational trainer facility	3,260
NS, San Diego, Calif.: Fire station	980
NSB, San Diego, Calif.:	
Enlisted dining facility addition	1,120
Unaccompanied officer personnel housing	4,150
High-explosive magazines	1,390
Total	6,660
NS, Mare Island, Vallejo, Calif.: Family services center	210
NAS, Whidbey Island, Wash.: Heating plant addition	3,160

[1] Cost estimate revised from $1,823,000.

NAVAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING COMMAND

The Chief of Naval Education and Training is responsible for the education and training of all naval personnel.

The Committee approved $88,140,000 for 26 projects at the following 15 locations.

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
NAS, Chase Field, Tex.:	
Control tower	$580
Child care center	550
Elevated potable water storage tank	1,030
Family services center	465
Total	2,625
NAS, Corpus Christi, Tex.: Family services center	495
FCTCLANT, Dam Neck, Va.:	
Gymnasium addition	1,390

Location and project	*Cost*
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	$10,800
Total	12,190
NAVGMSCL, Dam Neck, Va.: Operational trainer facility (NS Norfolk)	1,860
NAS, Kingsville, Tex.:	
Runway improvements	4,270
Family services center	560
Total	4,830
NAS, Memphis, Tenn.:	
Applied instruction building	4,650
Municipal sewer connection	7,150
Total	11,800
NAS, Meridian, Miss.: Family services center	610
NETC, Newport, R.I.:	
Electrical distribution lines	200
Academic instruction building alterations	910
Total	1,110
FASWTCLANT, Norfolk, Va.:	
Applied instruction building	1,900
Applied instruction building	2,230
Total	4,130
FTC, Norfolk, Va.: Applied instruction building	1,120
NTC, Orlando, Fla.:	
Sewerage system	2,760
Applied instruction building	7,540
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	9,390
Total	19,690
NTTC, Pensacola, Fla.: Public works shop	210
FASWTCPAC, San Diego, Calif.: Operational trainer facility	14,200
FTC, San Diego, Calif.: Applied instruction building	10,000
NAS, Whiting Field, Fla.:	
Family services center	480
Operational trainer facility	2,790
Total	3,270

The Navy now plans to request authorization for the main entrance, pass and identification building project at the Naval Underwater Warfare Engineering Station at Keyport, Washington in fiscal year 1986. Given the need for this project to relieve congestion and irritation in the local community, the adverse impact of the current situation upon security, and the fact that the 100 percent design stage is expected to be reached in August, 1983, the Committee strongly urges the Navy to include this project in its budget submission for fiscal year 1985.

In addition, the Committee was advised of a high priority requirement for a new Youth Center at Meridian Naval Air Station which can be built with minor construction authority. The Committee endorses this project and encourages the Navy to build this facility with unspecified minor construction authority authorized herein.

The Committee did not authorize the following projects:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
NAVSUBSCL, New London, Conn:	
Operational trainer facility	[1] $4,340
Applied instruction building	[1] 7,340
NETC, Newport RI: Pier utilities	[1] 3,160
NAS, Whiting Field, Fla.:	
Aircraft parking apron	[2] 1,770
Land acquisition	[3] 990

[1] Deferred.
[2] Fund with savings as authorized in fiscal year 1983.
[3] Committee questions the cost effectiveness of purchasing.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery safeguards and promotes the health of Navy and Marine Corps personnel, their dependents, and other personnel.

The Committee approved $54,030,000 for 4 projects at the following 3 locations.

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
NNMC, Bethesda, Md.:	
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	$8,370
National Naval Medical Center modernization	28,800
Total	37,170
NRMC, Long Beach, Calif.: Medical clinic (CBC Port Hueneme)	8,370
NRMCLN, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Medical/dental clinic (MCAS, Kaneohe Bay)	8,490

The Committee did not authorize the following project:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
NSMC, New London, Conn: Hospital expansion	[1] $6,510

[1] Deferred.

NAVAL MATERIAL COMMAND

The Naval Material Command is the single integrated material support agency for the Navy. Its mission includes the development, procurement and support of total weapons systems, depot maintenance, supply management and facilities support.

The Committee approved $375,849,000 for 49 projects at the following 31 locations.

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
NARF, Alameda, Calif.:	
Materials engineering laboratory	$2,960
Corrosion control facility	18,600
Total	21,560
DWTNSR&DC, Bethesda, Md.: Computation and anaylsis laboratory	5,030
NSC, Puget Sound, Bremerton, Wash.: Oil spill prevention	200

Location and project	*Cost*
NOTU, Cape Canaveral, Fla.: Trident II development flight test facility	[1] $57,000
NSY, Charleston, S.C.: Electrical distribution system improvements	[2] 15,000
NWS, Charleston, S.C.: Child care center	1,570
NARF, Cherry Point, N.C.: Aircraft power check facility	4,740
Automatic plating facility	15,300
Total	20,040
NWC, China Lake, Calif.:	
Radiographic inspection facility	12,240
Trident II motor test facility	12,050
Range operation and instrumentation laboratory	6,810
Total	31,100
NWS, Concord, Calif.:	
Land acquisition	830
Missile component rework building	580
Enlisted dining facility	1,310
Total	2,720
NSWC, Dahlgren, Va.:	
Applied instruction building	4,180
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing addition	800
Unaccompanied officer personnel housing addition	375
Total	5,355
FCDSSACT, Dam Neck, Va.: Combat data systems building addition	4,000
NWS, Earle, N.J.: Torpedo shop addition	465
NCBC, Gulfport, Miss.: Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	2,960
NOS, Indian Head, Md.: Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing modernization	1,950
NARF, Jacksonville, Fla.:	
Materials engineering laboratory	2,600
Landing gear shop	275
Total	2,875
NSB, Kings Bay, Ga.:	
Utilities and site improvement	18,570
Port services support facilities	11,840
Community impact planning assistance	400
Community impact assistance	[2] 5,619
Trident training facility	[3] 81,700
Total	118,129
NAEC, Lakehurst, N.J.:	
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	3,720
Safety alarm system	475
Total	41,195
NARF, Norfolk, Va.: Repair shop improvement	3,020
NSC, Norfolk, Va.: Data processing center	6,400
NCSC, Panama City, Fla.: Aircraft parking apron	670
NATC, Patuxent River, Md.:	
Aircraft systems integration laboratory	4,930
Electrical distribution system modernization	3,900

Location and project	*Cost*
Child care center	$1,320
Total	10,150
Pearl Harbor NSY, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Asbestos delagging facility	1,440
NPWC, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Utilities improvements	13,100
PMTC, Point Mugu, Calif.: Missile test cell	840
Portsmouth NSY, Kittery, Maine:	
Ventilation improvements	[2] 1,900
Fire protection	[2] 5,700
Total	7,600
Norfolk NSY, Portsmouth, Va.:	
Municipal sewer connection	8,290
Child care center	560
Total	8,850
Puget Sound NSY, Bremerton, Wash.: Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	[2] 7,300
NTF Republic, Mich.: Transmitter facility and land acquisition	13,000
NAVOCNSYSCTR, San Diego, Calif.: Ocean sciences laboratory	8,000
NSC, San Diego, Calif.: Liquid fueling and dispensing facility	1,110
NPWC, San Francisco, Calif.: Ventilation improvements	220

[1] Cost estimate revised from $60,400,000 to $57,000,000.

[2] Committee add.

[3] Committee add. To be funded with savings.

The Committee did not authorize the following projects:

Location and project	*Cost*
NARF, Alameda, Calif.: Engine test cell modifications	[1]$4,740
NSB, Kings Bay, Ga.: Floating dry dock mooring facility	[2] 8,600
AEGIS, CSEDS, Fort Dix, N.J.: Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing and dining facility	[3] 2,040
NSPCC Mechanicsburg Pa.: Data processing center	[4] 15,800

[1] Authorized in fiscal year 1980. Use cost variation authority to execute.

[2] Restriction of colocating the floating dry dock mooring facility and the tender has been lifted, thereby eliminating the need for this project.

[3] Continue to house Navy personnel in Army facilities at Fort Dix.

[4] Deferred.

The Committee is surprised to learn that the Navy plans to construct major new launch facilities for the testing of the Trident II missile at Cape Canaveral, Florida. The Committee believes that with all the testing accomplished at Cape Canaveral in the past for both the Defense Department and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), existing facilities should be available to accommodate Trident II missile testing requirements. The Committee has authorized the funding requested, but before any of that money is obligated, the Committee directs that the Navy reexamine the option of using existing facilities at both Cape Canaveral and Vandenberg Air Force Base. The Navy is requested to submit a written report to the appropriate committees of Congress concerning this reexamination and to withhold the obligation of funds for 30 days after such report is received by the Committees. Such report should include written certification from NASA and the Air Force that existing facilities are not available for the Trident II testing program.

NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHY COMMAND

The Naval Oceanography Command provides research and operational data of the environment to support the Navy and other services. Data includes mapping, charting and geodesy publications.

The Committee approved $13,300,000 for 2 projects at the following 2 locations.

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
NAVOCEANO, Bay St. Louis, Miss: Computer programing operations center	$6,320
FLNUMOCEANCEN, Monterey, Calif.: Meteorological building	6,980

NAVAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

The Naval Telecommunications Command provides communications by satellite and radio for administrative functions and command and control of Navy ships.

The Committee approved $1,690,000 for 2 projects at the following location.

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
NAVCAMSLANT, Norfolk, Va.:	
Satellite Earth terminal (NS Guantanamo Bay)	$1,090
Fire protection (NRTF Annapolis)	600
Total	1,690

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP COMMAND

The Naval Security Group Command is responsible for signal intelligence, protection of U.S. Navy signals and other exploitable emissions, special communications systems, technical research and development for the creation of new systems and equipment, and Navy-wide support of the Armed Forces Courier Service.

The Committee approved $7,400,000 for 1 project at the following location.

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
NSGDET, Sugar Grove, W. Va.: Communication center	$7,400

The Committee did not authorize the following projects:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
NSGA, Adak, Alaska:	
Public works maintenance storage	[1] $1,490
Electronics storage	2,000
Total	3,490

[1] Project replaces facility destroyed by high winds. Use restoration or replacement of damaged or destroyed facilities authority, Title 10. USC Section 2854.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

MARINE CORPS

For the Marine Corps outside the United States, the Committee approved $750,000 for 1 project at the following location.

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
MCAS, Iwakuni, Japan: Aircraft rinse facility	$750

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, ATLANTIC FLEET

For the Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, outside the United States, the Committee approved $12,745,000 for 10 projects at the following 6 locations.

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
NAS, Bermuda: Family services center	$810
NF, Bermuda: Security improvements	1,110
NS, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Family services center	730
NS, Keflavik, Iceland:	
Ground support equipment facility	1,040
Maintenance shop addition	1,720
Utility improvements	2,050
Avionics shop	2,040
Total	6,850
NS, Roosevelt Roads, P.R. Family services center	1,300
LANTFLTWPNTRFAC, Roosevelt Roads, P.R.:	
Range operation center addition	1,530
Land acquisition	415
Total	1,945

The Committee did not authorize the following projects:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
NS, Keflavik, Iceland:	
Fueling pier (phase I)	[1] $44,400
Combined operations center	[2]4,650
General warehouse	[2] 4,180
NS, Panama, Canal Zone: Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	[3]1,490

[1] Navy to seek NATO funding for this project.

[2] Committee questions need for conjunctive funding.

[3] United States-Panama Treaty expires in 1999. Committee questions need to build new facilities.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, PACIFIC FLEET

For the Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, outside the United States, the Committee approved $40,820,000 for 13 projects at 3 locations.

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
CNFKDET, Chinhae, Korea: Chapel	$460
NSF, Diego Garcia, Indian Ocean:	
Aviation warehouse	3,500
Administrative facilities	4,100
Transmitter building addition (NAVCOMSTA)	8,380
Enlisted personnel club addition	[1] 700
Public works transportation facilities	6,300
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	6,800
Boat shop	1,600
Waterfront operations building	800

Location and project	*Cost*
Counseling service center	480
Total	32,500
NS, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines:	
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing modernization	6,140
Pay and personnel support office	840
Family service center	880
Total	7,860

[1] Reduced by $2,000,000. Use nonappropriated funds.

The Committee did not authorize the following projects:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
NAVMAG, Guam, Mariana Islands: Ammunition wharf	[1] $22,300
FLTACTS, Okinawa, Japan: Family services center	[2] 680

[1] Fund with savings as authorized in fiscal year 1983.
[2] No longer required as existing facilities are available.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, NAVAL FORCES EUROPE

The Commander in Chief, Naval Forces Europe, commands the Naval component of the unified U.S. European Command.

The Committee approved $34,200,000 for 12 projects at the following 3 locations.

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
NPERSUPPACT, Naples, Italy: Pay and personnel support office	$640
NSA, Naples, Italy:	
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing and support facilities	2,280
Calibration laboratory	2,420
Total	4,700
NS, Rota, Spain:	
Pay and personnel support office	980
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	8,270
Total	9,250
NAS, Signonella, Italy:	
Air cargo terminal expansion	1,440
Avionics shop	7,250
Public works facilities	980
Pay and personnel support office	1,070
Child care center	1,250
Fleet mail center	1,530
Utilities improvements	6,090
Total	19,610

The Committee did not authorize the following projects:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
NAVSUPPACT, Holy Loch, Scotland:	
General warehouse	[1] $3,120
Supply pier	[1] 3,260
Family services center	[1] 600

Location and project	
Medical/dental clinic	[1] 2,830
Total	9,810
NAS Sigonella, Italy:	
Armed Forces radio and television station	[2] 1,350
Gymnasium addition and theater	[2] 2,420

[1] No residual mission at this installation after Poseidon submarines leave the Fleet in mid-to-late 1990's. Committee questions need to build new facilities.

[2] Use non-appropriated funds.

NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHY COMMAND

The Naval Oceanography Command, outside the United States, provides research and environment to support the Navy and other services data which includes mapping, charting and geodesy publications.

The Committee approved $980,000 for 1 project at the following location.

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
NAVOCEANCOMCTR, Rota, Spain: Meteorological building addition	$980

NAVAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

For the Naval Telecommunications Command, outside the United States, the Committee approved $5,280,000 for 3 projects at the following 3 locations.

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
NCS, Harold E. Holt, Exmouth, AU.:	
Electronics maintenance shop	$1,390
Automotive vehicle maintenance shop	1,630
Total	3,020
NCAMSWESTPAC, Guam, MI.: Telemetry building addition	980
Classified location: Telecommunications center	1,280

The Committee did not authorize the following project:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
NCS, Nea Makri, GR: Receiver building	[1] $4,930

[1] Base rights agreement has not been reached.

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP COMMAND

For the Naval Security Group Command, outside the United States, the Committee approved $1,700,000 for 1 project.

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
NSGDET, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Receiver building addition	$1,700

HOST NATION INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT

Host Nation Infrastructure Support outside the United States will support NATO projects which the United States is host nation.

The Committee approved $2,970,000 for a project at a various location.

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	Cost
Various locations: Host nation infrastructure support	2,970

VARIOUS LOCATIONS

The following projects are at various locations. The Committee approved $138,500,000 for 3 projects.

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	Cost
Various: Unspecified minor	$22,000
Various: Architectural and engineering services and construction design	115,600
Various: Access roads	900

SUMMARY OF NAVY PROGRAM ACTION

A summary of actions taken on the request of the Navy is tabulated by project as follows:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	Cost
Navy request	$1,225,700
Chief of Naval Operations: NAVACAD, Annapolis, Md.: Boat basin improvements	−3,070
Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet:	
NS, Charleston, S.C.: Fire protection pipeline	+$3,900
NAS, Key West, Fla.: Air combat maneuvering range	+11,800
NSB, New London, Conn.:	
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing improvements	−870
Quaywall	−3,770
NAS, Oceana, Va.: Aircraft parking apron	−3,480
Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet: FICPAC, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Standby generator plant	−833
Naval Education and Training Command:	
FTC, San Diego, Calif.: Applied instruction building	+10,000
NAS Whiting Field, Fla.:	
Land acquisition	−990
Aircraft parking apron	−1,770
NAVSUBSCL, New London, Conn:	
Operational trainer facility	−4,840
Applied instruction building	−7,340
NETC, Newport, R.I.: Pier utilities	−3,160
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery: NSMC, New London, Conn: Hospital expansion	−6,510
Naval Material Command:	
NARF Alameda, Calif.: Engine test cell modernization	−4,740
NOTU, Cape Canaveral, Fla.: Trident II development flight test facility	−3,400
NSY Charleston, S.C.: Electrical distribution system improvements	+15,000
AEGIS, CSEDS, Fort Dix, N.J.: Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing and dining facility	−2,040
NSB, Kings Bay, Ga.:	
Community impact assistance	+5,619
Trident training facility	[1] +81,700
Floating dry dock mooring facility	−8,600
NSPCC, Mechanicsburg, Pa.: Data processing center	−15,800

Location and project	*Cost*
Portsmouth NSY, Kittery, Maine:	
Ventilation improvements	+1,900
Fire protection	+5,700
Puget Sound NSY, Bremerton, Wash.:	
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	+7,300
Naval Security Group Command:	
NSGA, Adak, Alaska:	
Public works maintenance storage	−1,490
Electronics storage	−2,000
Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet:	
NS, Keflavik, Iceland:	
Fueling pier (phase I)	−44,400
Combined operations center	−4,650
General warehouse	−4,180
NS, Panama, Canal Zone:	
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	−1,490
Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet:	
NAVMAG, Guam, MI.: Ammunition wharf	−22,300
FLTACTS, Okinawa, Japan: Family services center	−680
NSF, Diego Garcia, IO: Enlisted personnel club	−2,000
Commander in Chief, Naval Forces Europe:	
NAVSUPPACT, Holy Loch, Scotland:	
General warehouse	−3,120
Supply pier	−3,260
Family services center	−600
Medical/dental clinic	−2,830
NAS, Sigonella, Italy:	
Armed Forces radio and television station	−1,350
Gymnasium addition and theater	−2,420
Naval Telecommunications Command:	
NCS, Nea Makri, Greece: Receiver building	−4,930
Subtotal of actions	−29,994
Total military construction authorization	1,195,706
Projects to be accomplished from savings	−81,700
Undistributed reduction	−27,050
Total military construction authorized for appropriation	1,086,956

[1] To be funded with savings.

NAVY FAMILY HOUSING PROGRAM

The Navy presented an authorization request for appropriation for the Family Housing program as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Request	Committee changes	Revised total
Construction of new family housing (730 units)	$98,126	−$34,000	$64,126
Post acquisition construction (includes energy conservation investments, $3,953)	[1] 20,635	0	20,635
Total authorization for appropriation request, construction	[1] 118,761	−34,000	84,761
Operation and maintenance:			
Operating expenses	246,608	0	246,608
Maintenance	288,652	0	288,652
Leasing:			
Domestic	149	0	149
Foreign	18,063	0	18,063
Debt payment:			
Principal	28,133	0	28,133
Interest and other expenses	2,832	0	2,832
Servicemen's mortgage insurance premiums for existing coverage	679	0	679

	Request	Committee changes	Revised total
Total authorization request O&M and debt payment	585,116	0	585,116
Total authorization for appropriation request, construction, O&M and debt payment	703,877	−34,000	669,877

[1] Includes design.

The Navy Family Housing program authorization for appropriations request totaled $703,877,000. In addition, $11,456,000 will be applied to the program from anticipated reimbursements.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

The Committee approved the construction or acquisition of 730 units of family housing in support of housing at the following locations:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
MCAS, El Toro, Calif.: 130 units	$11,666
MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif.: 300 units	23,160
NPWC, Subic Bay, Republic of Philippines: 300 units	29,300
Total	64,126

The Committee did not authorize the following projects:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
NSO, La Maddalena, Sardinia, Italy: 134 units	[1] $14,000
NAS, Sigonella, Italy: 205 units	[2] 20,000

[1] Acquisition of units is less cost effective than leasing.

[2] Committee questions the cost effectiveness of purchasing leased units.

IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING QUARTERS

Section 204 of the bill authorizes the improvement of existing family housing at an amount of $13,240,000 of which $3,953,000 may be expended only for energy conservation projects. The Committee approved this expenditure to modernize existing family housing.

SUMMARY OF FAMILY HOUSING ACTIONS

Total request	$703,877
NAS Sigonella, Italy	−20,000
NSO Sardinia, Italy	−14,000
Total, family housing authorization	669,877
General reduction, inflation	−15,350
Total, family housing, authorization for appropriation	654,527

MODIFICATION OF LEASING LIMITATION FOR NAVAL AIR STATION, LEMOORE, CALIF.

Section 216. The Committee revised the authority of Section 2 of Public Law 92-378 (86 Stat. 530) to allow the Navy to lease lands at the Naval Air Station, Lemoore, California for agricultural purposes in tracts of 960 acres. The Navy presently outleases in excess of 11,000 acres at the Naval Air Station Lemoore for agricultural purposes. Public Law 92-378 provides that these lands irrigated by the Westlands Water District, when offered for lease for agricultural or grazing purposes, shall be leased, insofar as practicable, in tracts of 160 irrigable acres each. The purpose of the 160 acre limitation is to make lands available for small farm operations. However, in practice these tracts have been combined through family assemblages or cooperative farming arrangements so that there are still only a few farming entities involved in the leasing program. The Navy, on the other hand, incurs significantly higher costs in administering the more than 55 separate leases. The 160 acre limitation was consistent with the limitations under the 1902 Federal Reclamation Act (32 Stat. 388) for lands under a single ownership that can receive subsidized water. The 1902 Act has been amended by Public Law 97-293 to increase the limitation to 960 acres. This revision makes the NAS Lemoore legislation consistent with the Reclamation Act amendments.

The Navy will benefit from this revision through increased flexibility in its leasing program as well as reduction in administrative cost.

MODIFICATION OF THE AUTHORITY FOR PROCUREMENT OF STEAM SUPPLY FOR THE NAVAL STATION, CHARLESTON, S.C.

Section 217. The Committee revised the authority of Section 205(a)(1) of Public Law 97-99 (95 Stat. 1366) to permit the Secretary of the Navy to pay a connection fee to make use of energy generated by a process related coal-fired cogeneration facility to be built by the Macalloy Corporation. Public Law 97-99 limited the Navy's option in obtaining needed steam and electricity to the Naval Station, Charleston from Macalloy Corporation to the construction of steam lines and other needed facilities in order to tie into the waste heat recovery boilers of Macalloy Corporation. This revision to Public Law 97-99 provides a new option to the Navy for a reliable energy source to supply steam to the Charleston Naval Station at what could be the most cost effective alternative. The requirements of Section 205(b) of Public Law 97-99 (95 Stat. 1366) for the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report on the costs associated with a contract with Macalloy Corporation before entering into the contract have not been changed.

LAND ACQUISITION FOR FUTURE FAMILY HOUSING REQUIREMENTS, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Section 218. In order to provide housing for its personnel, the Navy Department embarked on a housing program which would provide an additional 1,200 family housing units in the San Diego metropolitan area over the next five to six years. The program began in FY82 with 290 units (158 units were constructed and 132 existing units were purchased). The Navy intended to either purchase or construct approximately 900 additional units in the next four or five years. A Task Force under the auspices of the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG). SANDAG was established to assist the Navy in finding available, vacant land for its construction program. To date, the Task Force has compiled an inventory of 102 candidate sites for construction with new military housing and completed a detailed evaluation of 24 of those sites according to criteria jointly developed by the Navy and Task Force. The Navy has selected eleven sites to be evaluated as part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process. Each of the property owners for these eleven sites has expressed a willingness to negotiate with the Navy. The Task Force is concerned that these sites will be sold to private developers as the economy improves, thereby eliminating them as future sites for Navy family housing.

The answer to the potential loss of these sites is legislation authorizing the Navy to acquire 125 acres of real property in San Diego as a site or sites for future construction of Navy military family housing. The property would be acquired by exchange or by purchase using funds derived from savings in carrying out previously authorized projects. The Navy would also be authorized to acquire options on such property.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD

The Committee notes that the Navy has not renewed its request for construction funds to rehabilitate existing facilities and to add additional facilities at the Washington Navy Yard to permit relocation of up to 18,000 personnel. While the Committee remains concerned with the high cost of leased space, it is clear from the economic analyses previously performed on the proposed Navy Yard move, that economics favor retaining existing leased space in this instance. With the current upturn in the economy and the consequent highly competitive environment in the office real estate industry, it is expected that leasing options will be even more attractive in the future. The Committee directs that the Navy is not to expend any additional funds for studies, design, or construction related to the Navy Yard move, unless: (1) the Navy provides to the appropriate committees of the Congress a report with details as to changes in the previous economic analyses that would alter the previous economic analyses substantially in favor of the Navy Yard construction alternative, and (2) the Congress authorizes the expenditure of additional funds.

PART C—AIR FORCE

The Air Force request for authorization for appropriations in the bill amounted to $3,179,086,000. The Committee, after careful review and consideration of the Air Force request, approved the following programs:

	Air Force request	Committee approved
Military construction:		
Inside the United States	$1,315,814,000	$1,200,136,000
Outside the United States	698,846,000	535,342,000
Design	186,000,000	147,000,000
Minor construction	19,000,000	19,000,000
Access roads	12,250,000	9,650,000
Total military construction	2,231,910,000	1,911,128,000
Military family housing:		
Construction, improvements, design	171,112,000	148,365,000
Support	776,064,000	770,727,000
Total family housing	947,176,000	919,092,000
Grand total, Air Force authorization	3,179,086,000	2,830,220,000
MILCON projects authorized to be funded with savings		−319,112,000
MILCON undistributed reduction—projects $1 million or less (inside U.S.—$4,760,000; outside U.S.—$2,240,000)		−7,000,000
General inflation reduction: $41,430,000		
MILCON (inside—$20,930,000; outside—$21,516,000)		
Family housing (construction and improvement—$12,254,000)		−75,200,000
Grand total, Air Force, authorization for appropriation		2,428,908,000

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

Military construction:	
Inside the United States	
Total authorization	$1,200,136
Less:	
1. Added projects to be funded from savings	−319,112
2. Undistributed reduction (projects $1 million or less).	−4,760
3. Inflation reduction	−41,430
Total authorization for appropriation	841,234
Outside the United States:	
Total authorization	535,342
Less:	
1. Undistributed Reduction (Projects $1 million or less)	−2,240

2. Inflation reduction	−21,516
Total authorization for appropriation	511,586
Unspecified minor construction:	
Total authorization	19,000
Total authorization for appropriation	19,000
Planning and design:	
Total authorization	147,000
Total authorization for appropriation	147,000
Access roads: Total authorization	9,650
Less: 1. Added projects to be funded from savings	−6,400
Total authorization for appropriation	3,250
Military family housing construction improvement, design:	
Total authorization	148,365
Less: 1. Inflation reduction	−12,254
Total authorization for appropriation	136,111
Support:	
Total authorization	770,727
Total authorization for appropriation	770,727
Grand total, Air Force, authorization for appropriation	2,428,908

MAJOR COMMAND SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

Major command	Air Force request	Committee approved
Inside the United States:		
Air Force Logistics Command	$74,765	$87,008
Air Force Systems Command	69,062	69,734
Air National Guard	2,000	2,000
Air Training Command	66,950	189,740
Alaskan Air Command	114,010	129,410
Military Airlift Command	52,000	51,366
Pacific Air Forces	3,150	3,150
Peacekeeper	379,000	46,700
Space Command	84,360	84,360
Special Project	24,000	24,000
Strategic Air Command	336,647	347,863
Tactical Air Command	99,785	154,720
U.S. Air Force Academy	10,085	10,085
Total inside the United States	1,315,814	1,200,136
Outside the United States:		
Air Force Systems Command	4,010	4,010
Military Airlift Command	3,270	3,270
Pacific Air Forces	194,430	163,893
Strategic Air Command	26,210	24,710
Tactical Air Command	21,220	613
U.S. Air Forces in Europe	449,706	338,846
Total outside the United States	698,846	535,342
Support:		
Unspecified minor construction	19,000	19,000
Planning and design	186,000	147,000

MAJOR COMMAND SUMMARY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Major command	Air Force request	Committee approved
Access roads	12,250	9,650
Total support	217,250	175,650
Total Military Construction	2,231,910	1,885,798
Total Family Housing	947,176	919,092
Authorization, Air Force	3,179,086	2,830,220
Less:		
1. Added military construction projects to be funded with savings		−319,112
2. MILCON undistributed reduction—projects $1 million or less		−7,000
3. Inflation reduction		−75,200
Grand total, Air Force, authorized for appropriations		2,428,908

FACILITY CLASS SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

Category	Air Force request	Committee approved
Operational	$1,141,839	$656,440
Training	35,240	61,040
Maintenance/production	136,165	165,495
RDT&E	83,260	85,460
Supply	70,590	71,070
Medical	82,620	44,620
Administrative	42,602	73,182
Personnel housing/community support	254,435	325,645
Personal housing	(219,455)	(267,755)
Community support	(34,980)	(57,890)
Utilities	90,769	179,722
Water pollution abatement	36,050	36,050
Energy	36,670	35,454
Real estate	4,420	1,300
Minor construction	19,000	19,000
Planning and design	186,000	147,000
Defense access roads	12,250	9,650
Subtotal military construction	2,231,910	1,911,128
Military family housing	947,176	919,092
Total	3,179,086	2,830,220
Less:		
1. Added MILCON projects to be funded with savings		−319,112
2. MILCON undistributed reduction—projects $1 million or less		−7,000
3. Inflation reduction		−75,200
Grand total Air Force, authorized for appropriation		2,428,908

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

The Committee approved $36,050,000 for pollution abatement projects. The projects are listed with the appropriate command's projects.

ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The Committee approved $35,454,000 for energy conservation investment projects. The projects are listed with the appropriate command's projects.

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

The mission of the Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC) is to provide an adequate and efficient system of procurement, production, surveillance, maintenance and supply for the U.S. Air Force and train specialized units for accomplishment of logistics functions in oversea areas and theaters.

The Committee approved $87,008,000 for 37 projects at the following locations:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Hill AFB, Utah:	
Squadron operations facility	$3,000
Add to aircraft fuel systems maintenance dock	640
Sound suppressor support	965
Refueling vehicle maintenance shop	700
Depot aircraft weapons maintenance shop	5,600
Base supply and equipment warehouse	700
Occupational health clinic	2,950
Religious education center	1,600
Total	16,155
Kelly AFB, Tex.:	
Add to air freight terminal	3,050
Alter deluge pump power supply	240
Add to ESC headquarters facility	7,000
Weatherize/alter mechanical (energy)	1,300
Upgrade industrial waste treatment	11,000
Total	22,590
McClellan AFB, Calif.:	
Non-destruct inspection facility	[1] 5,900
Sound suppressor support	800
Depot production support facility	[1] 3,500
Total	10,200
Newark AFS, Ohio: System metrology engineering laboratory	800
Robins AFB, Ga.:	
Combat communications deployment facility	4,200
Support facilities—PAVE PAWS	3,570
Automotive maintenance facility	4,600
OSH—Upgrade fire protection system	1,400
Alter unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	[1] −1,450
Alter electrical distribution system	3,000
OSH—Upgrade fire protection systems	560
Total	18,780
Tinker AFB, Okla.:	
Alter F-107 engine facility	[1] 420
Squadron operations facility	760
Combat communications HQ	[1] 2,150
Flying training classroom	2,500
Communications electronic installations facility	[1] 960
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	2,200

Location and project	*Cost*
Alter mechanical (energy)	720
Emergency backup power	2,850
Total	12,560
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio:	
OSH-add to and alter Acft corrosion control facility	3,400
Add to and alter vivarium	510
Alter electronic research laboratory	600
Alter structural/mechanical (energy)	613
Add to water supply and storage system	800
Total	5,923

[1] These projects are authorized but are to be funded from savings from current and prior year programs. Added by the Committee.

The Committee reduced the following project by the amount shown:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio: Alter structural/mechanical (energy).	[1] $87

[1] Reduced to exclude nonappropriated fund activity building.

The Committee did not authorize the following projects:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Robins AFB, Ga.: Add to and alter offensive avionics support facilities	[1] $1,350
Tinker AFB, Okla.: Clothing sales store	[2] 700

[1] Air Force canceled; B-52 basing changed.
[2] Use nonappropriated funds.

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

The mission of the Air Force Systems Command (AFSC) is to advance aerospace technology, adapt it into operational aerospace systems, and acquire quantitatively superior aerospace systems and materials needed to accomplish the Air Force mission.

The Committee approved $69,734,000 for 31 projects at the following locations:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tenn.:	
Convert to precison machine shop	$1,600
Fire protection-bulk fuel	[1] 382
Captive trajectory support sys-prop wind tunnel	7,400
Solid propellant storage facility	2,500
Alter mech/struct/elect (energy)	670
Total	12,552
Brooks AFB, Tex.:	
Add to and alter occupational environ health lab	5,260
Alter base supply administrative facility	1,550
Consolidated support center	2,660
Alter elect/mech/struct (energy)	410

Location and project	*Cost*
OSH—fire protection system	230
Total	10,110
Cape Canaveral, Fla.:	
Add to and alter missile assembly building-NAVSTAR GPS	4,500
Hypergolic stockpile storage facility	4,900
Total	9,400
Eastern Launch Site, Fla.: STS—security modifications	6,000
Edwards AFB, Calif.:	
RAPCON/CCF	[1] 490
Control tower	2,500
Sound suppressor support	1,100
Test engineering support facilities	5,700
Alter unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	2,000
Add to and alter gymnasium	390
High efficiency lights (energy)	220
Total	12,400
Eglin AFB, Fla.:	
Flightline security improvements	490
Aircraft washrack canopy	300
Add and alter armament research test facility	7,000
Various SADS radar facilities	2,050
Total	9,840
Hanscom AFB, Mass.:	
Add to telecommunications facility	480
Payload verification and integration facility	2,250
Alter mechanical (energy)	940
Total	3,670
Johnson Space Center, Tex.: STS—security modifications	700
Los Angeles AFS, Calif.:	
Add to and alter gymnasium	1,700
Child care center	970
Total	2,670
Patrick AFB, Fla.: Alter AFTAC headquarters facilities	2,392

[1] These projects are authorized but are to be funded from savings from current and prior year programs. Added by the Committee.

The Committee did not authorize the following project:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tenn.: Anechoic Chamber	[1] $200

[1] Relocation canceled.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

The Federal mission of the Air National Guard is to provide units with trained personnel and sufficient and suitable equipment, capable and ready for mobilization in time of war or national emergency to support the Air Force.

The Committee approved $2,000,000 for one project at the following location:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Buckley ANGB, Colo.: Commercial power connection	$2,000

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

The mission of the Air Training Command (ATC) is to provide flying training leading to an aeronautical rating, aircrew training, basic and advanced technical training leading to an Air Force specialty, basic military training, mobile training, and other training as may be directed by the U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff.

The Committee approved $189,740,000 for 31 projects at the following locations:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Chanute AFB, Ill.:	
Alter structural (energy)	$210
Central heat plant	[1] 79,000
Upgrade regional connection	10,000
Total	89,210
Columbus AFB, Miss.:	
PMEL	[1] 530
Alter unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	1,650
Total	2,180
Goodfellow AFB, Tex.:	
Alter electrical distribution system	[1] 1,600
OSH—Fire protection systems	320
Voice processing training facility	[1] 7,800
PAVE PAWS—Real estate acquisition	420
Total	10,140
Gunter AFS, Ala.:	
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing/senior NCO academy	[1] 5,000
Add to and alter senior NCO academy	1,750
Total	6,750
Keesler AFB, Miss.:	
Computer training facility	[1] 11,900
Aircraft corrosion control facility	420
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing/dining hall	[1] 6,400
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	5,900
Total	24,620
Lackland AFB, Tex.:	
Chapel	[1] 2,900
Unaccompanied enlistment personnel housing	7,800
Total	10,700
Lowry AFB, Colo.: Academic classroom (weapons)	[1] 6,100
Mather AFB, Calif.:	
Control tower	2,200
Add to and alter offensive avionics facilities	1,450

Location and project	
OSH—Fire protection systems	810
Total	4,460
Reese AFB, Tex.: Aircraft maintenance engine inspect/repair shop	1,550
San Antonio Area, Tex.: Upgrade regional connection	12,000
Sheppard AFB, Tex.:	
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	7,200
Gymnasium	[1] 3,180
Visiting officer quarters	5,200
Insulation (energy)	500
Total	16,080
Vance AFB, Okla.: EMCS expansion (energy)	1,250
Williams AFB, Ariz.:	
Field training facility	950
Addition to EMCS	[1] 2,000
Recreation complex	1,750
Total	4,700

[1] These projects are authorized but are to be funded from savings from current and prior year programs. Added by the Committee.

The Committee did not authorize the following projects:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Fort Hamilton, N.Y.: Administrative facility	[1]$500
Laughlin AFB, Tex.: Land fee purchase	[2] 2,120
Long Beach NB, Calif.: Administrative facility	[1] 500
Williams AFB, Ariz.: Flight facilities maintenance shop	[1] 500

[1] Design delayed.
[2] Continue leasing auxiliary field.

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

The Alaskan Air Command (AAC) provides combat ready forces, defense weapons systems, aircraft control and warning elements, and air defense force within Alaska for employment under the operational control of the commander, Alaskan NORAD/CONAD region. It also provides logistical support for Strategic Air Command, the Military Airlift Command, the Command of the Alaskan Sea Frontier and the U.S. Army.

The Committee approved $129,410,000 for 11 projects at the following locations:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Eielson AFB, Alaska:	
Maintenance hangars	$16,170
Medical/dental clinic	22,220
Extend utilities	[2] 20,000
Total	58,390
Elmendorf AFB, Alaska:	
Add to satellite communications ground term	1,300
Air freight terminal	10,200

Location and project	
Hospital heat recovery (energy)	570
Total	12,070
Galena AP Alaska:	
Composite operations	[1] 3,700
Control tower	3,950
Composite support facility	[1] 5,700
Total	13,350
Shemya AFB, Alaska:	
Aircraft maintenance hangar	24,200
Unaccompanied personnel housing	21,400
Total	45,600

[1] These projects are authorized but are to be funded from savings from current and prior year programs. Added by the Committee.

[2] The Committee added $6,000,000 to the Air Force request of $14,000,000 because of a revised cost estimate.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

The mission of the Military Airlift Command (MAC) is to maintain the military airlift system in the constant state of readiness necessary for performance of all airlift tasks and emergency operations assigned by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. MAC supervises and operates the Air Weather Service, the Air Rescue and Recovery Service, Aeromedical Evacuation System and Military Airlift.

The Committee approved $51,366,000 for 22 projects at the following locations:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Altus AFB, Okla.:	
Airlift training center	$16,500
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	1,700
Total	18,200
Andrews AFB, Md.: OSH-fire protection sprinkler systems	1,786
Charleston AFB, S.C.: Composite wing facility	[1] 3,200
Dover AFB, Del.:	
Base cold storage	600
Upgrade composite medical facility	700
Total	1,300
Kirtland AFB, N. Mex.:	
Add to and alter fire station	670
Add to and alter precision measurement equipment lab	970
Alter electrical/structural (energy)	600
Total	2,240
Little Rock AFB, Ark.:	
Refueling vehicle parking	620
Regional sewage connection	2,500
Total	3,120
McChord AFB, Wash.:	
Various maintenance/operations/training facilities	4,000
Sound suppressor support	420

Location and project	*Cost*
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	7,000
Exterior area lighting	990
Total	12,410
McGuire AFB, N.J.: Taxiway lighting	620
Pope AFB, N.C.:	
Base transportation complex/land acquisition	[1] 3,700
Comptroller services center	1,100
Add to and alter recreation center	1,700
Total	6,500
Scott AFB, Ill.: Add to religious education center	790
Travis AFB, Calif.:	
Alter refueling vehicle shop	600
Boilers/high efficiency lights (energy)	600
Total	1,200

[1] These projects are authorized but are to be funded from savings from current and prior year programs. Added by the Committee.

The Committee reduced the following project by the amount shown:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Andrews AFB, Md.: OSH—Fire Protection sprinkler systems	[1] $414

[1] Reduced to exclude nonappropriated fund activity buildings.

The Committee did not authorize the following projects:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Bolling AFB, District of Columbia: Gymnasium	[3] $3,650
Bolling AFB, District of Columbia: Post office	[1] $620
Little Rock AFB, Ariz.: Visiting officer quarters	[2] 2,850

[1] Seek funding from U.S. Postal Service.

[2] Insufficient justification. Only five student officers.

[3] Defer.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES

The mission of the Pacific Air Forces is to conduct, control and coordinate offensive and defensive air operations. The forces provide administrative and logistical support for Air Force units in the Pacific geographical area.

The Committee approved $3,150,000 for two projects at the following location:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Hickam AFB, Hawaii:	
Environmental medicine facility	$1,200
Child care center	1,950
Total	3,150

PEACEKEEPER

The purpose of the Peacekeeper Weapons System is to provide a highly capable land based missile force that will maintain deterrence and stability in the post-1980s. In conjunction with other strategic forces, Peacekeeper will provide the quantity and quality of ICBM weapons for effective retaliatory target coverage against an expanded Soviet target base and will help reduce the growing asymmetry between Soviet and U.S. ICBM capability at the earliest possible date.

The Committee approved $46,700,000 for projects at various locations:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Various locations, CONUS: Peacekeeper operations and training facilities	$46,700

(An additional $2 million for Peacekeeper is approved under Defense Access Roads)

The Committee reduced the following project by the amount shown:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Various locations, CONUS: Various facilities	[1] $332,300

[1] Air Force reduced requirements as a result of new basing scheme. Requirement in fiscal year 1984 is $72 million. Excess authorization of $23,300,000 available from fiscal year 1983.

SPACE COMMAND

The mission of the Space Command is to manage and control assigned operational space assets and also serves as the Air Force command responsible for the strategic defense mission area.

The Committee approved $84,360,000 for five projects at the following locations:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Norad Cheyenne Mountain complex, Colo.:	
Convert to computer facility	$1,700
Technical support facility	3,250
Cooling towers (energy)	710
Total	5,660
Peterson AFB, Colo.:	
Consolidated space operations center-PH II	73,750
Test/Development and Training Center	4,950
Total	78,700

SPECIAL PROJECT

The following special project was submitted.

The Committee recommended $24,000,000 for a special project at an unspecified location:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Unspecified location, CONUS: Support facilities	$24,000

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

The mission of the Strategic Air Command (SAC) is to organize, train, equip, administer, prepare and maintain a bomber, tanker and missile force in a state of readiness capable of conducting intensive and conclusive worldwide offensive operations against enemies of the United States.

The Committee approved $347,863,000 for 72 projects at the following locations:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Barksdale AFB, La.:	
Air-launched cruise missile support facilities	$14,800
Hydrant fueling/central aircraft support system	15,000
Alter unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	4,500
Add to and alter child care center	670
Total	34,970
Beale AFB, Calif.:	
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	3,800
Add to and alter child care center	760
PAVE PAWS power line upgrade	990
Total	5,550
Blytheville AFB, Ark.:	
Tanker alert area	3,550
Tanker alert crew facility	1,600
Air-launched cruise missile igloos	1,800
Total	6,950
Carswell AFB, Tex.:	
Upgrade powerplants	[1] 710
Jet fuel storage	3,000
Alter elect/mech/struct (energy)	400
Total	4,110
Castle AFB, Calif.: Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	6,500
Dyess AFB, Tex.:	
Aircraft fuel systems maintenance dock	2,900
Munitions support facilities	4,000
CCTS support facilities	1,900
Alter unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	5,500
Total	14,300
Ellsworth AFB, S. Dak.: Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	6,700
Fairchild AFB, Wash.:	
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	[1] 8,500
Aircraft alert apron	3,050
Dining hall	[1] 3,730
Air-launched cruise missile igloos	2,100
Alter consolidated base personnel office	[1] 1,100
Alter mech/struct (energy)	570
Alter unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	[1] 5,000
Total	24,050
Forsyth AFB, Mont.: Strategic training range complex/land acquisition	4,225
Grand Forks AFB, N. Dak.:	
Ambulance garage/medical logistics facility	490
Alter unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	6,935

Location and project	*Cost*
Add to education center	1,100
Total	8,525
Griffiss AFB, N.Y.:	
Air-launched cruise missile igloo	1,300
OSH-Deluge system in aircraft hangar complex	2,150
Total	3,450
Grissom AFB, Ind.:	
Dining hall	[1] 3,200
Administrative facility	500
Military personnel support center	[1] 5,600
Add to and alter vehicle maintenance shop	[1] 1,030
Total	10,330
Havre AFS, Mont.: Strategic training range complex/land acquisition	4,936
K. I. Sawyer AFB, Mich.:	
Various maintenance/operations/training facilities	4,510
Add to and alter offensive avionics systems facilities	950
Add to heat plant	[2] 35,000
Total	40,460
Loring AFB, Maine:	
PLS support—Alert runway	16,000
Upgrade alert area	7,000
Add to and alter alert crew facility	4,000
Add to and alter offensive avionics sys spt facs	500
Composite maintenance complex	4,100
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	[3] 4,800
Total	36,400
Malmstrom AFB, Mont.: Add to and alter child care center	630
March AFB, Calif.: Dental clinic	3,550
McConnell AFB, Kans.:	
EMCS (energy)	2,430
OSH—Deluge system in fuel cell repair	410
Total	2,840
Minot AFB, N. Dak.:	
Various maintenance/operations/training facilities	6,700
Alter unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	7,100
Total	13,800
Offutt AFB, Neb.:	
Unaccompanied officer personnel housing	[1] 4,000
Add to air-conditioning AF global weather	710
Aircraft maintenance facilities	26,900
Administrative facility	500
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	5,400
Weatherization (energy)	210

Location and project	*Cost*
OSH—Correct asbestos hazards	1,300
Total	39,020
Pease AFB, N.H.: Base civil engineer maintenance complex	[1] 7,200
Plattsburgh AFB, N.Y.:	
Child care center	1,100
Weatherization/alter mech (energy)	665
Total	1,765
Vandenberg AFB, Calif.:	
Add to fire station	720
STS—External tank area icing protection	6,600
STS—Hazardous material management facilities	21,900
STS—Security modifications	14,000
Uninterruptible power supply—range operations	2,782
Total	46,002
Whiteman AFB, Mo.:	
Alter heat plant	[1] 1,800
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	[1] 8,600
Dining hall	[1] 3,300
Vehicle maintenance shop	[1] 2,900
Total	16,600
Wurtsmith AFB, Mich.: Alter unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	5,000

[1] These projects are authorized but are to be funded from savings from current and prior year programs. Added by the Committee.

[2] This project is authorized, but is to be funded from savings from current and prior year programs.

[3] The Committee approves the increase in scope for this project from 310 to 450 personnel. The Air Force will submit the necessary cost variation report.

The Committee reduced the following projects by the amount shown:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Forsyth AFS, Mont.: Strategic training range complex/land acquisition	[1] $545
Havre AFS, Mont.: Strategic training range complex/land acquisition	[2] 34
K. I. Sawyer AFB, Mich.: Various maintenance/operations/training facilities	[3] 1,000
Minot AFB, N. Dak.: Various maintenance/operations/training facilities	[3] 1,000
Plattsburgh AFB, N.Y.: Weatherization/alter mechanical (energy)	[4] 124

[1] Request included 3 nonappropriated fund projects.

[2] Request included 2 nonappropriated fund projects.

[3] Reduced scope.

[4] Reduce to exclude nonappropriated fund activity building.

The Committee did not authorize the following projects:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Blytheville AFB, Ark: EMCS (energy)	[1] $2,120
Griffiss AFB, N.Y.: Add to and alter electronic research test facility	[2] 2,250
Minot AFB, N. Dak.: Composite medical facility	[3] 38,000

Location and project	*Cost*
Vandenberg AFB, Calif.: Add to gymnasium	[4] 380

[1] Defer. Obtain a report on progress with EMCS.
[2] Defer.
[3] Reexamine requirement.
[4] Deferred without prejudice.

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

The mission of the Tactical Air Command (TAC) is to organize, equip, train, administer and operate the assigned or attached forces and participate in prompt and substantial tactical air operations and strategic defense of the United States.

The Committee approved $154,720,000 for 66 projects at the following locations.

[Dollars in thousands]

Locations and project	*Cost*
Bangor IAP, Maine: OTH-B radar support facilities	$10,100
Bergstrom AFB, Tex.:	
Alter base entrance/land acquisition	[1] 3,000
Add to engine inspection and repair shop	640
Education center	[1] 2,750
Regional aircraft strip/paint facility	5,700
Composite wing facility	[1] 1,280
Alter mechanical/electrical (energy)	440
Base support center	[1] 6,500
Total	20,310
Cannon AFB, N. Mex.: Consolidated support facility	[2] 6,800
Davis-Monthan AFB, Ariz.:	
Aircraft generation squadron parts store	570
Environmental medical facility	480
Alter unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	4,800
Total	5,850
England AFB, La.:	
Add to and alter composite medical facility	500
Administrative facility	500
Consolidated support center	2,500
Radio control/alter mechanical/electrical (energy)	357
Total	3,857
George AFB, Calif.: Alter electrical/mechanical (energy)	220
Holloman AFB, N. Mex.:	
Add to aircraft maintenance unit	[1] 600
Add to engine inspection and repair	[1] 1,000
Aircraft corrosion control	[1] 1,400
Alter unaccompanied enlisted housing	[1] 3,100
Airmen dining hall	[1] 3,000
Aircraft maintenance hangar	[1] 7,700
Munitions storage	[1] 3,700
Total	20,500
Homestead AFB, Fla.:	
Alter aircraft washrack	990
Add to child care center	680

Locations and project	*Cost*
Alter mechanical/structural (energy)	2,390
Total	4,060
Langley AFB, Va.:	
Base supply complex (phase I)	5,000
OSH-Fire suppression system	3,300
Total	8,300
Luke AFB, Ariz.:	
Fire station	2,250
Flight simulator training facility	2,100
Sound suppressor support	700
Vehicle maintenance complex	3,000
Data processing facility	1,400
Radio controlled system (energy)	213
Total	9,663
MacDill AFB, Fla.:	
Add to warehouse	1,350
Alter unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	3,150
Add to chapel center	1,100
Add to and alter child care center	560
Radio controlled system (energy)	200
Total	6,360
Moody AFB, Ga.:	
Sound suppressor support	950
Vehicle operations facility	350
Total	1,300
Mountain Home AFB, Idaho:	
Add to telecommunications center	530
Add to flight simulator training facility	1,550
Electronic warfare range support facility	910
Add to gymnasium	2,800
Add to child care center	800
Total	6,590
Myrtle Beach AFB, S.C.:	
Missiles maintenance shop	1,300
Alter mechanical/electrical (energy)	250
Total	1,550
Nellis AFB, Nev.:	
Alter unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	3,000
Add to and alter child care center	1,050
Alter electrical/mechanical (energy)	440
Total	4,490
Seymour Johnson AFB, N.C.:	
Aircraft maintenance dock	4,550
Add to and alter child care center	690
Total	5,240
Shaw AFB, S.C.	
Base engineer facilities	7,100
Alter unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	2,450

Locations and project	*Cost*
Radio control/alter mechanical/electrical (energy)	440
Total	9,990
Tyndall AFB, Fla.:	
Unaccompanied officer housing	[1]4,600
Drone parking and facility	620
Unaccompanied enlisted housing	[1]4,500
Aircraft washrack canopy	360
Civil engineer science lab	[1]4,650
Various maintenance/operations and training facilities	5,810
Education center	[1]2,000
Base support center	[1]6,500
Total	29,040
Unspecified location, CONUS: OTH-B west land acquisition	500

[1] These projects are authorized but are to be funded from savings from current and prior year programs. Added by the Committee.

[2] This project is authorized to be funded from savings.

The Committee reduced the following projects by the amount shown:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Bergstrom AFB, Tex: Alter mechanical/electrical (energy)	[1] $20
England AFB, La.: Radio control/alter mechanical/electrical (energy)	[1] 33
Luke AFB, Ariz.: Radio controlled system (energy)	[1] 27
MacDill AFB, Fla.: Radio controlled system (energy)	[1] 20
Myrtle Beach AFB, SC.: Alter mechanical/electrical (energy)	[1] 20
Shaw AFB, S.C.: Radio control/alter mechanical/electrical (energy)	[1] 50
Unspecified location: OTH-B west land acquisition	[2]1,000

[1] Reduced to exclude nonappropriated fund activity buildings.

[2] Federal lands available; new current working estimate.

The Committee did not authorize the following project:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Nellis AFB, Nev.: Relocate powerline and land acquisition	[1]$175

[1] Air Force canceled requirement. Alternate solution found.

U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY

The mission of the U.S. Air Force Academy is to educate and train young men and women to become officers in the U.S. Air Force.

The Committee approved $10,085,000 for eight projects at the following location:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
U.S. Air Force Academy, Colo.:	
Add to and alter fire stations	$440
Airmanship training support facilities	900
Alter cadet personnel housing	2,000
Addition to community center chapel annex	490
Insulate alter mechanical (energy)	4,975
Upgrade high temperature hot water mains	350
Sewage flow equalization basin	550
Land fee purchase	380
Total	10,085

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

The mission of the Air Force Systems Command (AFSC) is to advance aerospace technology, adapt in into operational aerospace systems, and acquire qualitatively superior aerospace systems and material needed to accomplish the Air Force mission.

The Committee approved $4,010,000 for one project at the following location:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Ascension Island Aux Field, South Atlantic: Unaccompanied officer personnel housing	$4,010

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

The mission of the Military Airlift Command (MAC) is to maintain the military airlift system in the constant state of readiness necessary for performance of all airlift task and emergency operations assigned by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. MAC supervises and operates the Air Weather Service, the Air Rescue and Recovery Service, Aeromedical Evacuation System, and Military Airlift.

The Committee approved $3,270,000 for four projects at the following locations:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Lajes Field, Azores: Add to and alter unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	$1,400
Rhein Main AB, Germany:	
Chemical warfare shelter support	300
Small arms training facility	870
Second echelon medical logistics storage facility	700
Total	1,870

PACIFIC AIR FORCES

The mission of the Pacific Air Forces is to conduct, control and coordinate offensive and defensive air operations. The forces provide administrative and logistical support for Air Force units in the Pacific geographical area.

The Committee approved $163,893,000 for 38 projects at the following locations:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Clark AB, Philippines:	
Add to satellite comm receiver facility	$4,250
Consolidated support facility	2,250
Alter unaccompained officer personnel housing	1,450
Alter elect/mech (energy)	900
Total	8,850
Diego Garcia AB, Indian Ocean:	
Upgrade runway	41,300
Space track observation fac (GEODSS)	14,100

Location and project	
Tracking/monitor station Navstar-GPS	2,800
Total	58,200
Kadena AB, Japan:	
Squadron flight operations facility	1,700
Central intermed repr facility supply warehouse	3,200
Jet fuel storage (JP-7)	5,600
Alter mechanical (energy)	760
Total	11,260
Korea, various locations: Chemical warfare protection facilities	5,900
Kunsan AB, Korea:	
Weapons maintenance facility	720
Fire station/weather observation facililty	3,000
Second echelon medical logistics storage facility	600
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	18,200
Unaccompanied officer personnel housing	8,100
Alter mech/struct/elect (energy)	393
Total	31,013
Kwang Ju AB, Korea: Second echelon medical logistics storage facility	210
Misawa AB, Japan: Alter mech/struct (energy)	1,700
Osan AB, Korea:	
Aircraft shelters	9,100
Sound suppressor support	620
Underground fuel storage	7,100
Second echelon medical logistics storage facility	770
Supply and equipment warehouse	3,800
Publications management center	710
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	11,200
Unaccompanied officer personnel housing	5,300
Add to and alter gymnasium	1,550
Elect-mech/structural (energy)	1,390
OSH—Fire protection system	610
Total	42,150
Saechon AB, Korea: Second echelon medical logistics storage facility	210
Suwon AB, Korea: Second echelon medical logistics storage facility	400
Taegu AB, Korea:	
Security police operations facility	490
Underground fuel storage	2,050
Second echelon medical logistics storage facility	210
Total	2,750
Yokota AB, Japan:	
Petroleum operations facility	950
Insulation (energy)	300
Total	1,250

The Committee reduced the following projects by the amount shown:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Clark AB, Philippines: Alter electrical/mechanical (energy)	[1] $90
Kadena AB, Japan: Alter mechanical (energy)	[1] 100
Kunsan AB, Korea: Alter mechanical/structural/electrical (energy)	[1] 47
Misawa AB, Japan: Alter mechanical/structural (energy)	[1] 200
Osan AB, Korea: Electrical/mechanical/structural (energy)	[1] 200

[1] Reduced to exclude nonappropriated fund activity buildings.

The Committee did not authorize the following project:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Misawa AB, Japan: Commando port support—Phase I	[1] $29,900

[1] The Committee questions why costs should not be borne by Japan.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

The mission of the Strategic Air Command (SAC) is to organize, train, equip, administer, prepare and maintain a bomber, tanker and missile force in a state of readiness capable of conducting intensive and conclusive worldwide offensive operations against enemies of the United States:

The Committee approved $24,710,000 for three projects at the following locations:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Andersen AFB, Guam:	
Alter unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	$8,100
Upgrade powerplant	610
SRAM/offensive avionics support facility	16,000
Total	24,710

The Committee did not authorize the following project:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Andersen AFB, Guam: Arts and crafts shop	[1] $1,500

[1] Use nonappropriated funds.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

The mission of the Tactical Air Command (TAC) is to organize, equip, train, administer and operate the assigned or attached forces and participate in prompt and substantial tactical air operations and strategic defense of the United States.

The Committee approved $613,000 for one project at the following location:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Howard AFB, Canal Zone: Radio control/alter mech (energy)	$613

The Committee reduced the following project by the amount shown:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Howard AFB, Canal Zone: Radio control/alter mechanical	[1] $77

[1] Reduced to exclude nonappropriated fund activity building.

The Committee did not authorize the following project:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Greenland, various locations: Dewline facilities	[1] $20,530

[1] Denmark has not given approval for construction of sites.

U.S. AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

The mission of the U.S. Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) is to conduct, control and coordinate offensive and defensive air operations in accordance with tasks assigned by the Commander-in-Chief U.S. European Command. It also fulfills responsibilities assigned by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in areas not included in either the NATO or U.S. Commander-in-Chief Europe area of responsibility.

The Committee approved $338,846,000 for 75 projects at the following locations:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Alconbury RAF, United Kingdom: Alter mechanical structural (energy)	$1,470
Ankara AS, Turkey:	
Housing supply warehouse	1,100
Alter mechanical system (energy)	210
Total	1,310
Aviano AB, Italy:	
Air photo interpret facility CW protection	900
Base supply warehouse	3,000
Clinic	6,310
Central heat/alt struct (energy)	880
Total	11,090
Bentwaters RAF, United Kingdom:	
Warehouse	330
Alter/new unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	3,950
Gymnasium	3,300
Weatherization/alter electrical (energy)	365
Total	7,945
Bitburg AB, Germany:	
Modify TAB VEE shelters	800
Second echelon medical logistics storage facility	1,400
Warehouse	660
Security lighting and flightline roads	720
Central heating plant	4,950
Addition to water plant	810

Location and project	*Cost*
Water storage tank	650
Total	9,990
Camp Darby, Italy: Munitions supervision facility	400
Camp New Amsterdam, Netherlands: Base administration facility	2,050
Chicksands RAF, United Kingdom: Add to and alter operations facility	6,550
Morocco: Various POL support facilities	28,000
Comiso AS, Italy: GLCM facilities	17,750
Country 3: GLCM facilities	36,220
Country 4: GLCM facilities	18,460
Croughton RAF, United Kingdom:	
Communications sites survivability	1,700
Add to and alter satellite comm ground terminal	2,200
Total	3,900
Fairford RAF, United Kingdom:	
Base operations facility	2,000
Upgrade base water system	1,800
Total	3,800
Geilenkirchen AB, Germany: Dental clinic	1,450
Germany, various locations:	
Pave Tiger (II)	3,000
Communications site survivability	4,000
Total	7,000
Greenham Common RAF, United Kingdom: GLCM facilities	10,345
Hahn AB, Germany:	
Second echelon medical logistics storage facility	1,250
Base supply and equipment warehouse	2,800
Total	4,050
Incirlik CDI, Turkey:	
Squadron operations additions CW protection	1,100
Security police operations facility	1,450
Base engineer complex	1,300
Traffic management facility	1,050
Total	4,900
Izmir AS, Turkey: Weatherize/alter elect (energy)	310
Mildenhall RAF, United Kingdom:	
Satellite communications ground terminal	640
Alter visiting airmen quarters	2,350
Visiting officer's quarters	3,100
Install mechanical controls	220

Location and project	*Cost*
Electrical aircraft outlets	600
Total	6,910
Oman, various locations: RDF support facilities	28,600
Ramstein AB, Germany:	
Satellite communications ground terminal	700
Modify aircraft shelters	660
Passenger terminal/headquarters facility	6,300
Convert avionics shop to FTD	410
Addn to corrosion control facility	1,600
ADAL precision measurement equipment laboratory	370
Base engineer storage	270
Warehouse	4,150
Add to accounting and finance facility	1,450
Alter unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	2,000
Total	17,910
San Vito AS, Italy:	
Air freight terminal	530
Warehouse	660
Total	1,190
Sembach AB, Germany:	
Aircraft corrosion control facility	1,350
Second echelon medical logistics storage facility	800
Warehouse	3,300
Area security lighting	360
Total	5,810
Torrejon AB, Spain:	
Alter unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	4,000
High efficiency lighting (energy)	430
Alter central heat plant	1,872
Total	6,302
Turkey, various locations: Air base upgrade	66,700
Upper Heyford RAF, United Kingdom:	
Alter unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	2,350
Alter visiting officer quarters	650
Total	3,000
Woodbridge RAF, United Kingdom: Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	2,660
Zaragoza AB, Spain: Sound suppressor support	530
Zweibrucken AB, Germany:	
Avionics chemical warfare protection	1,464
EDS—Forward storage warehouse	1,820
EDS—Operations/maintenance facilities	760
EDS—Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	2,700
Total	6,744
Various locations: Minimum essential facilities	15,500

The Committee reduced the following projects by the amount shown:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Europe, various locations: Minimum essential facilities	[1] $28,600
Oman, various locations: RDF support facilities	[2] 11,000

[1] Congress authorized $28,600,000 in fiscal year 1983 which is available to be applied against fiscal year 1984 request.

[2] Requirements deferred.

The Committee did not authorize the following projects:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Comiso AB, Italy:	
Consolidated club	[1] $3,560
Auto hobby shop	[1] 440
American forces radio and TV service	[1] 1,150
Exchange facilities	[1] 1,700
Clothing sales	[1] 490
Book store, Stars and Stripes	[1] 160
Arts and Crafts	[1] 440
MWR and NAF central storage	[1] 480
Branch bank	[1] 350
Credit union	[1] 380
Prestwick, Scotland: EDS—Forward storage warehouse	[2] 1,820
Greenham Common RAF, United Kingdom:	
Conjunctive funding	[3] 60
Sales store	[1] 1,710
Exchange warehouse	[1] 610
Exchange concessions	[1] 455
Cafeteria	[1] 555
Auto service store	[1] 385
Foodland	[1] 315
Bowling center	[1] 1,385
Auto hobby shop	[1] 550
Arts and crafts center	[1] 510
MWR supply	[1] 70
Youth center	[1] 840
Add to and alter enlisted open mess	[1] 1,435
Alter officer open mess	[1] 2,675
Country 3:	
Conjunctive funding for NATO projects	[3] 800
Bank	[1] 270
Base exchange facility	[1] 2,310
Consolidated open mess	[1] 690
Country 4: Conjunctive funding	[3] 3,840
Country 5: Ground-launched cruise missile facilities	[4] 34,015
Spangdahlen AB, Germany: Access roads and utilities	[1] 2,950
Torrejon AB, Spain: EDS-Forward storage warehouse	[5] 1,400

[1] Use nonappropriated funds.

[2] Air Force cancelled requirement. Will use RAF facility.

[3] Committee disapproves of conjunctive funding.

[4] No design completed. Base rights agreement uncertain. Deferred without prejudice.

[5] Seek NATO funds.

EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION

The Committee extended the expiration date to October 1, 1984, or enactment of the fiscal year 1985 Military Construction Act whichever is later, for $70,400,000 of Rapid Deployment Force Facilities at Ras Banas, Egypt. This authorization would have expired in October 1983 and this extension would permit construction of these facilities for which $55,390,000 of appropriations are being requested in fiscal year 1984.

SUPPORT

The support portion of the program includes resources for accomplishment of design work on fiscal years 1984, 1985, 1986, and subsequent years' military construction projects, unspecified minor construction for accomplishment of urgent requirements anticipated to arise during fiscal year 1984 and access roads to Peacekeeper facilities and the Consolidated Space Operations Center at Peterson AFB, Colorado.

The Committee approved $175,650,000 for the following elements of the support program:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Unspecified minor construction	$19,000
Planning and design	147,000
Defense access roads	[1] 3,250
Tippacanoe Bridge defense access road	[2] 6,400
Total	175,650

[1] Includes $2,000,000 for Peacekeeper and $1,250,000 for Consolidated Space Operations Center at Peterson AFB, Colorado.

[2] A $6,400,000 access road project for the Tippacanoe Bridge at Norton AFB, California added by the committee and to be funded with savings from prior years, and accomplished without the certification required in 23 U.S.C. 210.

The Committee reduced the following project by the amount shown:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Planning and design: Peacekeeper	[1] $39,000

[1] Was requested for Peacekeeper Dense Pack and is now not required for Minuteman silo deployment.

The Committee reduced the following project by the amount shown:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Defense access roads	[1] $9,000

[1] Was requested for Peacekeeper Dense Pack and is now not required for Minuteman silo deployment.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION—PROJECTS COSTING $1 MILLION OR LESS

The Air Force submitted $67,830,000 for projects costing $1 million or less. This year these projects are part of the base totals in the bill. In previous years they were part of specified minor construction packages. About $14 million is unobligated in the prior years specified packages. The Committee directs that $7 million of the unobligated balance should be used for these fiscal year 1984 projects. No projects are being deferred for this reason, but the authorization for appropriations is being reduced by $7 million.

GENERAL REDUCTION FOR INFLATION

The Committee further reduced the authorization for appropriation by a total of $62,946,000.

SUMMARY OF AIR FORCE PROGRAM ACTIONS

A summary of actions taken on the request of the Air Force is tabulated by project as follows:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Air Force request	$2,231,910
Air Force Logistics Command:	
McClellan AFB, Calif.:	
Nondestruct inspection facility	+5,900
Depot production support facility	+3,500
Robins AFB, Ga.:	
Add to and alter offensive avionics support facilities	−1,350
Alter unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	+1,450
Tinker AFB, Okla.:	
Clothing sales store	−700
Combat communications headquarters	+2,150
Communications electrical installation facility	+960
Alter F-107 engine facility	+420
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio: Alter structural/mechanical (energy)	−87
Air Force Systems Command:	
Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tenn.:	
Fire protection-bulk fuel	+382
Anechoic chamber	−200
Edwards AFB, Calif.: RAPCON/CCF facility	+490
Air Training Command:	
Chanute AFB, Ill.: Central heat plant	+79,000
Columbus AFB, Miss.: PMEL Laboratory	+530
Fort Hamilton, N.Y.: Administrative facility	−500
Goodfellow AFB, Tex.:	
Alter electrical distribution system	+1,600
Voice processing training facility	+7,800
Gunter AFS, Ala.: Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing/senior NCO academy	+5,000
Keesler AFB, Miss.:	
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing with dining hall	+6,400
Computer training facility	+11,900
Lackland AFB, Tex.: Chapel	+2,900
Laughlin AFB, Tex.: Land fee purchase	−2,120
Long Beach NB, Calif.: Administrative facility	−500
Lowry AFB, Colo.: Academic classroom (weapons)	+6,100
Sheppard AFB, Tex.: Gymnasium	+3,180
Williams AFB, Ariz.:	
Addition to EMCS	+2,000
Flight facilities maintenance shop	−500
Alaskan Air Command:	
Eielson AFB, Alaska: Extend utilities	+6,000
Galena AP, Alaska:	
Composite operations	+3,700
Composite support facility	+5,700
Military Airlift Command:	
Andrews AFB, Md.: OSH-fire protection systems	−414
Bolling AFB, District of Columbia:	
Gymnasium	−3,650
Post office	−620
Charleston AFB, S.C.: Composite wing facility	+3,200
Little Rock AFB, Ark.: Visiting officer quarters	−2,850
Norton AFB, Calif.: Access road/Tippacanoe Avenue Bridge	+6,400
Pope AFB, N.C.: Base transportation complex/land acquisition	+3,700
Strategic Air Command:	
Blytheville AFB, Ark.: EMCS (energy)	−2,120
Carswell AFB, Tex.: Upgrade Powerplants ADWS	+710

Location and project	*Cost*
Fairchild AFB, Wash.:	
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	+8,500
Dining hall	+3,730
Alter consolidated base personnel offfice	+1,100
Alter unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	+5,000
Forsyth AFB, Mont.: Strategic training range complex/land acquisition	−545
Griffiss AFB, N.Y.: Add to and alter electronic research test facility	−2,250
Grissom AFB, Ind.:	
Dining hall	+3,200
Military personnel support center	+5,600
Add to and alter vehicle maintenance shop	+1,030
Havre AFB, Mont.: Strategic training range complex/land acquisition	−34
K. I. Sawyer AFB, Mich.: Various maintenance/operations/training facilities	−1,000
Minot AFB, N. Dak.:	
Various maintenance/operations/training facilities	−1,000
Composite medical facility	−38,000
Offutt AFB, Nebr.: Unaccompanied officer personnel housing	+4,000
Pease AFB, N.H: Base civil engineer maintenance complex	+7,200
Plattsburgh AFB, N.Y.: Weatherization/alter mechanical (energy)	−125
Vandenberg AFB, Calif.: Add to gymnasium	−380
Whiteman AFB, Mo.:	
Alter heat plant	+1,800
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	+8,600
Dining hall	+3,300
Vehicle maintenance shop	+2,900
Tactical Air Command:	
Bergstrom AFB, Tex.:	
Base support center	+6,500
Composite wing facility	+1,280
Education center	+2,750
Alter base entrance/land acquisition	+3,000
Alter mechanical/electrical (energy)	−20
England AFB, La.: Radio control, alter mechanical/electrical (energy)	−33
Holloman AFB, N. Mex.:	
Add to aircraft maintenance unit	+600
Add to engine inspection and repair	+1,000
Aircraft corrosion control	+1,400
Alter unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	+3,100
Airmen dining hall	+3,000
Aircraft maintenance hanger	+7,700
Munitions storage	+3,700
Luke AFB, Ariz.: Radio controlled system (energy)	−27
MacDill AFB, Fla.: Radio controlled system (energy)	−20
Myrtle Beach AFB, S.C.: Alter mechanical/electrical (energy)	−20
Nellis AFB, Nev.: Relocate powerline and land acquisition	−175
Shaw AFB, S.C.: Radio control/alter mechanical/electrical (energy)	−50
Tyndall AFB, Fla.:	
Unaccompanied officer personnel housing	+4,600
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	+4,500
Civil engineer science lab	+4,650
Education center	+2,000
Base support center	+6,500
Unspecified location: OTH-B west land acquisition	−1,000
Peacekeeper:	
Various facilities	−332,300
Access roads	−9,000
Planning and design	−39,000
Pacific Air Command (outside the United States):	
Clark AB, Philippines: Alter electrical/mechanical (energy)	−90

Location and project	*Cost*
Kadena, AB, Japan: Alter mechanical (energy)	–100
Kunsan AB, Korea: Alter mechanical/structural/electrical (energy)	–47
Misawa AB, Japan:	
Commando port support—Phase I	–29,900
Alter mechanical/structural (energy)	–200
Osan AB, Korea: Electrical/mechanical/structural (energy)	–200
Strategic Air Command (outside the United States):	
Andersen AFB, Guam: Arts and crafts shop	–1,500
Tactical Air Command (outside the United States):	
Greenland, various locations: Dewline facilities	–20,530
Howard AFB, Canal Zone: Radio control/alter mechanical	–77
U.S. Air Forces in Europe:	
Comiso, Italy:	
Consolidated club	–3,560
Auto hobby shop	–440
American forces radio and TV service	–1,150
Exchange facilities	–1,700
Clothing sales	–490
Book store, Stars and Stripes	–160
Arts and crafts	–440
MWR and NAF central storage	–480
Branch bank	–350
Credit union	–380
Country 3:	
Conjunctive funding for NATO projects	–800
Bank	–270
Base exchange facility	–2,310
Consolidated open mess	–2,460
American forces radio and TV service	–690
Country 4: Conjunctive funding	–3,840
Country 5: Ground-launched cruise missile facilities	–34,015
Greenham Common RAF, United Kingdom:	
Conjunctive funding	–60
Sales store	–1,710
Exchange warehouse	–610
Exchange concessions	–455
Cafeteria	–555
Auto service store	–385
Foodland	–315
Bowling center	–1,385
Auto hobby shop	–550
Arts and crafts center	–510
MWR supply	–70
Youth center	–840
Add to and alter enlisted open mess	–1,435
Alter officer open mess	–2,675
Oman, various locations: RDF support facilities	–11,000
Prestwick, Scotland: EDS—Forward storage warehouse	–1,820
Spangdahlem AB, Germany: Access roads and utilities	–2,950
Torrejon AB, Spain: EDS-Forward storage warehouses	–1,400
USAFE, various locations: Minimum essential facilities	–28,600
Subtotal of actions	–320,782
Total, military construction for authorization	1,911,128
Projects to be accomplished from savings	–319,112
Undistributed reduction (projects $1 million or less)	–7,000
General inflation reduction:	
(Inside United States—$20,930; Outside United States—$9,016)	–62,946
Total, military construction authorization for appropriation.	1,522,070

AIR FORCE FAMILY HOUSING

The goal of the Air Force Family Housing Account under this Act is to provide adequate, well maintained family quarters for all 350,000 family members either in government owned and leased buildings, or in the adjacent private community through the use of housing referral services.

[In thousands of dollars]

	Request	Committee approved
Construction:		
New family housing	$100,204	$80,204
Post acquisition	65,908	63,161
Planning and design	5,000	5,000
Total construction	171,112	148,365
Support—Operations and maintenance:		
Operations	325,570	325,570
Maintenance	335,738	332,829
Subtotal operations and maintenance	661,308	658,399
Leasing:		
Domestic	492	492
Foreign	58,866	56,438
Subtotal leasing	59,538	56,930
Dept payment	55,398	55,398
Subtotal debt payment	55,398	55,398
Total Support	776,064	770,727
Total, family housing authorization	947,176	919,092
General inflation reduction (construction and improvements)		−12,254
Total, family housing authorization for appropriation		906,838

FAMILY HOUSING NEW CONSTRUCTION

Family Housing new construction is intended to reduce the housing deficit where the private community does not provide sufficient adequate housing to support the Air Force mission. The Committee approved $80,204,000 for six projects (805 units) at the following locations:

[In thousands of dollars]

Location	Number of units	Cost
Havre AFS, Mont	5	$496
Forsyth AFS, Mont	50	4,000
Lajes Field, Azores	150	12,262
Camp New Amsterdam, Netherlands	50	5,218
RAF Greenham Common, United Kingdom	250	24,246
RAF Upper Heyford, United Kingdom	300	33,982
Total	805	80,204

The Committee did not authorize the following project:

[In thousands of dollars]

Location	Number of units	Cost
F. E. Warren, Wyo	270	$20,000

POST ACQUISITION CONSTRUCTION

The Committee approved $63,161,000 for 55 improvements projects at various locations including 3 projects where the per unit cost for improvement and repair exceed the statutory limitation ($30,000 times the Area cost factor).

The Committee did not authorize $1,193,000 for Goodfellow AFB, Tex., as this project was included in the fiscal year 1983 Jobs Bill (Public Law 98-8). Also, the Committee did not authorize $1,554,000 at Kirtland AFB, N. Mex., for improvement (which has a conjunctive repair project for $2,909,000) pending review of high cost of renovation versus new construction.

GENERAL REDUCTION FOR INFLATION

The Committee further reduced new construction and post acquisition construction authorization for appropriation by a total of $12,245,000.

PLANNING AND DESIGN

The Committee approved $5,000,000 for planning and design for fiscal year 1984 and future year construction projects, new and post acquisition.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The Committee approved $658,399,000 for the operation and maintenance of family housing units. The request was reduced $2,909,000, the conjunctive repair portion of the Kirtland AFB, N. Mex., improvement project.

LEASING

The Committee approved $492,000 for 150 domestic leases to continue the orderly termination of this program. The Committee also approved $56,438,000 for 8,568 foreign leases, 6 of which may exceed the statutory limit of $1,400 per month.

The Committee did not authorize $2,428,000 for leases at Hellenikon AS, Greece because of the lack of a base rights agreement.

DEBT PAYMENT

The Committee approved $55,398,000 for principal and interest payments on mortgaged Capehart and Wherry housing units and Serviceman's Mortgage Insurance premiums.

SUMMARY OF FAMILY HOUSING ACTIONS

	Thousands
Total request	$947,176
F. E. Warren, Wyo.: New construction	−20,000
Goodfellow AFB, Tex.: Improvements	−1,193
Kirtland AFB, N. Mex.:	
Improvements	−1,554
Maintenance	−2,909
Hellenikon AS, Greece: Leasing	−2,428
Subtotal of actions	−30,338
Total, Family housing authorization	919,092
General inflation reduction	−2,254
Total, Family housing authorization for appropriation	916,838

PART D—DEFENSE AGENCIES

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

	Fiscal year 1984 request	Committee approved
Inside the United States	$169,270	$143,070
Outside the United States	162,130	126,022
Unspecified minor construction	4,000	4,000
Secretary of defense contingency	30,000	16,000
Planning and design	33,000	33,000
Family housing construction	1,245	1,245
Family housing support	18,499	18,499
Total	418,144	341,836

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM

The Secretary of Defense's military construction request for the Defense Agencies totaled $418,144,000 for fiscal year 1984. Included in this total are: $331,400,000 for major construction of new facilities and rehabilitation of existing facilities for the Defense Agencies at 24 locations within the United States and at 23 locations overseas; $30 million for contingency construction authorization for the Secretary of Defense to provide for unforseen construction requirements in emergency situations; $33,000,000 for planning and design; $4,000,000 for unspecified minor construction projects, $1,245,000 for family housing construction; and $18,499,000 for family housing support.

The Committee gave careful consideration to all projects and related support. The following table summarizes the authorization requested and approved:

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

	Fiscal year 1984 request	Committee approved
Defense Communications Agency	$1,000	$1,000
Defense Investigative Service	210	210
Defense Logistics Agency	88,830	67,630
Defense Mapping Agency	1,830	1,830
Defense Nuclear Agency	11,500	11,500
National Security Agency	77,750	77,750
Secretary of Defense Activities	150,280	150,280
Department of Defense Dependents Schools	(103,480)	(67,372)
Classified Activities	(13,000)	(13,000)
Defense Foreign Language Institute	(29,100)	(29,100)
Defense Systems Management College	(4,700)	(4,700)
OSD Contingency Construction	30,000	16,000
Unspecified Minor Construction	4,000	4,000

	Fiscal year 1984 request	Committee approved
Planning and Design	33,000	33,000
Family Housing	19,744	19,744
New Construction	(1,245)	(1,245)
Support	(18,499)	(18,499)
General reduction for inflation		−5,000
Total	418,144	341,836

Defense Communications Agency

The mission of the Defense Communications Agency includes computer support for the National Military Command System (NMCS) and the offices of the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Defense Communications Agency's field activity in the Pentagon, Command and Control Technical Center is responsible for ADP support of NMCS day-to-day operations and crisis management and development of the NMCS ADP capabilities.

The Committee approved $1,000,000 for one project at the following location:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Command and Control Center, Pentagon Building, Virginia: Pentagon computer facility expansion	$1,000

Defense Investigative Service

The missions of the Defense Investigative Service are the personnel security investigative program and the industrial security program for the Department of Defense.

The Committee approved $210,000 for one project at the following location:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Fort Holabird, Md.: Replace lighting and ceiling	$210

Defense Logistics Agency

The mission of the Defense Logistics Agency is to provide services and supplies used in common by all of the Military Services. The Agency provides support in the areas of supply, contract administration, technicial services, and property disposal to the Military Services, Federal Agencies and certain foreign governments.

The Committee approved 14 projects at the following 14 locations:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Defense fuel support point, Adak, Alaska: Fuel tankage	$14,200
Defense property disposal office, Anchorage, Alaska: Covered storage	2,500
Defense fuel support point, Ozol, Calif.: Fire protection	1,100
Defense fuel support point, Long Beach, Calif.: Fuel pier	42,100
Defense Depot, Tracy, Calif.: Stock mechanization facility	480

Location and project	*Cost*
Defense property disposal office, Vandenberg AFB, Calif.: Hazardous material disposal facility	880
Defense property disposal office, Colorado Springs, Colo.: Relocate scrap yard	810
Defense fuel support point, Escanaba, Mich.: Fire protection	1,000
Defense depot, Memphis, Tenn.: Enclose building 942	750
Defense property disposal office, San Antonio, Tex.: Hazardous material disposal facility	500
Defense property disposal office, Tooele, Utah: Administrative building	420
Defense property disposal office, Norfolk, Va.: Hazardous material disposal facility	940
Defense property disposal office, Fort Lewis, Wash.: Hazardous material disposal facility	650
Defense property disposal office, Hanau, Germany: Covered and open storage	1,300

The Committee did not authorize the following projects:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Defense fuel support point, Cincinnati, Ohio: New fuel pier	[1] $3,200
Defense Depot, Mechanicsburg, Pa.: Integrated material handling complex	[2] 18,000

[1] Deferred.

[2] Associated material handling equipment deferred in procurement account.

DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY

The mission of the Defense Mapping Agency is to acquire or develop and to supply maps, charts, and other geodetic information required by the Department of Defense.

The Committee approved $1,830,000 for one project at the following location:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
DMA Hydrographic/Topographic Center, Brookmont, Md.: Energy conservation projects	$1,830

DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY

The Defense Nuclear Agency conducts nuclear weapons effects research and advises the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff on nuclear weapons matters.

The Committee approved two projects at the following locations:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, Bethesda, Md.: Upgrade mechanical and electrical systems	$10,900
DNA Headquarters Field Command, Johnston Island: Renovate and upgrade buildings	600

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

The mission of the National Security Agency is to organize, and manage activities and facilities for the production of foreign intelligence information.

The Committee approved seven projects at the following locations:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Fort George G. Meade, Md.:	
Special processing labs	$27,840
Toxic chemical treatment	1,500
Chemical storage building	420
Metal reclamation building	675
Mechanical equipment building	565
Overseas classified:	
Classified project	21,550
Classified project	25,200

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

The Secretary of Defense is provided $114,172,000 for various activities of the Office of the Secretary of Defense including two classified projects, 15 projects for overseas dependents schools, facilities to support the Defense Language Institute, and the Defense Systems Management College.

The Committee approved the following projects:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Department of Defense Dependents Schools:	
Ansbach, Germany: Elementary school	[2] $4,800
Spangdalem Air Base, Germany: Elementary/high school	[2] 6,350
Wildflecken, Germany: Elementary school	[2] 5,200
Baumholder, Germany: Elementary school addition	[2] 1,200
Giessen, Germany: High School	6,040
Darmstadt, Germany: Elementary school	[2] 6,000
Comiso, Italy: Elementary/high school	12,990
Vicenza, Italy: Elementary/high school addition	2,310
Lajes Air Base, Portugal: Elementary/high school addition	4,590
Zaragoza Air Force Base, Spain: High school addition	680
Incirlik Air Base, Turkey: Elementary/high school addition	[2] 5,800
RAF Wethersfield, United Kingdom: Elementary/high school addition	[2] 2,832
RAF Lakenheath, United Kingdom: High school addition	[2] 1,120
RAF Greenham Common, United Kingdom: elementary/high school	12,770
Classified location: Kindergarten through 12 school	9,690
Classified activities:	
Classified Activity, Fort: Belvoir, Va., Communications support facility	3,000
Overseas classified: Computer facility expansion	10,000
Training activities:	
Defense Foreign Language Institute, Monterey, Calif.:	
Base wide utilities upgrade	5,600
General instruction facility	9,200
Enlisted barracks	14,300
Defense Systems Management College, Fort Belvoir, Va.: Academic facility	4,700
Reduction for prior year savings	[1] −15,000

[1] It is the Committee's intent that these savings be applied toward the accomplishment of the fiscal 1984 program.

[2] Reduced cost estimate.

The Committee did not approve the following projects because of concern over the base rights agreement:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines:	
Elementary school addition (Binictican)	$1,360
High school addition (George Dewey)	1,680

Location and project	*Cost*
Elementary school addition (Kalayaan)	1,650
Clark Air Force Base, Republic of the Philippines: Elementary school addition	8,020

CONTINGENCY CONSTRUCTION

The Secretary of Defense is provided $16,000,000 of $30,000,000 requested in new authorization for unforeseen contingency construction requirements which he considers vital to the security of the United States. Sufficient contingency funding authority exists from fiscal year 1983 to permit this reduction of $14.0 million.

UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION

The Committee approved $4,000,000 for unspecified minor construction projects authorized under Title 10 USC 2805. This is considered adequate to enable the numerous Defense Agencies and Activities to react to requirements resulting from unforeseen situations which could affect mission performance or safety of life or property, and to take advantage of opportunities to attain greater efficiency of operations.

FAMILY HOUSING

The Committee approved the $19,744,000 requested for Military Family Housing to support the Defense Agencies. The details of this amount are as follows:

FAMILY HOUSING DEFENSE AGENCIES

[Dollars in thousands]

	Defense Mapping Agency	Defense Intelligence Agency	National Security Agency	Defense Logistics Agency	Total
New construction			$1,210		$1,210
Improvements				$35	35
Subtotal			1,210	35	1,245
Operation	$20	$1,731	545	164	2,460
Leasing	6	9,493	5,732		15,231
Maintenance	14		520	274	808
Subtotal	40	11,224	6,797	438	18,499
Total	40	11,224	8,007	473	19,744

SUMMARY OF DEFENSE AGENCIES PROGRAM ACTIONS

A summary of actions taken on the request of the Defense Agencies is tabulated by project as follows:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Cost*
Defense Agencies request	$418,144
Defense logistics Agency:	
Defense fuel support point, Cincinnati, Ohio: New fuel pier	−3,200

Location and project	*Cost*
Defense Depot, Mechanicsburg, Penn.: Integrated material handling complex	−18,000
Secretary of Defense activities:	
Department of Defense Dependents Schools:	
Ansbach, Germany: Elementary school	−1,530
Spangdahlem Air Base, Germany: Elementary/high School	−1,370
Wildflecken, Germany: Elementary school	−1,040
Baumholder, Germany: Elementary school addition	−650
Darmstadt, Germany: Elementary school	−2,030
Subic Bay, Philippines (Kalayaan): Elementary school addition	−1,650
Subic Bay, Philippines (Dewey): High school addition	−1,680
Subic Bay, Philippines (Binictican): Elementary school addition	−1,360
Clark Air Base, Philippines: Elementary school addition	−8,020
Incirlik Air Base, Turkey: Elementary/high school addition	−1,370
RAF Wethersfield, United Kingdom: Elementary/high school addition	−288
RAF Lakenheath, United Kingdom: High school addition	−120
Reduction for prior year savings	−15,000
OSD contingency construction	−14,000
General reduction for inflation	−5,000
Total, authorized for appropriation	341,836

PART E—NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION INFRASTRUCTURE

NATO AUTHORIZATION

The Secretary of Defense requested $150,000,000 under this title for the U.S. contribution to the NATO common-funded Infrastructure program in fiscal year 1984. The Committee is very supportive of the NATO Infrastructure program and believes that more of construction requirements for Europe should be funded by it. The Department's request for fiscal year 1984 is the smallest since 1980, less than half of what was authorized in fiscal year 1983. During hearings on this subject, however, Defense witnesses indicated that the United States would continue to utilize this program in 1984 at the same rate as it has in the past and, in fact, they expected a requirement of at least $300 million for the U.S. contribution. The witnesses explained that the additional $150 million in authorization was available from prior year authorizations which were not utilized. They further explained that this surplus of authorization was available because of the greatly improved value of the dollar relative to other European currency and that supplementary Infrastructure funds that were expected last year, will not be available until the summer of 1983. The Committee therefore supports the Department of Defense's fiscal year 1984 request.

PART F—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The authorization of appropriations and administrative provisions contained in this part are designed to provide certain restrictions as well as to permit flexibility in execution of the authorization contained in the act. They are essentially the same as those recurring provisions contained in past military construction authorization acts.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sections 251 through 255 are provisions which appear in each annual military construction Act except the dollar amounts reflect the authorizations contained in the other parts of this title. The amount for family housing construction includes construction or acquisition of family housing, including minor construction, improvements to public quarters, planning and design, and relocation of family housing. The amount for family housing support includes operating expenses, leasing, maintenance of real property, payments of principal and interest on mortgage debts incurred, payment to the Commodity Credit Corporation, and mortgage insurance premiums authorized under section 222 of the National Housing Act. It authorizes the appropriation of funds to carry out the functions authorized by each of the separate parts of this title.

TITLE TOTAL LIMITATION ON COST VARIATIONS

Section 256 provides that the total of all projects carried out under each of the parts for Army, Navy, Air Force, and Defense Agencies may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated under sections 251, 252, 253, and 254.

EXPIRATION OF AUTHORIZATIONS: EXTENSIONS OF CERTAIN PREVIOUS AUTHORIZATIONS

Section 257 would extend the authorization for the following projects:

NAVY

Nautilus Memorial at the Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut in the amount of $1,930,000. This project provides the Navy's fixed share of construction costs for the Memorial. The project has been delayed by the State's fund-raising effort which is just getting started.

Industrial waste collection and treatment at Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, California in the amount of $6,500,000. Design issues concerning hazard wastes being generated, and effectiveness of satellite facilities versus central plant have now been resolved and award is scheduled for October 1983. If the extension is not granted, the shipyard will continue to be in violation of regulations implementing the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Maintenance hangar addition at Naval Air Facility Sigonella, Italy in the amount of $1,500,000. Project was delayed because the costs of the NATO portion of the facility have risen and additional NATO funds have not been available. The additional NATO funds are now expected to be available to allow a contract award in the first quarter of 1984. The U.S. share of the facility's costs remain at the amount authorized. If this extension is not obtained, the facility will be built to NATO standards without proper fire protection and ADP and administrative space necessary for U.S. peacetime use of the facility.

Crane and equipment maintenance shop at Charleston Naval Shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina in the amount of $13,600,000. This project was added to the fiscal year 1983 program by Congress. Due to the size and complexity of the project the design cannot be completed in time to make a contract award in fiscal year 1983. The authorized amount of $13,600,000 is sufficient to execute the project, based on a contract award which is scheduled for the first quarter of fiscal year 1984.

Steam plant at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Washington in the amount of 150,000,000. In fiscal year 1982, the project was authorized at $150 million and partial funding was approved in the amount of $37 million for equipment procurement. In fiscal year 1983, $25 million was appropriated for the first phase of construction. The balance of funding for construction will be requested in fiscal year 1985. The equipment procurement was delayed as a result of the need to resolve the contractors' technical and contractural inquiries. Project design was delayed in that information on the equipment that was needed for design completion. The equipment has been procured and the design is proceeding, however, it will not be completed in time to award the first phase of construction until the first quarter of fiscal year 1984.

Aircraft parking apron at Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia in the amount of $3,200,000. This project was authorized but not funded in the fiscal year 1982 Military Construction Authorization Act. The Navy had requested new authorization and funding in the fiscal year 1984 Military Construction Authorization Request. The Committee has extended the existing authorization.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CERTAIN AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO BE SPECIFIED BY LAW

Section 258 continues the procedure to establish certain thresholds for the forthcoming Military Construction program. Under Section 11 of the Military Construction Codification Act, certain amounts were specified, beginning October 1, 1982, and ending on the date of the enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1984 or October 1, 1983, whichever is later. The table below reflects the amounts requested for fiscal year 1984 and compares these amounts to those approved by the Committee for fiscal year 1984:

	Requested fiscal year 1984	Approved fiscal year 1984
Maximum amount for unspecified minor construction	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Amount for reporting A/E contracts	$300,000	$300,000
Maximum amount per unit for family housing improvement	$30,000	$30,000
Maximum annual rental for family housing in the United States, Puerto Rico, or Guam	$6,000	$6,000
A. Maximum annual rental for a family housing unit leased in a foreign country	$16,800	$16,800
B. Maximum number of family housing units that may be leased in foreign countries at any one time	33,000	29,000
Maximum rental per year for family housing facilities leased in a foreign country	$250,000	$250,000

The Committee did not approve the requested increase in the maximum number of family housing units that may be leased at any one time in foreign countries from 29,000 to 33,000.

EFFECTIVE DATE FOR PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS

Section 259 makes the provisions of parts A, B, C, D, and E effective October 1, 1983.

PART G—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

	Enacted fiscal year 1983	Requested fiscal year 1984	Committee approved
Army National Guard:	$55,111	$55,300	$59,300
Major construction	(44,111)	(44,500)	(48,500)
Minor construction	(8,000)	(7,600)	(7,600)
Planning and design	(3,000)	(3,200)	(3,200)
Army Reserve:	41,800	52,700	54,700
Major construction	(28,500)	(40,200)	(42,200)
Minor construction	(4,700)	(4,600)	(4,600)
Planning and design	(8,600)	(7,900)	(7,900)
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve:	25,200	24,800	26,810
Major construction	(21,900)	(21,000)	(23,010)
Minor construction	(500)	(1,000)	(1,000)
Planning and design	(2,800)	(2,800)	(2,800)
Air National Guard:	131,500	79,900	78,900
Major construction	(116,500)	(65,800)	(64,800)
Minor construction	(7,000)	(5,500)	(5,500)
Planning and design	(8,000)	(8,600)	(8,600)
Air Force Reserve:	35,600	42,200	41,200
Major construction	(29,000)	(35,799)	(34,799)
Minor construction	(3,000)	(3,013)	(3,013)
Planning and design	(3,600)	(3,388)	(3,388)
Total:	289,211	254,900	260,910
Major construction	(240,011)	(207,299)	(217,309)
Minor construction	(23,200)	(21,713)	(21,713)
Planning and design	(26,000)	(25,888)	(25,888)
General reduction for inflation			(−4,000)

The authorization for appropriations approved by the Committee for fiscal year 1984 totals $260,910,000, including major construction, minor construction, and planning and design in support of the Guard and Reserve Forces. This is a different basis than in previous requests which did not include minor construction and planning and design since these requests were considered to be covered under "standing authority". The Committee feels it should have oversight over the entire construction program for the Guard and Reserve Components and is pleased that the Department of Defense fiscal year 1984 submission included Guard and Reserve Forces requirements for both minor construction and planning and design.

The Committee added $10,010,000 for additional projects which shall include the following:

ARMY GUARD

	Thousands
Armory, Rolling Fork, Miss	$572
Armory, Glosten, Miss	575
Armory, Indianola, Miss	572
Armory, Eagle Pass, Tex	681
Armory, Centreville, Ala	723
Armory, Idabel, Okla	612
Armory, Lebanon, Tenn	900
Training facilities, Camp Perry, Ohio	365
Parachute shop and Special Forces Facility, Camp Dawson, W. Va	695
Total	5,695

ARMY RESERVES

U.S. Army Reserve Center with maintenance facility, Laurel, Miss	3,000

NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE

Reserve Center, Wheeling, W. Va	2,900

The following summary represents the status of lump sum authorization provided continuously since the Guard and Reserve Forces facilities program reverted to this method of authorization in 1963:

RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES—ESTIMATED STATUS OF LUMP SUM AUTHORIZATION AS OF MARCH 31, 1983

[In thousands of dollars]

	Army		Naval and Marine Corps Reserve	Air Force		
	National Guard	Reserve		National Guard	Reserve	Total
Lump sum authorization (cumulative fiscal years 1963–83)	$573,820	$486,557	$326,310	$644,390	$209,748	$2,240,825
Estimate of authorization to be committed through fiscal year 1983	559,977	482,581	311,023	637,298	203,370	2,194,249
Uncommitted balance	13,843	3,976	15,287	7,092	6,378	46,576
Added by present bill	60,300	55,700	26,810	79,900	42,200	260,910
Total available, fiscal year 1984	74,143	59,676	40,097	86,992	48,578	307,486
Estimated commitments in fiscal year 1984	60,159	58,656	34,360	84,992	46,978	285,145
Estimated residual authorization, end fiscal year 1984	13,984	1,020	7,737	2,000	1,600	22,341

PART H—GENERAL PROVISIONS

HOUSING ASSURANCE PROGRAM

The Administration requested new legislation in the form of a new section to Title 10 U.S.C. to permit the military departments to enter into long term (up to 15 years) rental agreements guaranteeing occupancy by military personnel.

The Committee has many reservations with this proposal which have not been adequately answered. Foremost among these concerns is the issue of cost. Under any program to guarantee rent, the government must pay the cost of capital and local taxes, while neither of these costs are paid under other options now available to satisfy military family housing requirements. The Department must do a better job demonstrating that such a proposal could be cost effective. The second primary concern involves the question of whether or not the government should enter into such long term arrangements, given the uncertainties of defense missions and defense budgets that often create fluctuations in base structure.

The Committee does not recommend that this provision be enacted without further justification.

HIGH COST LEASES

The Department requested authority to increase the number of high cost family housing leases from 200 to 225. These leases are primarily for military advisory personnel assigned overseas. In many cases, these lease costs are exhorbitant and the Committee has urged the Department in the past to take the necessary steps to either acquire suitable housing or enter into some other arrangement to reduce the cost of this housing.

The Committee is not sympathetic to increasing the number of high cost leases and recommends keeping the ceiling at 200. The Committee expects this number to be reduced in the future.

ARCHITECT AND ENGINEERING SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION DESIGN

The Department proposed clarifying language for 10 U.S.C. 2807 to make it explicit that language concerning the design of military construction projects would apply also to military family housing projects and to contingency construction projects. The Committee recommends approval and has included the language in Section 271.

SMALL BUSINESS SET-ASIDE FOR ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION DESIGN

This issue is discussed elsewhere in this report under "Areas of Special Emphasis". The Committee recommends revising 10 U.S.C. 2855 to require design contracts of $85,000 or less to be set aside for small business concerns, if two or more such firms are capable of doing the work, and to permit all design firms to compete on contracts of more than $85,000.

REQUIREMENT WITH RESPECT TO FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTED IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The Committee is convinced that U.S. manufactured or factory built housing can be erected overseas at roughly the same total cost as comparable housing built conventionally. The savings in gold flow and the consequent benefits to U.S. housing manufacturers more than offset any minor cost differentials that may exist. (See more detailed discussion under "Areas of Special Emphasis" elsewhere in this report.) The Committee recommends legislation to formalize this requirement.

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTION FOR MOVING LANDFILL NEAR LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE

There is an existing landfill off the end of the runway at Langley Air Force Base, Virginia. The local community owns and operates this landfill which the Air Force uses to dispose of its refuse.

The landfill attracts large numbers of seagulls and in recent months there have been increasing numbers of incidents involving aircraft bird strikes. The Air Force operated F-15 aircraft at Langley and the potential for a catastrophic bird strike accident is quite high.

The local community, working with officials at Langley Air Force Base, have proposed a joint effort to relocate the landfill. Since the Air Force uses the landfill and since the potential for serious damage to Air Force aircraft is so high, the Committee feels that it is appropriate for the Air Force to contribute to the cost of closing the existing landfill and opening a new landfill. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the Air Force be permitted to pay, from appropriations otherwise available, 50 percent of the total project cost not to exceed $3,750,000.

IMPACT ASSISTANCE FOR AREAS AFFECTED BY THE DEPLOYMENT OF THE MX MISSILE

The Committee has included a provision to provide the Secretary of Defense with the authority to provide community impact assistance to areas which may be affected by the deployment of the MX missile in existing Minuteman silos. This authority builds on existing law that permits the Secretary of Defense to contribute funds to mitigate impacts associated with the construction of Trident submarine bases at Bangor, Washington and King's Bay, Georgia.

While it is entirely possible that the community impact of the MX deployment will not require any defense funding, it is felt that the Secretary should have the authority to provide this assistance should he deem it appropriate and necessary in consultation with State and local officials. The Committee consulted with the Defense Department on this provision and the Department supports the legislation.

LAND CONVEYANCE, VENTURA COUNTY, CALIF.

Port Hueneme is the only deep water seaport between Los Angeles and San Francisco. It is the west coast home of the Naval Construction Battalion Center as well as within the jurisdiction of the Oxnard Harbor District which is authorized by the State of California to conduct all commercial operations at the port which it originally built in 1941.

While important military weapons testing continues at Port Hueneme, economic and trade growth at the port necessitates that additional land be made available to the commercial operators there. The Committee believes that both military and commercial needs can be carried on at this important seaport and that an era of mutual support between the Navy and Harbor District will be maintained. While this transfer of property has been authorized in this bill, two concerns must be met. A mutual license agreement whereby property and wharfage can be used reciprocally in exchange for payment of a fair fee should be reinstated and agreed upon similar to the license agreement which existed from 1956 until January of this year.

Second, the mission of the Construction Battalion Center is a military one. The mission of the Harbor District is a commercial one, empowered by the State some 42 years ago. Therefore, the Navy Center should carry on commercial contracting only in situtions which are clearly not competitive with the Harbor District. While revenue may be derived from commercial outleasing by the Navy Center, the activities of the Harbor District contribute far more to the U.S. economy and Treasury revenues incident to it.

The Committee believes that Port Hueneme can continue to be prime example of the compatibility of military and commercial activities which are the underpinnings of our national security and our economy.

SALE AND REPLACEMENT OF REAL PROPERTY

The administration requested new legislation in the form of a new section to title 10 U.S.C. to permit the Secretary of Defense to sell property that is not excess to Defense needs provided that the sale process would be sufficient to replace the facilities and functions located on the property.

The legislation would create a managment account of $50,000,000 to finance relocation. The account will be replenished from sales. Proceeds in excess of the amount needed for relocation will revert to the Treasury.

Authority to sell or replace Department of Defense Property granted by this Section does not include those properties suitable for use as public parks or recreation areas. The Secretary of Defense under this Section must notify the Secretary of Interior of any proposed sale who then must make a determination in accordance with the same standards and criteria that the Department of Interior has applied in the past regarding the use of surplus real property for public parks or recreation areas. If such a determination is made by the Secretary of Interior, the Department of Defense is prohibited from selling the property under the authority of this Section. If prohibited from sale, the properties could then be processed through normal General Services Administration excessing procedures which includes giving State and local governments the right to obtain such property at low or no cost.

Fort DeRussy in Hawaii has been mentioned as an example of an underutilized or unnecessary Defense Department facility that might be offered for sale or exchange. Nothing in this section, however, involves the sale or exchange of Fort DeRussy. In fact, the Committee will not approve any transaction under this section which involves the sale, lease or exchange of Fort DeRussy. Fort DeRussy has played an important role in maintaining the morale and well-being of our service men and women and will continue to do so in the future.

Land Acquisition, Los Angeles, Calif.

The Committee has noted the shortage of military family housing in the Los Angeles/Long Beach area and the lack of suitable Government land for future construction. In 1981, the Navy conducted a study of 45 potential family housing sites in the vicinity of the Naval Station, Long Beach, and a 55-acre parcel in Palos Verdes was shown to be the primary suitable location. The majority of this land was a portion of the former San Pedro Navy Fuel Depot conveyed to the City for park and recreation in 1977. The title is subject to reversion to the United States if required for national defense. The City has agreed to return the land to the Navy subject to reimbursement for relocation or replacement of its improvements plus the value of a small area that is not former Navy land. The total should not exceed $750,000. The Committee agrees that, although the City will not be reimbursed for the property subject to the reversion, it is entitled to recoup its investment and be paid for the property not included in the original grant from the United States. Section 278 authorizes a transaction on that basis.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY MATTERS

PURPOSE OF THIS TITLE

Title III provides authority for appropriations to the Secretary of Energy, for the operating expenses, capital equipment, and construction costs related to the National Defense Programs of the Department of Energy.

BACKGROUND

ESTABLISHMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Public Law 95-91, enacted on August 4, 1977 established the Department of Energy. The national security functions relating to the management and implementation of the nuclear weapons program and other national security activities involving nuclear weapons research and development were transferred from the Energy Research and Development Agency to the Department of Energy. These are essentially the same national security functions formerly accomplished by the Atomic Energy Commission.

SENATE JURISDICTION OVER NUCLEAR ENERGY MATTERS

Committee jurisdiction over all nuclear energy matters was exercised by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy from 1946 to 1977. Following the adoption of Senate Resolution 4 on February 4, 1977, the Joint Committee was abolished and jurisdiction was divided between the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. The Committee on Armed Services was given jurisdiction over national defense programs and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources was given jurisdiction over the remainder of the activities of the Department of Energy.

NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAMS

National Defense Programs of the Department of Energy involve research and development, testing, production, and maintenance of the nuclear weapons that are the heart of our deterrent nuclear weapon systems. The Department of Energy has seven programs with national security objectives as follows:

(1) Naval reactors development,
(2) Weapons activities,
(3) Verification and control technology,
(4) Materials production,
(5) Defense nuclear waste and byproducts management,
(6) Nuclear safeguards and security development, and
(7) Security investigations.

POINTS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

The Nuclear Weapons Stockpile

One aspect of the current debate on the various nuclear freeze proposals concerns the size of the nuclear weapons stockpile. There is a common misconception that the number of nuclear weapons in the United States inventory has steadily increased over the years and that we are currently embarked on a building program that will add significant numbers of additional warheads to the stockpile. This simply is not accurate.

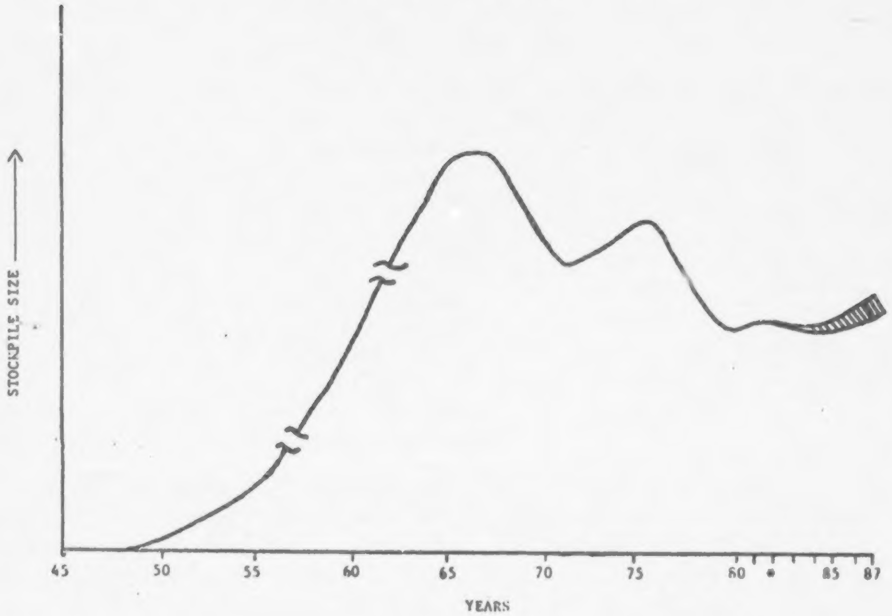
The size and content of the nuclear weapons stockpile has varied considerably over the 37 years that nuclear weapons have been in existence. Since 1946, in accordance with the Atomic Energy Act, both the production and the total inventory projections of nuclear weapons have been approved each year by the President in a formal process that involves all key Administration officials, including those with defense, foreign policy and arms control responsibilities. Likewise, the Congress has influenced this program through the annual authorization and appropriation process. During the years immediatley following Wold War II, the U.S. nuclear stockpile grew slowly, since there were limited supplies of special nuclear materials and since there was no nuclear competition. From 1945 until 1948 the stockpile grew from two to fifty weapons. In response to the first Soviet nuclear test in 1949, the U.S. nuclear weapon stockpile grew rapidly during the next decade, reaching its highest level in the mid-1960's at a few tens of thousands of warheads (the precise number is classified). Since that time, the stockpile inventory of warheads has declined in general with some fluctuations in particular years. This situation is depicted in the sketch, shown below. Since the precise numbers of warheads is classified, the curve is discontinuous, however, the points to be made from this sketch are:

(1) The number of warheads in the nuclear weapons stockpile has declined significantly since the peak years in the mid-1960's,

(2) Many of the weapons in the stockpile are approaching 20 years of age and must be replaced or modernized,

(3) While new warheads are being produced, old warheads are being retired and dismantled; the net effect is a relatively constant number of warheads in the stockpile over the last several years, and

(4) The ultimate number of warheads in the stockpile is a direct function of the success of arms control negotiations.



TOTAL WEAPONS IN STOCKPILE

With respect to total stockpile yield, there has been a dramatic decrease since the mid-1960's. In fact, the stockpile today has only about one-third of the total megatonnage that it contained in 1965. With improvements in accuracy, weapons of smaller yield have become sufficient to satisfy target requirements and the total stockpile yield will not change appreciably in the foreseeable future.

STRATEGIC DEFENSE

Following the President's call for accelerated effort to develop a strategic defensive capability in his speech of March 23, 1983, testimony was received from the directors of the nuclear weapons laboratories with regard to the feasibility of the President's proposal, and estimates were solicited as to when a strategic defensive system might be put in place. The general consensus of these leading scientists was that a strategic defensive system was indeed feasible and several promising concepts are well along in development.

The Committee recognizes the complexities of developing and employing a strategic defensive system—not just the scientific complexity, but also the political and arms control issues that must be considered. However, the Committee feels that it is imperative that a more refined estimate of the cost of an expedited effort be defined and made available at the earliest possible time so that the cost dimension can be considered in determining whether or not to proceed with an accelerated strategic defense effort. The Committee urges the Department of Energy, in concert with the Department of Defense, to expedite the development of this estimate and to make it available to the Committee as soon as possible.

SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

S. 1106 and S. 1107 were referred to the Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces Subcommittee for recommendation to the full Committee. The Subcommittee held hearings on the bills on April 12, 1983 and received testimony from the Honorable Troy Wade, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Energy for Defense Programs; Dr. Richard L. Wagner, Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Atomic Energy); Dr. Roger E. Batzel, Director, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory; Dr. George C. Dacey, President, Sandia National Laboratories; Dr. Robert N. Thorn; Deputy Director, Los Alamos National Laboratory; and Admiral Kinnaird R. McKee, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Energy for Naval Reactors.

AUTHORIZATION RECOMMENDED

The Congress did not act on a Department of Energy National Defense Programs Authorization bill for fiscal year 1983. Therefore, the Committee recommends that this bill include authorization for fiscal year 1983 as well as fiscal year 1984. The authorizations recommended for fiscal year 1983 are included in Part A of Title III and are essentially the amounts necessary to cover appropriations for these programs made by Public Law 97-377, the Fiscal Year 1983 Continuing Resolution. The authorizations recommended for fiscal years 1983 and 1984 are summarized in the table below.

ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE—SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZATION RECOMMENDED

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Program	Fiscal year 1983		Fiscal year 1984		Difference	
	Amount appropriated	Authorization recommended	Budget request	Authorization recommended	Amount	Percent
Naval reactors	419,910	385,760	490,000	469,000	−121,000	20
Weapons activities	3,325,541	3,331,991	3,907,625	3,799,225	−108,400	3
Verification and control technology	53,900	53,900	61,650	67,050	+5,400	8
Materials production	1,308,060	1,172,950	1,453,300	1,480,300	+27,000	2
Defense nuclear waste	518,729	486,420	662,330	660,330	−2,000	....
Security and safeguards	47,360	47,360	52,000	52,000	0	0
Security investigations	28,500	28,500	29,500	29,500	0	0
Total	5,700,000	5,506,881	6,756,405	6,557,405	−199,000	3

For fiscal year 1983, the amounts authorized are sufficient to reflect at least the amounts appropriated. In some cases the amounts are less because sufficient previous authority exists which can be applied against the fiscal year 1983 appropriation amount. In some cases the amount authorized is slightly more than the amounts appropriated to permit some flexibility which may be utilized by reprogramming funds, if necessary, under the normal reprogramming rules.

A detailed discussion of the fiscal year 1984 amounts follows:

NAVAL REACTORS DEVELOPMENT

The Naval Reactors Development program is carried out under the management of the Director, Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program, who is responsible for all matters pertaining to nuclear propulsion of naval ships.

The Naval Reactors Development program involves design, development, improvement, testing, and evaluation of nuclear propulsion plant components and reactor cores. The objective of this effort is to enhance the performance and reliability of naval reactors and to simplify operating and maintenance requirements. Naval nuclear propulsion plants come in a variety of configurations ranging from the very small plant used in the research submarine, NR-1, to the large reactors used in nuclear powered aircraft carriers.

Nuclear propulsion provides our warships with virtually unlimited high speed endurance and freedom from a logistics umbilical cord for propulsion fuel. This greatly reduces the vulnerability of Navy ships to enemy action and increases their capabilities for sustained combat operations.

To take full advantage of the substantial benefits of nuclear power, nuclear propulsion plants must perform reliably and be durable. This is necessary to ensure the maximum number of warships are available for front line duty at all times and are capable of carrying out their missions. The Naval Reactors Development program is aimed at improved performance.

Efforts are underway to provide more speed. This is an important military characteristic in getting to the combat area quickly, in out-maneuvering an opponent, in prosecuting attacks, and in leaving the area. Increasing the power of nuclear propulsion plants is also necessary to support new features, weapons systems, sonars, and other equipment in various submarine and surface ship configurations.

Efforts are also underway to improve the ability of our ships to recover from battle damage at the scene of action and to extend the life of reactor cores. Longer lived cores are important from a military standpoint because they increse the likelihood that, at the outbreak of hostilities, our warships will have enough fuel to last the duration. Longer lived cores also reduce the need for costly refuelings, minimize the production of radioactive waste, and reduce personnel exposure to radiation.

Major work to be performed under the Naval Reactors Development program includes an Advanced Fleet Reactor to obtain higher plant performance; the higher power and longer life D2W core for shipboard application; a Submarine Test Core to test advanced reactor fuels, poisons, and cladding materials which have the potential for improving core performance and increasing core lifetime; th OHIO Class TRIDENT ballistic missile submarine propulsion plant; development of new and improved fuels and materials for potential use in nuclear propulsion plants; operation of the prototype nuclear propulsion plants to test new reactors, components, concepts and materials; investigation of reactor concepts which offer the potential of increased power density and longer life; improvement, evaluation and technical support of existing nuclear propulsion plants, components, systems and cores; and development of replacement components and systems.

The following table provides details of the naval nuclear reactor program which was approved by the Committee as requested, except that $120 million was transferred from this program to the Materials Production program to provide authority directly to the account that produce the enriched uranium for Naval nuclear fuel. This action is consistent with the position taken by the Committee in the past. The capital equipment account was also reduced by $1 million because of budgetary constraints.

NAVAL REACTORS DEVELOPMENT—PROGRAM SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

Program/subprogram	Fiscal year 1983 appropriation	Fiscal year 1984 budget request
Operating expenses	437,910	490,000
Capital equipment	11,000	20,000
Construction by project:		
83-N-101, general plant projects	1,500	
83-N-102, lab addn, KAPL, New York	1,500	6,500
82-N-111, materials facility, SR, South Carolina	40,000	70,000
84-N-101, general plant projects		2,500
81-T-112, modifications, various locations		1,000
Subtotal, construction	(43,000)	(80,000)
Total, naval reactors	526,910	590,000

WEAPONS ACTIVITIES

The Weapons Activities program budget provides for essential effort required to support the development, testing, production, and lifetime surveillance of safe and reliable nuclear weapons to meet national defense needs. A related effort involving research in inertial fusion is also provided for in this budget because inertial fusion work is relevant to weapons research, particularly with respect to laboratory scale investigation of certain phenomena pertinent to weapons physics. Research, development, and testing activities in FY 1984 will be pursued in support of weaponization (development engineering—Phase 3) requirements related to the W79 warhead for the 8-Inch Artillery Fired Atomic Projectile, the W80 warhead for the Air And Sea Launched Cruise Missiles, the W81 warhead for the Standard Missile-2, the W82 warhead for the 155mm Artillery Fired Atomic Projectile, the B83 Strategic Bomb, the W84 warhead for the Ground Launched Cruise Missile, the W85 PERSHING II Missile Air Burst/Surface Burst warhead, and the Peacekeeper warhead. This budget is structured to continue to increase the level of effort for the technology base while still being responsive to the near-term needs for weaponization. The research and development employment in the weapons laboratories is planned to increase by about 80 full-time equivalents.

The testing budget will support nuclear device tests in FY 1984 and allow for preparation required to support the testing in future years. The level of testing effort will support tests related to the weaponization effort in the laboratories and tests for effort related to future requirements. Emphasis will continue to be placed upon the drilling of inventory emplacement holes for future testing and maintenance of the Nevada Test Site at more appropriate levels.

With regard to the inertial fusion effort, the funds requested in FY 1984 are required to support efforts to obtain the physics understanding required for determining the beam energy and target design requirements for target ignition. The data obtained by experiments accomplished in the next five or six years will permit a determination of the driver and target requirements for ignition, as well as provide the basis for weapon physics experiments and measurement of material properties of interest to nuclear weapons program.

The Committee is concerned that with the constrained budget for the ICF program technical progress will be hampered if all the activities contemplated in the fiscal year 1984 budget presentation are pursued. Therefore, the Committee believes that the Department should make a serious reappraisal of the value of the proposal to operate the Antares project for a period of only 12-18 months. Information available to the Committee indicates that there may be marginal scientific value in operating Antares and that accelerated work on the KrF laser on the national target design effort would offer greater potential benefits to the ICF program.

The budget also provides for the production of new nuclear weapons for the stockpile and for the surveillance and maintenace of existing stockpile weapons as approved by the President. Included are the full-scale production of the B61-3 and -4 bombs, the W76 warhead for the TRIDENT, the W79 warhead for the Artillery Fired Atomic Projectile, the W80-0 warhead for the Sea Launched Cruise Missile, the W80-1 warhead for the Air Launched Cruise Missile, the B83 Strategic Bomb, the W84 warhead for the Ground Launched Cruise Missile, and the W85 Pershing II Missile Air Burst/Surface Burst warhead, and predelivery production effort for the W81 warhead for the Standard Missile-2, the W82 warhead for the 155mm Artillery Fired Atomic Projectile, and the Peacekeeper warhead.

The following table provides details of the weapons activities program and indicates changes recommended by the Committee. Each change is discussed following the table.

WEAPONS ACTIVITIES—PROGRAM SUMMARY

[In thousands]

Program/subprogram	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation	Change from request
	1983 appropriation	1984 budget request		
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	$638,300	$714,480	$764,480	+$50,000
Testing	408,300	475,900	475,900	0
Inertial confinement fusion	140,000	127,100	127,100	0
Production and surveillance	1,474,500	1,779,715	1,709,715	−70,000
Program direction	53,291	55,930	55,930	0
Subtotal operating	2,714,391	3,153,125	3,133,125	−20,000

WEAPONS ACTIVITIES—PROGRAM SUMMARY—Continued

[In thousands]

Program/subprogram	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation	Change from request
	1983 appropriation	1984 budget request		
Capital equipment:				
Research and development	62,500	68,800		
Testing	30,500	39,600		
Inertial confinement fusion	11,000	11,800		
Production and surveillance	92,000	114,400		
Subtotal capital equipment	196,000	234,600	222,600	−12,000
Construction by project				
Research and Development:				
84–D–101 General plant projects, various locations (R&D)		20,000	20,000	
84–D–103 Hardened central guard force facility, LANL, N.M.		600	600	
84–D–104 Nuclear materials storage facility LANL, N.M.		700	700	
82–D–144 Simulation Technology Lab. Sandia Nat'l Lab		8,000	8,000	
82–D–150 Weapons materials R&D facility, Livermore Nat'l Lab, CA		2,900	2,900	
Testing:				
84–D–101 General plant projects (T)		7,100	7,100	
84–D–107 Nuclear test facilities revitalization, various locations		38,500	38,500	
Intertial confinement fusion: 81–D–101 Particle beam fusion—Accelerator-II, Sandia Nat'l Lab, N.M.		5,400	5,400	
Production and surveillance:				
84–D–111 General plant projects		29,500	25,000	−4,500
84–D–112 Trident II warhead production facilities, various locations		19,300	19,300	
84–D–113 Antisubmarine warfare/standoff weapon warhead production facilities, various locations		17,600	0	−17,600
1284–D–114 Consolidated nonnuclear manufacturing facility, Rocky Flats, CO		24,100	24,100	
84–D–115 Electrical system expansion, Pantex Plant, TX		1,500	1,500	
84–D–117 Inert assembly and test facility, Pantex Plant, TX		1,500	1,500	
84–D–118 High explosive subassembly facility, Pantex Plant TX		7,000	7,000	
84–D–119 Railroad track replacement and upgrade, Pantex Plant, TX		800	800	
84–D–120 Explosive component test facility, Mound Laboratory, OH		13,100	3,100	−10,000
84–D–121 Safeguards and security upgrade, Rocky Flats, CO		10,000	10,000	
83–D–124 Standard Missile-2 (SM-2) warhead production facilities, various locations		3,000	0	−3,000
83–D–134 Sentry (LoAD's) warhead production facility, various locations		16,300	0	−16,300
82–D–107 Utilities and equipment restoration, replacement and upgrade, phase III, various locations		229,200	209,200	−20,000
82–D–108 Nuclear weapons stockpile improvements, various locations		4,000	4,000	
82–D–111 Interactive graphics system, various locations		15,600	10,600	−5,000
82–D–146 Weapons production and production support facilities, various locations		14,200	14,200	
81–D–115 MX warhead production facilities, various locations		30,000	30,000	
Subtotal construction		519,900	443,500	−76,400

Operating expenses—Research and development

The Committee has added $50 million to this account to be used to accelerate potential technologies that may have application in strategic defense—the so-called "third generation" nuclear weapons. The Committee's broader views on strategic defense are discussed elsewhere in this report under "Points of Special Emphasis." According to testimony provided to the Committee, there are several competing technologies all of which could lead to a "breakthrough" in strategic defense. It is the Committee's intention that each of these technologies continue to be explored and that no single concept be selected and accelerated at this point The Committee expects the Department to put together a coherent plan, to include a funding plan, to pursue this issue and the Committee requests that such a plan be provided by January 1, 1984.

Operating expenses—Production and surveillance

The Committee has reduced the Production and Surveillance account by $70 million in consonance with its action to defer funding for facilities for the SM-2 warhead, the ASW warhead, and the Sentry warhead. In addition, the Committee questions the need to proceed with the improvements to the B-61 bomb and the Nike warhead that were planned for fiscal year 1984. These improvement efforts should be reexamined and, if warranted, the Committee will reconsider them in conjunction with the fiscal year 1985 budget.

Capital Equipment—General reduction

The Department requested $234.6 million for capital equipment in the Weapons Activities program. This represents an increase of 20 percent over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1983. The Committee recommends this account be reduced by $12 million which still provides substantial real growth in the account.

Construction—Project 84-D-111, general plant projects

This is a level of effort project which funds construction needs of $1 million or less. The Committee reduction of $4.5 million is for reasons of budget constraint.

Construction—Project 84-D-113, 83-D-124, and 83-D-134

These projects provide facilities necessary to be able to begin production of the anti-submarine warhead, the SM-2 missile warhead, and the Sentry warhead, respectively. The Committee has deferred each of these projects because it is not satisfied that the Department has adequately justified the need for these warheads, nor has it justified the need to begin facilities construction this year to meet planned employment schedules.

Construction—Project 84-D-120

This is a new project to build an explosive component test facility, at the Mound Laboratory, Miamisburg, Ohio. The Committee approves of the requirement for the facility, but feels that the Department cannot obligate the full amount requested and has reduced the requested $13.1 million by $10 million.

Construction—Project 82-D-107

This is the omnibus restoration, replacement and upgrade project designed to bring the facilities in the weapons complex up to today's standards. This project, as well as companion projects in other Defense program areas, was started as a result of the efforts by the Committee to get the Department to upgrade its facilities which were badly neglected during the 1970's. The Committee is reluctant to make reductions in this project because efforts to date are beginning to bear fruit in increased efficiencies and reduced cost. However, under current budgetary constraints the Committee has reduced this project by $20 million.

Construction—Project 82-D-111

The Department has a project to introduce computer graphics into many of its industrial facilities. The Committee is supportive of this effort. However, the Committee must reluctantly defer $5 million of the requested $15.6 million for budgetary reasons.

VERIFICATION AND CONTROL TECHNOLOGY

The Verification and Control Technology program supports U.S. national security and foreign policy development and execution in the areas of treaty verification, intelligence arms control and export control as they relate to nuclear weapons issues. In fulfilling these responsibilities the program: (1) develops and produces technology to monitor nuclear explosions; (2) controls the export of technology related to DOE areas of responsibility; (3) provides technical and analytical support for the Department's role in nuclear arms control negotiations; and (4) manages DOE's intelligence functions.

Verification and Control Technology activities supported by operating expenses can be divided into two categories, detection technology and analytical support. Detection technology activities develop means of detecting nuclear weapons activities such as nuclear explosions. Analytical support activities utilize nuclear weapon technical expertise to evaluate arms control proposals, make determinations on export license applications, technology transfer issues, and analyze foreign nuclear weapon-related activities. Verification and Control Technology efforts are carefully coordinated with the Departments of Defense, State, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and Commerce, as well as with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Committee approved the requested Verification and Control Technology program which is summarized in the table below:

VERIFICATION AND CONTROL TECHNOLOGY—PROGRAM SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

Program/Subprogram	Fiscal year 1983 appropriation	Fiscal year 1984 budget request
Operating expenses:		
Operating expenses	50,600	57,150
Program direction	1,800	2,750
Subtotal, operating	52,400	59,900
Capital equipment	1,500	1,750
Total	53,900	61,650

In addition, the Committee recommends $5.4 million be added to the request for the verification and control technology program. These funds are intended for basic research and development on monitoring and verification base technology in the Department of Energy's nuclear weapons laboratories. The Committee is concerned that the need to provide nuclear detectors for ongoing programs, such as the Global Positioning Satellite system, is sapping funds from long-term, basic research. The Committee believes that it is essential that the resource base within the laboratories in this area be maintained and that they be encouraged to explore new, more effective technology and approaches to monitoring nuclear events and nuclear materials activities.

MATERIALS PRODUCTION

The Materials Production program provides nuclear materials to meet near term national defense and non-defense requirements and sustain a base production program capable of meeting long term nuclear materials production requirements consistent with the annual Presidential Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Memorandum and the annual DOE Materials Management Plan.

The current method of accomplishing this goal is the operation of a reactor feed material production complex, four production reactors, chemical processing plants at three major sites, R&D efforts on long-range alternatives for production of nuclear materials, and support facilities integral to the operation of the facilities mentioned above. A fifth production reactor, L Reactor at Savannah River, and a fourth spent fuel processing plant, the PUREX facility at Richland, will become operational in fiscal year 1984.

These facilities are unique to the production of nuclear materials for defense purposes. There is no cost effective alternative production method within the U.S. at present, or within the production planning period, for providing the nuclear materials required by the national defense program, other Federal programs, and industry.

The following table provides details of the Materials Production program and indicates changes recommended by the Committee. The Committee recommended changes are discussed following this table.

MATERIALS PRODUCTION—PROGRAM SUMMARY

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Program/Subprogram	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation	Change from request
	1983 appropriation	1984 budget request		
Operating expenses:				
Uranium enriching	109,000	70,000	140,000	+70,000
Reactor operations	331,000	497,745	484,245	−13,500
Processing	199,450	287,595	287,595	0
Special isotope separation	59,000	40,000	40,000	0
Supporting services	220,260	212,860	212,860	0
Program direction	14,000	17,500	17,500	0
Subtotal, operating	932,710	1,125,700	1,182,200	+56,500

MATERIALS PRODUCTION—PROGRAM SUMMARY—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Program/Subprogram	Fiscal year— 1983 appropriation	Fiscal year— 1984 budget request	Committee recommendation	Change from request
Capital equipment	107,700	102,500	97,500	−5,000
Construction by project:				
Reactor operations:				
83-D-180 Facility storage modifications, various locations		6,500	0	−6,500
83-D-146 Water pollution control, FMPC, Fernald, Ohio		4,000	4,000	
81-D-142 Steam transfer header, Savannah River Plant, S.C		7,400	7,400	
Processing of nuclear materials:				
84-D-130 Modification processing facility substation, Savannah River, S.C		5,600	5,600	
84-D-142 Fuel dissolver off-gas transfer and treatment system, IFPF, INEL, Idaho		4,100	4,100	
82-D-201 Special plutonium recovery facilities, F chemical separations area, Savannah River, S.C		26,000	26,000	
Supporting services:				
84-D-125 General plant projects, various locations		31,000	28,000	−3,000
84-D-126 Plant engineering and design, various locations		2,000	2,000	
83-D-138 PUREX canyon and dissolver filter systems improvements, Richland, Wash		8,500	8,500	
83-D-147 Pollutions discharge elimination, Savannah River, S.C		2,000	2,000	
83-D-148 Nonradioactive hazardous waste management, Savannah River, S.C		3,000	3,000	
82-D-118 N-reactor plant security and surveillance, Richland, Wash		400	400	
82-D-124 Restoration of production capabilities, phases II and III, various locations		118,600	103,600	−15,000
82-D-136 Fuel processing facilities upgrade, IFPF, INEL, Idaho		6,000	6,000	
Subtotal, construction		225,100	200,600	−24,500
Total, materials production	1,308,060	1,453,300	1,480,300	−27,000

OPERATING EXPENSES—URANIUM ENRICHING REACTOR OPERATIONS

These accounts pay costs associated with producing the enriched uranium used as fuel in the plutonium/tritium producing reactors and the costs of operating these reactors. The Committee recommends two separate actions that affect these accounts.

First, as mentioned previously under the Naval Nuclear Reactors program, the cost of providing enriched uranium for naval nuclear fuel ($120 million for fiscal year 1984) has been transferred from the Naval Nuclear Reactors program to the Uranium Enriching account of the Materials Production program.

Second, in consonance with other Committee action to defer production of certain warheads and to defer the improvements to certain other warheads, the Committee recommends the deferral for one year of the full implementation of the Mark-15 initiative. This initiative involves the special loading of reactors to increase plutonium production. The Committee recommends this action with some reservation but feels that the near term demand for special nuclear materials is somewhat reduced as a result of other recommendations made in this bill. The Committee emphasizes that this is only a temporary deferral and the Mark-15 effort is expected to be fully budgeted for fiscal year 1985 unless there are drastic changes in the Presidential Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Memorandum. As a result of this recommendation, the Uranium Enriching account is reduced by $50 million, the Reactor Operations Account is reduced by $13.5 billion, and project 83-D-180 for the storage of fuel and components at various locations in the amount of $6.5 million is deferred.

CAPITAL EQUIPMENT—GENERAL REDUCTION

A general reduction of $5 million is recommended from the capital equipment request of $102.5 million. This reduction results from budgetary pressure.

PROJECT 84-D-125, GENERAL PLANT PROJECTS AND PROJECT 82-D-124, RESTORATION

These projects are omnibus projects similar to 84-D-111 and 82-D-107 in the Weapons Activities program, respectively, and the discussion on those projects pertain here.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR WASTE AND BYPRODUCTS MANAGEMENT

The Defense Waste and Byproducts Management program provides for safe interim storage or utilization of nuclear wastes and byproducts generated primarily from nuclear materials production and naval propulsion. In addition, the program also supports the development of technologies and facilities for the final disposal of defense nuclear waste.

The program has three primary elements: Interim Waste Operations, Long-Term Waste Management Technology, and Terminal Storage. These elements provide primarily for the handling and disposal of low-level and airborne radioactive waste, the storage of transuranic and high-level waste, development of technology for the long-term management of waste, and the demonstration of the safe disposal of defense wastes.

Fiscal year 1984 efforts will continue the upgrade of waste handling, storage, and disposal operations by transferring high-level waste from old single-shell tanks at Savannah River and Hanford into new double-shell tanks, construction of new facilities, improvement of facilities, and upgrading of burial ground operations. The long-term program in FY 1984 will focus on the construction of the Defense Waste Processing Facility (DWPF) at Savannah River, and preparation of transuranic waste at Idaho and other DOE sites for planned shipment to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP).

The Defense Waste Processing Facility (DWPF) at Savannah River will provide the final step in processing high-level waste for disposal. Facility construction will begin in FY 1984 leading to "hot" operations in FY 1989. The DWPF will immobilize the high-level waste (HLW) in borosilicate glass for storage, transportation to, and disposal in a geologic repository. Immobilization and confinement in a repository will ensure the long-term isolation of these wastes from the environment with minimal maintenance and surveillance.

The Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, located near Carlsbad, New Mexico, is intended to demonstrate the safe disposal of defense transuranic waste. The WIPP facilities will be capable of routine operations to receive, inspect, package, and emplace these wastes in a geologic disposal environment. This research and development facility will be sized to handle quantities typical of defense transuranic wastes inventories and anticipated generation rates. Emplacement of these wastes in WIPP could begin in 1989.

The following table provides details of this program and indicates changes recommended by the Committee. Each of the changes recommended is discussed following the table.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR WASTE AND BYPRODUCTS MANAGEMENT—PROGRAM SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

Program/subprogram	Fiscal year 1983 appropriation	Fiscal year 1984 budget request	Committee recommendation	Change from request
Operating expenses:				
Interim waste management	188,313	210,526	210,526	
Long-term waste management tech	49,861	58,149	58,149	
Terminal storage	14,000	30,800	30,800	
Decontamination and decommissioning	12,655	10,500	10,500	
Transportation R&D	5,100	6,455	6,455	
Program direction	2,000	24,470	2,470	
Subtotal, operating	271,929	318,900	318,900	0
Capital equipment	31,605	33,900	31,900	−2,000
Construction by project:				
84-D-150 General plant projects, interim waste operations and long-term waste management technology, various locations		25,830	25,830	0
83-D-157 Additional radioactive waste storage facilities, Richland, WA		31,000	31,000	0
81-T-104 Radioactive waste facilities improvements, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, TN		1,000	1,000	0
81-T-105 Defense waste processing facility, Savannah River, SC		142,000	142,000	0
77-13-f Waste isolation pilot plant, Delaware Basin, Southeast, NM		109,700	109,700	0
Subtotal, construction	215,195	309,530	309,530	0
Total	518,729	662,330	660,330	−2,000

DEFENSE WASTE MANAGEMENT—CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

The only reduction recommended in this program is a nominal reduction of $2 million in the capital equipment account. The Committee accords this program very high priority and does not want to perturb plans for resolving the issues surrounding defense nuclear waste.

NUCLEAR MATERIALS SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY

The Nuclear Safeguards and Security Program is responsible for developing measures to assure adequate protection of the Department's nuclear weapons, nuclear materials, facilities, and classified information against theft and sabotage. The program also focuses on providing safeguards technical support to U.S. and international activities designed to minimize the proliferation of nuclear weapons. For fiscal year 1984 the Nuclear Safeguards, and Security Program consists of four basic elements. These are (a) Safeguards and Security Operations, (b) Technology, (c) International, and (d) Classification.

Safeguards and Security Operations provides for enhancement of the DOE's capability to protect classified information, weapons, facilities, special nuclear materials, and provides technical assistance to field offices and DOE contractors for cost-effective application of safeguards and security technology and systems in support of programs involving existing and new facilities, and the conduct of training and workshops.

The technology element provides a base of technology to be used for safeguarding DOE and other U.S. nuclear facilities and includes a base level testing capability for new or modified commercial products (i.e., exterior sensors, interior sensors) and for determining and specifying assessment capabilities and strategies for response. It also includes the development and testing of new technology, components and systems for entry control, intrusion detection, explosives detection, access denial, detection-surveillance-assessment for airborne threats and advances in security systems to determine effectiveness against new or changing threats.

The international element's primary objective is to strengthen international safeguards in support of U.S. nonproliferation and national security. Substantial effort is directed at development of safeguards for application in 1984 at the Portsmouth Gas Centrifuge Enrichment Plant (GCEP) under the December 1980 safeguards treaty-agreement with the IAEA.

The objectives of the classification program are to establish and implement policy for the classification of Restricted Data, Formerly Restricted Data, and National Security Information within DOE's jurisdiction in accordance with the requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and applicable Executive Orders. The program must also assure the continuous review of Restricted Data in order for the Assistant Secretary for Defense Programs to determine what may be declassified and disseminated in the interest of scientific and technical program and the general public welfare, without damage to the national security.

Specifically, the classification program (1) provides continuing guidance and oversight to Headquarters and field organizations on classification and declassification policies and procedures; (2) develops and updates classification guidance for nuclear weapons and other classified areas; (3) handles classification and declassification reviews, such as Freedom of Information Act requests and Mandatory Review requests pursuant to Executive Order 12356; and (4) performs appraisals of Headquarters, field office, and contractor classification functions.

The following table summarizes the Safeguards and Security program which was approved by the Committee as requested.

SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY—PROGRAM SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

Program/subprogram	Fiscal year 1983 appropriation	Fiscal year 1984 budget request
Operating expenses:		
Base program	37,310	41,650
Program direction	5,850	6,350
Subtotal, operating	43,160	48,000
Capital equipment	3,700	4,000
Construction	500	0
Total	47,360	52,000

SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

The objective of the Security Investigations Program is to insure that the common defense and security of the United States is protected by an adequate background investigation and screening of those DOE and DOE contractor personnel who would, in the performance of their work, need access to Restricted Data, National Security Information or Special Nuclear Material, or who would occupy a designated Critical Sensitive position. The Office of Safeguards and Security is responsible for this activity.

The following table summarizes this program which was approved as requested.

SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS—PROGRAM SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

Program/subprogram	Fiscal year 1983 appropriation	Fiscal year 1984 budget request
Base program	28,500	29,500

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The general provisions are essentially the same as those included in previous Acts and are intended to apply against both the fiscal years 1983 and 1984 authorizations.

SECTION 321.—REPROGRAMING

This section defines and limits the authority of the Department to use funds appropriated pursuant to this bill for program amounts in excess of those amounts stated in the bill or for programs not yet considered by the Congress. In general the limitation on reprogramming is 105 percent of the authorized amount; however exceptions are permitted subject to notification of the appropriate committees of the Congress. A provision in previous acts limiting total obligations to the total amount authorized in the bill is not included in the Department's request. The section recommended by the committee is identical to that enacted previously.

SECTION 322.—LIMITS ON GENERAL PLANT PROJECTS

This section authorizes small construction projects. The ceiling for these projects in the past has been $1 million. The Department requested that this ceiling be raised to $1.2 million for fiscal year 1984, but the Committee does not feel that this increase can be justified and has retained the $1 million ceiling. The Department had also requested that the aggregate ceiling on General Plant Projects be dropped; however, the Committee sees no need for this change and has recommended a provision identical to that enacted previously.

SECTION 323.—LIMITS ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

For construction projects costing in excess of $1 million, the Department must have line item authorization. The committee recognizes that estimating the cost of construction projects is not a precise science and has included this section to permit increases above the authorized amount by not more than 25 percent. Exceptions to this limitation are permitted subject to notification of the appropriate committees of the Congress. This section is essentially identical to that enacted in previous acts.

SECTION 324.—FUND TRANSFER AUTHORITY

This section provides that, when specified in the Appropriation Act, funds authorized to be appropriated by this bill may be transferred to other agencies for the performance of the work for which the appropriation is made, and permits merger of such funds with the appropriations to which they are transferred. This is standard language that has appeared in past annual authorization acts.

SECTION 325.—AUTHORITY FOR CONSTRUCTION DESIGN

The Department is authorized to proceed with the design of any construction project if the design cost (Title I and Title II) does not exceed $2 million; design work for such construction projects does not have to be specifically authorized by law. For construction projects where the design cost will exceed $2 million, line item authorization for the design is required. The appropriate committees of Congress are to be notified before design commences of any project whose design cost will exceed $300,000. This provision is identical to that included in previous acts.

SECTION 326.—AUTHORITY FOR EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION DESIGN

This section authorizes the use of any available construction funds to proceed with the design of urgently needed facilities. This section recognizes that new and urgent construction requirements can occur to support unforeseen weapons production requirements or to protect life. The Committee would expect to be notified if this authority were ever used.

SECTION 327.—FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR ALL NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

This section authorizes the transfer of funds within National Defense program accounts and is an annually recurring provision.

SECTION 328.—ADJUSTMENTS FOR PAY INCREASES

This section authorizes increases in appropriations to accommodate Federal pay raises. The same provision was included in previous acts.

SECTION 329.—AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

This section permits appropriations made pursuant to this bill to remain available until expended.

SECTION 330.—NUCLEAR NAVAL PROPULSION PROGRAM

This section gives the force of law to the Executive Order which established and set forth the function of the Office of Naval Nuclear Propulsion. The Committee feels that it is important to retain the independent authority that has been the foundation of Admiral Rickover's success in managing the nuclear power program for the Navy.

SECTION 331—RESTRICTIONS ON SEEPAGE BASINS, SAVANNAH RIVER PLANT, S.C.

This section requires the Department of Energy to cease using the seepage basin for the disposal of non-radioactive, industrial waste at the fuel fabrication area of the Savannah River Plant, Aiken, South Carolina. In addition, the Department is required to conduct a study on discontinuing the use of all seepage basins at the plant. The Department is moving in this direction and the purpose of this section is to give added impetus to that effort.

SECTION 332—LIABILITY OF DOE CONTRACTORS

This section clarifies the status of certain contractors operating government-owned facilities relating to atomic energy national defense activities in litigation arising from those activities. These contractors were and are utilized by the United States as instruments of national policy to assist in an entirely governmental task—nuclear weapons research, development and testing. For the purposes of civil litigation arising from atomic weapons testing, the proper party defendant is the government—not these contractors. This section is included to make this intent a matter of law.

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS

General Counsel of the Department of Defense,
Washington, D.C., February 28, 1983.

Hon. George Bush,
President of the Senate, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President: There is forwarded herewith legislation, "To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1984 for the Armed

Forces for procurement, for research, development, test, and evaluation, and for operation and maintenance, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces and for civilian employees of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes."

In accordance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, we are also submitting herewith, as separate legislation, a similar request for authorization of appropriations for fiscal year 1985.

These proposals are part of the Department of Defense legislative program for the 98th Congress and the Office of Management and Budget advises that enactment of these proposals would be in accord with the program of the President.

Title I provides procurement authorization for the military departments and the Defense Agencies and for the United States share of the cost of the acquisition of the Airborne Early Warning and Control System by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in amounts equal to the budget authority included in the President's budget for fiscal year 1984. It contains a provision that extends for fiscal year 1984 the authority to waive certain costs and to assume certain liability in connection with the NATO AWACS program. It also contains a provision authorizing the Department to provide secure voice communications systems and related items throughout the Government on either a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis and authorizes the appropriation of funds for a special classified program.

Title II provides for the authorization of each of the research, development, test, and evaluation appropriations for the military departments and the Defense Agencies in amounts equal to the budget authority included in the President's budget for fiscal year 1984. The authorization contains a provision that authorizes the appropriation of funds that are necessary to cover increased pay costs and other employee benefits to preclude the necessity of submitting a request for a supplemental authorization for such nondiscretionary personnel costs.

Title III provides for authorization of the operation and maintenance appropriations of the military departments and the Defense Agencies in amounts equal to the budget authority included in the President's budget for fiscal year 1984. The authorization contains a provision that authorizes the appropriation of funds that are necessary to cover increased pay costs, unbudgeted increases in fuel costs, and inflation in the cost of activities covered by title III. Title III also contains a provision that authorizes the Department of Defense to provide support to the 1984 Games of the XXIII Olympiad to be held in Los Angeles.

Title IV prescribes the end strengths for active duty personnel in each component of the armed forces as required by section 138(c)(1) of title 10, United States Code, in the numbers provided for by the budget authority and appropriations requested for these components for fiscal year 1984.

Title V provides for average strengths of the Selected Reserve of each reserve component of the armed forces as required by section 138(b) of title 10, United States Code, in the numbers provided for by the budget authority and appropriations requested for the Department of Defense in the President's budget for fiscal year 1984. Title V also prescribes the end strengths for reserve component members on full-time active duty for the purpose of administering the reserve forces and provides for an increase in the number of certain commissioned officers who may be serving on active duty in support of the reserve components.

Title VI provides for civilian personnel end strengths for each component of the Department of Defense as required by section 138(c)(2) of title 10, United States Code, in the numbers provided for by the budget authority in appropriations requested for the Department of Defense in the President's budget for fiscal year 1984.

Title VII provides for the average military training student loads as required by section 138(d)(1) of title 10, United States Code, in the numbers provided for this purpose in the President's budget for fiscal year 1984

Title VIII consists of two general provisions. Section 801 repeals section 1110 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1983, which prohibits the consolidation of the military transportation commands, Section 802 amends title 10, United States Code, by adding a new section, 2483, which authorizes the Department to furnish reciprocal communications support or related supplies and services.

Sincerely,

William H. Taft IV.

Enclosure.

A BILL To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1984 for the Armed Forces for procurement, for research, development, test, and evaluation, and for operation and maintenance, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces and for civilian employees of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1984."

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, ARMY

Sec. 101. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1984 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, weapons and tracked combat vehicles, and ammunition and for other procurement for the Army as follows:

For aircraft, $3,472,100,000.
For missiles, $3,088,500,000.
For weapons and tracked combat vehicles, $4,934,416,000.
For ammunition, $2,334,189,000.
For other procurement, $5,362,870,000.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

Sec. 102 (a). Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1984 for procurement of aircraft, weapons (including missiles and torpedoes), shipbuilding and conversion, and other procurement for the Navy as follows:

For aircraft, $11,127,300,000.
For weapons (including missiles and torpedoes), $4,028,600,000.

For shipbuilding and conversions, $12,698,800,000.

For other procurement, $5,001,838,000.

(b) Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1984 for procurement for the Marine Corps (including missiles, tracked combat vehicles, and other weapons) in the amount of $1,852,049,000.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, AIR FORCE

SEC. 103 (a). Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1984 for procurement of aircraft and missiles and for other procurement for the Air Force as follows:

For aircraft, $22,707,190,000.

For missiles, $8,570,834,000.

For other procurement, $7,626,302,000.

(b) Of the funds authorized to be appropriated in this section for aircraft for the Air Force, the sum of $112,100,000 is available only for contribution by the United States as its share of the cost for fiscal year 1984 of acquisition by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization of the Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS).

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, DEFENSE AGENCIES

SEC. 104. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1984 for procurement by the Defense Agencies in the amount of $1,082,791,000.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES

SEC. 105. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1984 for purchases or commitments to purchase metals, minerals, or other materials by the Department of Defense pursuant to section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. § 2093) in the amount of $200,000,000.

CERTAIN AUTHORITY PROVIDED THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE IN CONNECTION WITH THE NATO AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM (AWACS) PROGRAM

SEC. 106. Effective on October 1, 1983, section 103(a) of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1982 (Public Law 97-86; 95 Stat. 1100) is amended by striking out "fiscal year 1983" both places it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "fiscal year 1984".

SECURE COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT AND A SPECIAL CLASSIFIED PROGRAM

SEC. 107. The Secretary of Defense is authorized to procure secure telephone communication systems, including equipment and related items, during fiscal year 1984 for the Department of Defense and other government agencies and entities to support a national program to provide secure telephone service. Of the funds authorized to be appropriated pursuant to this title, not more than $60,000,000 may be used to provide secure telephone equipment and related items to the Department of Defense and other government agencies and entities in support of such a national program.

Equipment provided to government agencies and entities outside the Department of Defense under the authority of this section and such related services as may be necessary may be furnished by the Secretary of Defense with or without reimbursement. In addition, of the funds authorized to be appropriated pursuant to this Act, not more than $220,000,000 is authorized for a special classified program.

TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 201. (a) Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1984 for the use of the Armed Forces for research, development, test, and evaluation, in amounts as follows:

For the Army, $4,793,674,000.

For the Navy (including the Marine Corps), $8,182,419,000.

For the Air Force, $13,652,273,000.

For the Defense Agencies, $2,996,900,000, of which $56,800,000 is authorized for the activities of the Director of Test and Evaluation, Defense.

(b) In addition to the funds authorized to be appropriated in subsection (a), there are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1984 such additional sums as may be necessary for increases in salary, pay, retirement, and other employee benefits authorized by law for civilian employees of the Department of Defense whose compensation is provided for by funds authorized to be appropriated in subsection (a).

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

SEC. 301. (a) Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1984 for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States and other activities and agencies of the Department of Defense for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for operation and maintenance, in amounts as follows:

For the Army, $17,867,800,000.

For the Navy, $23,225,600,000.

For the Marine Corps, $1,575,900,000.

For the Air Force, $18,999,100,000.

For the Defense Agencies, $6,871,900,000.

For the Army Reserve, $662,800,000.

For the Naval Reserve, $693,000,000.

For the Marine Corps Reserve, $53,629,000.

For the Air Force Reserve, $815,000,000.

For the Army National Guard, $1,135,000,000.

For the Air National Guard, $1,824,700,000.

For the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, $899,000.

For Defense Claims, $222,900,000.

For the Court of Military Appeals, $3,372,000.

(b) There are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1984, in addition to the amounts authorized to be appropriated in subsection (a), such sums as may be necessary—

(1) for increases in salary, pay, retirement, and other employee benefits authorized by law for civilian employees of the Department of Defense whose compensation is provided for by funds authorized to be appropriated in subsection (a);

(2) for unbudgeted increases in fuel costs; and

(3) for increases as the result of inflation in the cost of activities authorized by subsection (a).

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR ASSISTANCE FOR 1984 GAMES OF THE XXIII OLYMPIAD

SEC. 302. (a) Notwithtanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Defense is authorized—

(1) to provide logistical support and personnel services to the 1984 Games of the XXIII Olympiad;

(2) to lend and provide equipment in support of the 1984 Games of the XXIII Olympiad; and

(3) to provide such other services in support of the 1984 Games of the XXIII Olympiad as the Secretary may consider advisable.

(b) There is authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1984 an amount not to exceed $50,000,000 for the purpose of carrying out subsection (a). Except for funds used for pay and nontravel related allowances for members of the Armed Forces, other than members of the Reserve components thereof called or ordered to active duty to provide support for the XXIII Olympiad, no funds may be obligated for such purpose unless specifically appropriated for such purpose. The costs for pay and non-travel related allowances of members of the Armed Forces, other than members of the Reserve components thereof called or ordered to active duty to provide support for the XXIII Olympiad, may not be charged to appropriations made pursuant to this authorization.

TITLE IV—ACTIVE FORCES

SEC. 401. The Armed Forces are authorized strengths for active duty personnel as of September 30, 1984, as follows:

(1) The Army, 782,600.
(2) The Navy, 572,200.
(3) The Marine Corps, 197,300.
(4) The Air Force, 612,600.

TITLE V—RESERVE FORCES

AUTHORIZATION OF AVERAGE STRENGTHS FOR SELECTED RESERVE

SEC. 501. For fiscal year 1984 the Selected Reserve of the reserve components of the Armed Forces shall be programmed to attain average strengths of not less than the following:

(1) The Army National Guard of the United States, 418,000.
(2) The Army Reserve, 270,700.
(3) The Naval Reserve, 112,600.
(4) The Marine Corps Reserve, 40,300.
(5) The Air National Guard of the United States, 103,400.
(6) The Air Force Reserve, 68,600.

(7) The Coast Guard Reserve, 12,000.

(b) The average strength prescribed by subsection (a) for the Selected Reserve of any reserve component shall be proportionately reduced by (1) the total authorized strength of units organized to serve as units of the Selected Reserve of such component which are on active duty (other than for training) at any time during the fiscal year, and (2) the total number of individual members not in units organized to serve as units of the Selected Reserve of such component who are on active duty (other than for training or for unsatisfactory participation in training) without their consent at any time during the fiscal year. Whenever such units or such individual members are released from active duty during any fiscal year, the average strength prescribed for such fiscal year for the Selected Reserve of such reserve component shall be proportionately increased by the total authorized strength of such units and by the total number of such individual members.

AUTHORIZATION OF END STRENGTHS FOR RESERVES ON ACTIVE DUTY IN SUPPORT OF THE RESERVES

SEC. 502. Within the average strengths prescribed in section 501, the reserve components of the Armed Forces are authorized, as of September 30, 1984, the following number of Reserves to be serving on full-time active duty for the purpose of organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the reserve components:

(1) The Army National Guard of the United States, 18,630.
(2) The Army Reserve, 10,664.
(3) The Naval Reserve, 13,846.
(4) The Marine Corps Reserve, 801.
(5) The Air National Guard of the United States, 5,915.
(6) The Air Force Reserve, 517.

(b) Upon a determination by the Secretary of Defense that such action is in the national interest, the end strengths prescribed by subsection (a) may be increased by a total of not more than the number equal to 2 percent of the total end strengths prescribed.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF CERTAIN PERSONNEL AUTHORIZED TO BE ON ACTIVE DUTY IN SUPPORT OF THE RESERVE COMPONENTS

SEC. 503. The columns under the headings "Army", and "Marine Corps" in the table in section 524(a) of title 10, United States Code, are amended to read as follows:

"Army	Marine Corps
1,577	95
793	48
291	23."

TITLE VI—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

AUTHORIZATION OF END STRENGTH

SEC. 601. (a) The Department of Defense is authorized a strength in civilian personnel, as of September 30, 1984, of 1,072,174.

(b) The strength for civilian personnel prescribed in subsection (a) shall be apportioned among the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Air Force, and the agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments) in such numbers as the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe. The Secretary of Defense shall report to the Congress within sixty days after the date of enactment of this Act on the manner in which the initial allocation of civilian personnel is made among the military departments and the agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments) and shall include the rationale for each allocation.

(c)(1) In computing the strength for civilian personnel, there shall be included all direct-hire and indirect-hire civilian personnel employed to perform military functions administered by the Department of Defense (other than those performed by the National Security Agency) whether employed on a full-time, part-time, or intermittent basis, but excluding special employment categories for students and disadvantaged youth such as the stay-in-school campaign, the temporary summer aid program and the Federal junior fellowship program and personnel participating in the worker-trainee opportunity program.

(2) Personnel employed under a part-time career employment program established by section 3402 of title 5, United States Code, shall be counted as prescribed in section 3404 of that title. Personnel employed in an overseas area on a part-time basis under a nonpermanent local-hire appointment who are dependents accompanying a Federal civilian employee or a member of a uniformed service on official assignment or tour of duty shall also be counted as prescribed by section 3404 of that title.

(3) Whenever a function, power or duty, or activity is transferred or assigned to a department or agency of the Department of Defense from a department or agency outside of the Department of Defense, or from another department or agency within the Department of Defense, the civilian personnel end-strength authorized for such departments or agencies of the Department of Defense affected shall be adjusted to reflect any increases or decreases in civilian personnel required as a result of such transfer or assignment.

(d) When the Secretary of Defense determines that such action is necessary in the national interest, the Secretary of Defense may authorize the employment of civilian personnel in excess of the number authorized by subsection (a), but such additional number may not exceed 2 percent of the total number of civilian personnel authorized for the Department of Defense by subsection (a). The Secretary of Defense shall promptly notify the Congress of any authorization to increase civilian personnel strength under this subsection

TITLE VII—MILITARY TRAINING STUDENT LOADS

AUTHORIZATION OF TRAINING STUDENT LOADS

SEC. 701. (a) For fiscal year 1984, the components of the Armed Forces are authorized average military training student loads as follows:

(1) The Army, 71,817.
(2) The Navy, 66,911.
(3) The Marine Corps, 21,105.

(4) The Air Force, 49,007.

(5) The Army National Guard of the United States, 21,105.

(6) The Army Reserve, 12,724.

(7) The Naval Reserve, 2,888.

(8) The Marine Corps Reserve, 3,223.

(9) The Air National Guard of the United States, 2,845.

(10) The Air Force Reserve, 1,705.

(b) The average miltary student loads for the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Air Force and the reserve components authorized in subsection (a) for fiscal year 1984 shall be adjusted consistent with the manpower strengths authorized in titles IV, V, and VI of this Act. Such adjustment shall be apportioned among the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Air Force and the reserve components in such manner as the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe.

TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

REPEAL OF PROHIBITION AGAINST CONSOLIDATING FUNCTIONS OF THE MILITARY TRANSPORTATION COMMANDS

SEC. 801. Section 1110 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1983, (Public Law 97-252; 96 Stat. 747), is repealed.

AUTHORIZATON TO PROVIDE RECIPROCAL COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT OR RELATED SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

SEC. 802. (a) Chapter 147 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2482, the following new section:

"§ 2483. Reciprocal communications support or related supplies and services

> "The Secretary of Defense may, subject to the concurrence of the Secretary of State, enter into agreements with the Government of any friendly foreign country or international organization under which the United States agrees to provide communications suport or related supplies and services to such country or international organization in return for the reciprocal provision of an equivalent value of communications support or related supplies and services by such country or international organization."

(b) The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2482 the following new item:

2483. Reciprocal communications support and related supplies and services.".

A BILL To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1985 for the Armed Forces for procurement, for research, development, test, and evaluation, and for operation and maintenance, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces and for civilian employees of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1985."

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, ARMY

SEC. 101. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1985 in such amounts as may be necessary for procurement of aircraft, missiles, weapons and tracked combat vehicles, and ammunition and for other procurement for the Army.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

SEC. 102. (a) Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1985 in such amounts as may be necessary for procurement of aircraft, weapons (including missiles and torpedoes), shipbuilding and conversion, and other procurement for the Navy.

(b) Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1985 in such amounts as may be necessary for procurement for the Marine Corps (including missiles, tracked combat vehicles, and other weapons).

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, AIR FORCE

SEC. 103. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1985 in such amounts as may be necessary for procurement of aircraft and missiles and for other procurement for the Air Force.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, DEFENSE AGENCIES

SEC. 104. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1985 in such amounts as may be necessary for procurement by the Defense Agencies.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES

SEC. 105. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1985 in such amounts as may be necessary for purchases or commitments to purchase metals, minerals, or other materials by the Department of Defense pursuant to section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. § 2093).

CERTAIN AUTHORITY PROVIDED THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE IN CONNECTION WITH THE NATO AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM (AWACS) PROGRAM

SEC. 106. Effective on October 1, 1984, section 103(a) of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1982 (Public Law 97-86; 95 Stat. 1100) is amended by striking out "fiscal year 1984" both places it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "fiscal year 1985".

TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 201(a) Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1985 in such amounts as may be necessary for the use of the Armed Forces for research, development, test, and evaluation.

(b) In addition to the funds authorized to be appropriated in subsection (a), there are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1985, such additional sums as may be necessary for increases in salary, pay, retirement, and other employee benefits authorized by law for civilian employees of the Department of Defense whose compensation is provided for by funds authorized to be appropriated in subsection (a).

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

SEC. 301. (a) Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1985 in such amounts as may be necessary for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States and other activities and agencies of the Department of Defense for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for operation and maintenance.

(b) There are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1985, in addition to the amounts authorized to be appropriated in subsection (a), such sums as may be necessary—

(1) for increases in salary, pay, retirement, and other employee benefits authorized by law for civilian employees of the Department of Defense whose compensation is provided for by funds authorized to be appropriated in subsection (a);

(2) for unbudgeted increases in fuel costs; and

(3) for increases as the result of inflation in the cost of activities authorized by subsection (a).

TITLE IV—ACTIVE FORCES

SEC. 401. The Armed Forces are authorized strengths for active duty personnel as of September 30, 1985, in such numbers as may be necessary.

TITLE V—RESERVE FORCES

AUTHORIZATION OF AVERAGE STRENGTHS FOR SELECTED RESERVE

SEC. 501. For fiscal year 1985 the Selected Reserve of each reserve component of the Armed Forces shall be programmed to attain an average strength as may be necessary.

(b) The average strength prescribed by subsection (a) for the Selected Reserve of any reserve component shall be proportionately reduced by (1) the total authorized strength of units organized to serve as units of the Selected Reserve of such component which are on active duty (other than for training) at any time during the fiscal year, and (2) the total number of individual members not in units organized to serve as units of the Selected Reserve of such component who are on active duty (other than for training or for unsatisfactory participation in training) without their consent at any time during the fiscal year. Whenever such units or such individual members are released from active duty during any fiscal year, the average strength prescribed for such fiscal year for the Selected Reserve of such reserve component shall be proportionately increased by the total authorized strength of such units and by the total number of such individual members.

AUTHORIZATION OF END STRENGTHS FOR RESERVES ON ACTIVE DUTY IN SUPPORT OF THE RESERVES

SEC. 502. Within the average strengths prescribed in section 501, each reserve component of the Armed Forces is authorized, as of September 30, 1985, such number of Reserves to be serving on full-time active duty for the purpose of organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the reserve components as may be necessary.

(b) Upon a determination by the Secretary of Defense that such action is in the national interest, the end strengths prescribed by subsection (a) may be increased by a total of not more than the number equal to 2 percent of the total end strengths prescribed.

TITLE VI—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

AUTHORIZATION OF END STRENGTH

SEC. 601. (a) The Department of Defense is authorized an end strength in civilian personnel, as of September 30, 1985, of such numbers as may be necessary.

(b) The strength for civilian personnel prescribed in subsection (a) shall be apportioned among the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Air Force, and the agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments) in such numbers as the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe. The Secretary of Defense shall report to the Congress within sixty days after the date of enactment of this Act on the manner in which the initial allocation of civilian personnel is made among the military departments and the agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments) and shall include the rationale for each allocation.

(c)(1) In computing the strength for civilian personnel, there shall be included all direct-hire and indirect-hire civilian personnel employed to perform military functions administered by the Department of Defense (other than those performed by the National Security Agency) whether employed on a full-time, part-time, or intermittent basis, but excluding special employment categories for students and disadvantaged youth such as the stay-in-school campaign, the temporary summer aid program and the Federal junior fellowship program and personnel participating in the worker-trainee opportunity program.

(2) Personnel employed under a part-time career employment program established by section 3402 of title 5, United States Code, shall be counted as prescribed in section 3404 of that title. Personnel employed in an overseas area on a part-time basis under a nonpermanent local-hire appointment who are dependents accompanying a Federal civilian employee or a member of a uniformed serv-

ice on official assignment or tour of duty shall also be counted as prescribed by section 3404 of that title.

(3) Whenever a function, power or duty, or activity is transferred to assigned to a department or agency of the Department of Defense from a department or agency outside of the Department of Defense, or from another department or agency within the Department of Defense, the civilian personnel end-strength authorized for such departments or agencies of the Department of Defense affected shall be adjusted to reflect any increases or decreases in civilian personnel required as a result of such transfer or assignment.

(d) When the Secretary of Defense determines that such action is necessary in the national interest, the Secretary of Defense may authorize the employment of civilian personnel in excess of the number authorized by subsection (a), but such additional number may not exceed 2 percent of the total number of civilian personnel authorized for the Department of Defense by subsection (a). The Secretary of Defense shall promptly notify the Congress of any authorization to increase civilian personnel strength under this subsection.

TITLE VII—MILITARY TRAINING STUDENT LOADS

AUTHORIZATION OF TRAINING STUDENT LOADS

Sec. 701. (a) For fiscal year 1985, each component of the Armed Forces is authorized an average military training student load of such numbers as may be necessary.

(b) The average military student loads for the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Air Force and the reserve components authorized in subsection (a) for fiscal year 1985 shall be adjusted consistent with the manpower strengths authorized in titles IV, V, and VI of this Act. Such adjustment shall be apportioned among the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Air Force and the reserve components in such manner as the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe.

Federal Emergency Management Agency,
Washington, D.C., February 4, 1983.

Hon. George Bush,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President: Enclosed is draft legislation "To authorize appropriations for civil defense programs for fiscal years 1984 and 1985, and for other purposes."

In accordance with section 408 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2260), the bill authorizes appropriations of $253,517,000 for civil defense programs for fiscal year 1984 and $345 million for fiscal year 1985.

The bill also authorizes the use of $54 million in 1984 and $60 million in 1985 of the aforementioned amounts for contributions to the States for emergency management assistance (formerly called personnel and administrative expenses). Section 408 of the Federal Civil Defense Act currently limits such contributions to $47 million, although for fiscal year 1983 $60 million is currently authorized, notwithstanding section 408.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this proposal for consideration of the Congress and its enactment would be in accord with the President's program.

Sincerely,

GEORGE W. JETT,
General Counsel.

Enclosure.

A BILL To Authorize Appropriations for Civil Defense Programs for Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985, and for Other Purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1984, to carry out the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, the sum of $253,517,000 and for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, $345,000,000.

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the second proviso of section 408 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2260), $54,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1984, and $60,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985 of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by the first section of this Act are available for appropriations for contributions to the States under section 205 of such Act (50 U.S.C. App. 2286) for personnel and administrative expenses.

GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., February 10, 1983.

Hon. GEORGE BUSH,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Enclosed is a draft of legislation "To authorize certain construction at military installations for Fiscal Year 1984, and for other purposes." This legislation is consistent with the Budget of the United States for Fiscal Year 1984. Appropriations in support of Titles I through IX of this legislation are discussed in that Budget.

Titles I, II, III, and IV of this proposal would authorize $8,142,686,000 in new construction and family housing support requirements for the Active Forces as follows: $2,615,879,000 for the Department of the Army; $1,929,577,000 for the Department of the Navy; $3,179,086,000 for the Department of the Air Force; and $418,144,000 for the Defense Agencies. Also included in Title I is authorization for construction of production base support at Army Ammunition Facilities. Title V would authorize $150,000,000 for the United States' share of the NATO Infrastructure Program.

Title VI contains Authorizations for Appropriations and recurring Administrative Provisions applicable to the Military Construction Program in accord with the Military Construction Codification Act (Public Law 97-214). Title VIII contains nonrecurring general provisions.

Title VII, totaling $254,900,000 would authorize construction for the Guard and Reserve Forces as follows: $55,300,000 for the Army National Guard; $52,700,000 for the Army Reserve; $24,800,000 for the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve; $79,900,000 for the Air National Guard; and $42,200,000 for the Air Force Reserve. These authorizations are in lump sum amounts, and will be utilized in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 133 of Title 10, United States Code.

Title XI provides authorization for Fiscal Year 1985 to meet the basic requirements of the Congresssional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344).

The projects that would be authorized by this proposal have been reviewed to determine if environmental impact statements are required in accordance with Public Law 91-190. Required environmental statements will be submitted to the Congress by the Military Departments.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM H. TAFT IV.

Enclosure.

A BILL To authorize certain construction at military installations for fiscal year 1984, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Military Construction Authorization Act, 1984".

TITLE I—ARMY

AUTHORIZED ARMY CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS

SEC. 101. The Secretary of the Army may acquire real property and may carry out military construction projects in the amounts shown for each of the following installations and locations:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES COMMAND

Fort Bragg, North Carolina, $31,100,000.
Fort Campbell, Kentucky, $20,250,000.
Fort Carson, Colorado, $15,760,000.
Fort Douglas, Utah, $910,000.
Fort Drum, New York, $1,500,000.
Fort Hood, Texas, $68,500,000.
Fort Hunter Liggett, California, $2,850,000.
Fort Irwin, California, $36,950,000.
Fort Lewis, Washington, $31,640,000.
Fort Meade, Maryland, $5,150,000.
Fort Ord, California, $6,150,000.
Fort Polk, Louisiana, $16,180,000.
Fort Richardson, Alaska, $940,000.
Fort Riley, Kansas, $95,800,000.
Fort Stewart, Georgia, $29,720,000.
Presidio of Monterey, California, $1,300,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY WESTERN COMMAND

Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, $33,700,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND

Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, $3,700,000.
Fort Benning, Georgia, $21,750,000.
Fort Bliss, Texas, $34,730,000.
Fort Eustis, Virginia, $3,400,000.
Fort Jackson, South Carolina, $790,000.
Fort Knox, Kentucky, $4,200,000.
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, $27,550,000
Fort Lee, Virginia, $5,930,000.
Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, $12,600,000.
Fort McClellan, Alabama, $4,220,000.
Fort Rucker, Alabama, $9,650,000.
Fort Sill, Oklahoma, $2,150,000.
Fort Story, Virginia, $9,000,000.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Fort Myer, Virginia, $2,750,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT AND READINESS COMMAND

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, $30,050,000.
Detroit Arsenal, Michigan, $270,000.
Harry Diamond Laboratories, Maryland, $400,000.
Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, $12,400,000.
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant, Kansas, $1,150,000.
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, Louisiana, $4,250,000.
Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania, $1,600,000.
Milan Army Ammunition Plant, Tennessee, $550,000.
Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey, $460,000.
Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas, $10,200,000.
Red River Army Depot, Texas, $1,250,000.
Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, $25,400,000.
Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, $22,000,000.
Sierra Army Depot, California, $3,950,000.
Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pennsylvania, $9,200,000.
White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, $310,000.

AMMUNITION FACILITIES

Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, Iowa, $2,000,000.
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, Missouri, $600,000.
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Texas, $1,300,000.
Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, Texas, $270,000.
Milan Army Ammunition Plant, Tennessee, $340,000.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Virginia, $4,620,000.
Scranton Army Ammunition Plant, Pennsylvania, $1,000,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

Fort Huachuca, Arizona, $1,250,000.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

United States Military Academy, New York, $12,840,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY HEALTH SERVICES COMMAND

Fort Detrick, Maryland, $1,650,000.

Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, District of Columbia, $4,200,000.

CLASSIFIED PROJECT

Various Locations, $1,300,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES ARMY, JAPAN

Okinawa, $1,400,000.

EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY

Korea, $59,730,000.

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS COMMAND

Kwajalein, $5,620,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES COMMAND OVERSEAS

Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico, $1,550,000.

Panama, $1,460,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE

Europe, $19,000,000.

Germany, $325,250,000.

Greece, $4,880,000.

Italy, $2,710,000.

Turkey, $5,250,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND OVERSEAS

Korea, $260,000.

FAMILY HOUSING

SEC. 102. (a) The Secretary of the Army may construct or acquire family housing units (including land acquisition), and acquire manufactured home facilities at the following installations, in the number of units shown, and in the amount shown, for each installation:

Various Locations, Alaska, six units, $1,158,000.

Aliamanu, Hawaii, community center, $9,900,000.

Fort Greely, Alaska, thirty-eight units, $5,203,000.

Fort Polk, Louisiana, two hundred units, $15,342,000.

Fort Stewart, Georgia, two hundred forty-four units, $14,626,000.

Wildflecken, Federal Republic of Germany, one hundred fifty-three units, $12,157,000.

Bayreuth, Federal Republic of Germany, thirteen units, $1,132,000.

Kitzingen, Federal Republic of Germany, one hundred three units, $11,140,000.

Vicenza, Italy, two units, $354,000.

IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING UNITS

SEC. 103. (a) Subject to section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of the Army may make expenditures to improve existing military family housing units in an amount not to exceed $108,551,000, of which $26,623,000 is available only for energy conservation projects.

(b) Within the amount specified in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Army may, notwithstanding the maximum amount per unit for an improvement project for family housing units under section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, carry out projects to improve existing military family housing units at the following installations in the number of units shown, and in the amount shown, for each installation:

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, one hundred sixty units, $6,816,000.

Fort Hamilton, New York, one hundred eight units, $5,280,000.

ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION DESIGN

SEC. 104. The Secretary of the Army may carry out architectural and engineering services and construction design in connection with military family housing construction (including improvements), in the amount of $6,750,000.

TITLE II—NAVY

AUTHORIZED NAVY CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS

SEC. 201. The Secretary of the Navy may acquire real property and may carry out military construction projects in the amounts shown for each of the following installations and locations:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina, $3,530,000.

Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, $31,760,000.

Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California, $39,070,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina, $1,805,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California, $14,030,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, $7,900,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, New River, North Carolina, $2,730,000.

Marine Corps Camp Detachment, Camp Elmore, Norfolk, Virginia, $1,160,000.

Camp H. M. Smith, Oahu, Hawaii, $2,700,000.

Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia, $2,570,000.

Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California, $10,690,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Tustin, California, $465,000.

Marine Corps Air-Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California, $25,120,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Arizona, $8,920,000.

CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, $9,720,000.

Naval Station, Annapolis, Maryland, $405,000.

Naval Space Surveillance Field Station, Hollandale, Mississippi, $495,000.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET

Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine, $7,800,000.

Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida, $17,670,000.

Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina, $39,250,000.

Naval Air Station, Key West, Florida, $15,635,000.

Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Virginia, $9,170,000.

Naval Station, Mayport, Florida, $25,520,000.

Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut, $12,840,000.

Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia, $2,560,000.

Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia, $3,895,000.

Tactical Training Group, Atlantic, Virginia Beach, Virginia, $3,750,000.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET

Naval Station, Adak, Alaska, $2,970,000.

Naval Submarine Base, Bangor, Washington, $8,040,000.

Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Hawaii, $890,000.

Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado, California, $21,222,000.

Naval Air Station, Fallon, Nevada, $11,900,000.

Naval Air Station, Lemoore, California, $20,920,000.

Naval Air Station, Miramar, California, $2,020,000.

Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, California, $1,870,000.

Naval Air Station, North Island, California, $20,650,000.

Fleet Intelligence Center, Pacific, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, $1,823,000.

Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, $3,350,000.

Naval Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, $2,590,000.

Tactical Training Group, Pacific, San Diego, California, $3,260,000.

Naval Station, San Diego, California, $980,000.

Naval Submarine Base, San Diego, California, $6,660,000.

Naval Station, Mare Island, Vallejo, California, $210,000.

Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Washington, $3,160,000.

NAVAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING COMMAND

Naval Air Station, Chase Field, Texas, $2,625,000.

Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas, $495,000.

Fleet Combat Training Center, Atlantic, Dam Neck, Virginia, $12,190,000.

Naval Guided Missiles School, Dam Neck, Virginia, $1,860,000.

Naval Air Station, Kingsville, Texas, $4,830,000.

Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tennessee, $11,800,000.

Naval Air Station, Meridian, Mississippi, $610,000.

Naval Submarine School, New London, Connecticut, $12,180,000.

Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island, $4,270,000.

Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare Training Center, Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia, $4,130,000.

Fleet Training Center, Norfolk, Virginia, $1,120,000.

Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida, $19,690,000.

Naval Technical Training Center, Pensacola, Florida, $210,000.

Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare Training Center, Pacific, San Diego, California, $14,200,000.

Naval Air Station, Whiting Field, Florida, $6,030,000.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland, $37,170,000.

Naval Regional Medical Center, Long Beach, California, $8,370,000.

Naval Submarine Medical Center, New London, Connecticut, $6,510,000.

Naval Regional Medical Clinic, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, $8,490,000.

NAVAL MATERIAL COMMAND

Naval Air Rework Facility, Alameda, California, $26,300,000.

David W. Taylor Naval Ship Research and Development Center, Bethesda, Maryland, $5,030,000.

Naval Supply Center, Puget Sound, Bremerton, Washington, $200,000.

Naval Ordnance Test Unit, Cape Canaveral, Florida, $60,400,000.

Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, South Carolina, $1,570,000.

Naval Air Rework Facility, Cherry Point, North Carolina, $20,040,000.

Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, California, $31,100,000.

Naval Weapons Station, Concord, California, $2,720,000.

Naval Surface Weapons Center, Dahlgren, Virginia, $5,355,000.

Fleet Combat Direction Systems Support Activity, Dam Neck, Virginia, $4,000,000.

Naval Weapons Station, Earle, New Jersey, $465,000.

AEGIS Combat System Engineering Development Site, Fort Dix, New Jersey, $2,040,000.

Naval Construction Battalion Center, Gulfport, Mississippi, $2,960,000.

Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, Maryland, $1,950,000.

Naval Air Rework Facility, Jacksonville, Florida, $2,875,000.

Naval Submarine Base, Kings Bay, Georgia, $39,410,000, of which $400,000 may be used to provide community impact planning assistance to the communities near ths submarine base.

Naval Air Engineering Center, Lakehurst, New Jersey, $4,195,000.

Navy Ships Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, $15,800,000.

Naval Air Rework Facility, Norfolk, Virginia, $3,020,000.

Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Virginia, $6,400,000.
Naval Coastal Systems Center, Panama City, Florida, $670,000.
Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Maryland, $10,150,000.
Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, $1,440,000.
Navy Public Works Center, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, $13,100,000.
Pacific Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, California, $840,000.
Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Virginia, $8,850,000.
Naval Transmitter Facility, Republic, Michigan, $13,000,000.
Naval Ocean Systems Center, San Diego, California, $8,000,000.
Naval Supply Center, San Diego, California, $1,110,000.
Navy Public Works Center, San Francisco, California, $220,000.

NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHY COMMAND

Naval Oceanographic Office, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, $6,320,000.

Fleet Numerical Oceanography Center, Monterey, California, $6,980,000.

NAVAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

Naval Communication Area Master Station, Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia, $1,690,000.

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP COMMAND

Naval Security Group Activity, Adak, Alaska, $3,490,000.

Naval Security Group Detachment, Sugar Grove, West Virginia, $7,400,000.

Outside the United States

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Marine Corps Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan, $750,000.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, ATLANTIC FLEET

Naval Air Station, Bermuda, $810,000.
Naval Facility, Bermuda, $1,110,000.
Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, $730,000.
Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland, $60,080,000.
Naval Station, Panama, Canal Zone, $1,490,000.
Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, $1,300,000.

Atlantic Fleet Weapons Training Facility, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, $1,945,000.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, PACIFIC FLEET

Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Korea Detachment, Chinhae, Korea, $460,000.

Navy Support Facility, Diego Garcia, $34,500,000.
Naval Magazine, Guam, Mariana Islands, $22,300,000.
Fleet Activities, Okinawa, Japan, $680,000.
Naval Station, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines, $7,860,000.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, NAVAL FORCES, EUROPE

Naval Support Activity, Holy Loch, Scotland, $9,810,000.
Navy Personnel Support Activity, Naples, Italy, $640,000.
Naval Support Activity, Naples, Italy, $4,700,000.
Naval Station, Rota, Spain, $9,250,000.
Naval Air Station, Sigonella, Italy, $23,380,000.

NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHY COMMAND

Naval Oceanography Command Center, Rota, Spain, $980,000.

NAVAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

Naval Communication Station, Harold E. Holt, Exmouth, Australia, $3,020,000.
Naval Communications Area Master Station Western Pacific, Guam, Mariana Islands, $980,000.
Naval Communications Station, Nea Makri, Greece, $4,930,000.
Classified Location, $1,280,000.

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP COMMAND

Naval Security Group Detachment, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, $1,700,000.

HOST NATION INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT

Various Locations, $2,970,000.

FAMILY HOUSING

SEC. 202. The Secretary of the Navy may construct or acquire family housing units (including land acquisition), and acquire manufactured home facilities at the following installations, in the number of units shown, and in the amount shown, for each installation:

Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California, one hundred thirty units, $11,666,000.
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California, three hundred units, $23,160,000.
Navy Support Office, La Maddalena, Sardinia, Italy, one hundred thirty-four units, $14,000,000.
Naval Air Station, Sigonella, Italy, two hundred five units, $20,000,000.
Navy Public Works Center, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines, three hundred units, $29,300,000.

IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING UNITS

SEC. 203. Subject to section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of the Navy may make expenditures to improve existing military family housing units in an amount not to exceed $13,240,000, of which $3,953,000 is available only for energy conservation projects.

ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION DESIGN

SEC. 204. The Secretary of the Navy may carry out architectural and engineering services and construction design in connection with military family housing construction (including improvements), in the amount of $7,395,000.

MODIFICATION OF LEASING LIMITATION FOR NAVAL AIR STATION, LEMOORE, CALIFORNIA

SEC. 205. Section 2 of Public Law 92-378 (86 Stat. 530) relating to leases of lands for agricultural and grazing purposes at the Naval Air Station Lemoore, California, is amended by striking the phrase "160 irrigable acres" and inserting in lieu thereof the phrase "960 irrigable acres".

TITLE III—AIR FORCE

AUTHORIZED AIR FORCE CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS

SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force may acquire real property and may carry out military construction projects in the amounts shown for each of the following installations and locations:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

Hill Air Force Base, Utah, $16,155,000.
Kelly Air Force Base, Texas, $22,590,000.
McClellan Air Force Base, California, $800,000.
Newark Air Force Station, Ohio, $800,000.
Robins Air Force Base, Georgia, $18,680,000.
Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma, $9,730,000.
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, $6,010,000.

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tennessee, $12,370,000.
Brooks Air Force Base, Texas, $10,110,000.
Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Florida, $9,400,000.
Eastern Launch Site, Florida, $6,000,000.
Edwards Air Force Base, California, $11,910,000.
Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, $9,840,000.
Laurence G. Hanscom Air Force Base, Massachusetts, $3,670,000.
Johnson Space Center, Texas, $700,000.
Los Angeles Air Force Station, California, $2,670,000.
Patrick Air Force Base, Florida, $2,392,000.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Buckley Air National Guard Base, Colorado, $2,000,000.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois, $10,210,000.

Columbus Air Force Base, Mississippi, $1,650,000.
Fort Hamilton, New York, $500,000.
Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas, $740,000.
Gunter Air Force Station, Alabama, $1,750,000.
Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi, $6,320,000.
Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, $7,800,000.
Laughlin Air Force Base, Texas, $2,120,000.
Long Beach Naval Base, California, $500,000.
Mather Air Force Base, California, $4,460,000.
Reese Air Force Base, Texas, $1,550,000.
San Antonio Area, Texas, $12,000,000.
Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas, $12,900,000.
Vance Air Force Base, Oklahoma, $1,250,000.
Williams Air Force Base, Arizona, $3,200,000.

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska, $52,390,000.
Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, $12,070,000.
Galena Air Force Base, Alaska, $3,950,000.
Shemya Air Force Base, Alaska, $45,600,000.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma, $18,200,000.
Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, $2,200,000.
Bolling Air Force Base, District of Columbia, $4,270,000.
Dover Air Force Base, Delaware, $1,300,000.
Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, $2,240,000.
Little Rock Air Force Base, Arkansas, $5,970,000.
McChord Air Force Base, Washington, $12,410,000.
McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey, $620,000.
Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina, $2,800,000.
Scott Air Force Base, Illinois, $790,000.
Travis Air Force Base, California, $1,200,000.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES

Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii, $3,150,000.

PEACEKEEPER CONSTRUCTION

Various Locations, $379,000,000.

SPACE COMMAND

NORAD Cheyenne Mountain Complex, Colorado, $5,660,000.
Peterson Air Force Base, Colorado, $78,700,000.

SPECIAL PROJECT

Various Locations, $24,000,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana, $20,170,000.
Beale Air Force Base, California, $5,550,000.
Blytheville Air Force Base, Arkansas, $9,070,000.

Carswell Air Force Base, Texas, $3,400,000.
Castle Air Force Base, California, $6,500,000.
Classified Location, $14,800,000.
Classified Location, $5,900,000.
Dyess Air Force Base, Texas, $8,400,000.
Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota, $6,700,000.
Fairchild Air Force Base, Washington, $5,720,000.
Forsyth Air Force Station, Montana, $4,770,000.
Grand Forks Air Force Base, North Dakota, $8,525,000.
Griffiss Air Force Base, New York, $5,700,000.
Grissom Air Force Base, Indiana, $500,000.
Havre Air Force Station, Montana, $4,970,000.
K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Michigan, $41,460,000.
Loring Air Force Base, Maine, $36,400,000.
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana, $630,000.
March Air Force Base, California, $3,550,000.
McConnell Air Force Base, Kansas, $2,840,000.
Minot Air Force Base, North Dakota, $52,800,000.
Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska, $35,020,000.
Plattsburgh Air Force Base, New York, $1,890,000.
Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, $46,382,000.
Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Michigan, $5,000,000.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

Bangor International Airport, Maine, $10,100,000.
Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas, $6,800,000.
Cannon Air Force Base, New Mexico, $6,800,000.
Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Arizona, $5,850,000.
England Air Force Base, Louisiana, $3,890,000.
George Air Force Base, California, $220,000.
Homestead Air Force Base, Florida, $4,060,000.
Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, $8,300,000.
Luke Air Force Base, Arizona, $9,690,000.
MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, $6,380,000.
Moody Air Force Base, Georgia, $1,300,000.
Mountain Home Air Force Base, Idaho, $6,590,000.
Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, South Carolina, $1,570,000.
Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada, $4,665,000.
Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina, $5,240,000.
Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina, $10,040,000.
Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida, $6,790,000.
Unspecified Location, $1,500,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY

United States Air Force Academy, Colorado, $10,085,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

Ascension Island, South Atlantic Ocean, $4,010,000.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

Lajes Field, Portugal, $1,400,000.
Rhein-Main Air Base, Germany, $1,870,000.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES

Clark Air Base, Republic of the Philippines, $8,940,000.
Diego Garcia Air Base, Indian Ocean, $58,200,000.
Kadena Air Base, Japan, $11,360,000.
Korea, Various Locations, $5,900,000.
Kunsan Air Base, Korea, $31,060,000.
Kwang-Ju Air Base, Korea, $210,000.
Kisawa Air Base, Japan, $31,800,000.
Osan Air Base, Korea, $42,350,000.
Saechon Air Base, Korea, $210,000.
Suwon Air Base, Korea, $400,000.
Taegu Air Base, Korea, $2,750,000.
Yokota Air Base, Japan, $1,250,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Andersen Air Force Base, Guam, $10,210,000.
Classified Location, $16,000,000.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

Howard Air Force Base, Canal Zone, $690,000.
Greenland, Various Locations, $20,530,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

Camp New Amsterdam, The Netherlands, $2,050,000.
Denmark, Various Locations, $4,900,000.
Germany, Various Locations, $73,904,000.
Italy, Various Locations, $47,880,000.
Norway, Various Locations, $1,500,000.
Oman, Various Locations, $39,600,000.
Prestwick Airport, Scotland, $1,820,000.
Spain, Various Locations, $8,232,000.
Turkey, Various Locations, $73,220,000.
United Kingdom, Various Locations, $69,535,000.
Various Locations, $127,065,000.

FAMILY HOUSING

SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force may construct or acquire family housing units (including land acquisition), and acquire manufactured home facilities at the following installations, in the number of units shown, and in the amount shown, for each installation:

Lajes Field, Portugal, one hundred fifty units, $12,262,000.
Havre Air Force Station, Montana, five units, $496,000.
Forsyth Air Force Station, Montana, fifty units, $4,000,000.
F.E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyoming, two hundred seventy units, $20,000,000.
Camp New Amsterdam, The Netherlands, fifty units, $5,218,000.

RAF Upper Heyford, United Kingdom, three hundred units, $33,982,000.

RAF Greenham Common, United Kingdom, two hundred fifty units, $24,246,000.

IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING UNITS

SEC. 303. (a) Subject to section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of the Air Force may make expenditures to improve existing military family housing units in an amount not to exceed $65,908,000, of which $11,225,000 is available only for energy conservation projects.

(b) Within the amount specified in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Air Force may, notwithstanding the maximum amount per unit prescribed in section 2825(b) of title 10, United States Code, carry out projects to improve existing military family housing units at the following installations, in the number of units shown, and in the amount shown, for each installation:

Carswell Air Force Base, Texas, two hundred three units, $7,477,500.

Kadena Air Base, Japan, three hundred forty-two units, $20,586,200.

Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, one hundred twenty-five units, $4,463,700.

ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION DESIGN

SEC. 304. The Secretary of the Air Force may carry out architectural and engineering services and construction design in connection with military family housing construction (including improvements), in the amount of $5,000,000.

TITLE IV—DEFENSE AGENCIES

AUTHORIZED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND LAND ACQUISITION FOR THE DEFENSE AGENCIES

SEC. 401. The Secretary of Defense may acquire real property and may carry out military construction projects in the amounts shown for each of the following installations and locations:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

Defense Fuel Support Point, Adak, Alaska, $14,200,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Anchorage, Alaska, $2,500,000.

Defense Fuel Support Point, Ozol, California, $1,100,000.

Defense Fuel Support Point, Long Beach, California, $42,100,000.

Defense Depot, Tracy, California, $480,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Vandenberg, California, $880,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Colorado Springs, Colorado, $810,000.

Defense Fuel Support Point, Escanaba, Michigan, $1,000,000.

Defense Fuel Support Point, Cincinnati, Ohio, $3,200,000.
Defense Depot, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, $18,000,000.
Defense Depot, Memphis, Tennessee, $750,000.
Defense Property Disposal Office, San Antonio, Texas, $500,000.
Defense Property Disposal Office, Tooele, Utah, $420,000.
Defense Property Disposal Office, Norfolk, Virginia, $940,000.
Defense Property Disposal Office, Fort Lewis, Washington, $650,000.

DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY

Hydrographic/Topographic Center, Brookmont, Maryland, $1,830,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Fort Meade, Maryland, $31,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Classified Activity, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, $3,000,000.
Defense Systems Management College, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, $4,700,000.
Presidio of Monterey, California, $29,100,000.

DEFENSE INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

Fort Holabird, Maryland, $210,000.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY

Armed Forces Radiobiology Institute, Bethesda, Maryland, $10,900,000.

DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

Pentagon Building, Virginia, $1,000,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

Defense Property Disposal Office, Hanau, Germany, $1,300,000.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY

Johnston Island, $600,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Classified Location, $10,000,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Classified Location, $21,550,000.
Classified Location, $25,220,000.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS SCHOOLS

Ansbach, Germany, $6,330,000.

Baumholder, Germany, $1,850,000.
Darmstadt, Germany, $8,030,000.
Giessen, Germany, $6,040,000.
Spangdahlem Air Base, Germany, $7,720,000.
Wildflecken, Germany, $6,240,000.
Comiso, Italy, $12,990,000.
Vicenza, Italy, $2,310,000.
Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines, $4,690,000.
Clark Air Base, Republic of the Philippines, $8,020,000.
Lajes Field, Portugal, $4,590,000.
Zaragoza Air Force Base, Spain, $680,000.
Incirlik Air Base, Turkey, $7,170,000.
RAF Greenham Common, United Kingdom, $12,770,000.
RAF Lakenheath, United Kingdom, $1,240,000.
RAF Wethersfield, United Kingdom, $3,120,000.
Classified Location, $9,690,000.

FAMILY HOUSING

SEC. 402. The Secretary of Defense may construct or acquire family housing units, (including land acquisition), and acquire manufactured home facilities at the following installations, in the number of units shown, and in the amount shown, for each installation:

Classified Locations, eleven units, $1,210,000.

IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING UNITS

SEC. 403. Subject to section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense may make expenditures to improve existing military family housing units in an amount not to exceed $35,000.

TITLE V—NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION INFRASTRUCTURE

AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE TO MAKE CONTRIBUTIONS

SEC. 501. The Secretary of Defense may make contributions for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Infrastructure program as provided in section 2806 of title 10, United States Code, in an amount not to exceed the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 605.

TITLE VI—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS AND RECURRING ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, ARMY

SEC. 601. (a) Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1983, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of the Army in the total amount of $2,615,879,000 as follows:

(1) For projects authorized by section 101 that are to be carried out inside the United States, $695,630,000;

(2) For projects authorized by section 101 that are to be carried out outside the United States, $427,110,000;

(3) For unspecified minor construction projects under section 2805 of title 10, United States Code, $32,000,000;

(4) For architectural and engineering services and construction design under section 2807 of title 10, United States Code, $188,000,000;

(5) For advances to the Secretary of Transportation for construction of defense access roads under section 210 of title 23, United States Code, $500,000;

(6) For military family housing functions—

(A) For construction and acquisition of military family housng and facilities, including minor construction, improvements to existing military family housing units and facilities, relocation of military family housing units under section 2827 of title 10, United States Code, and architectural and engineering services and construction design, as authorized by Title I, $186,313,000;

(B) for support of military family housing (including operating expenses, leasing expenses, maintenance of real property expenses, payments of principal and interest on mortgage debts incurred, payments of mortgage insurance premiums authorized under section 222 of the National Housing Act [12 U.S.C. 1715m]), $1,086,326,000, none of which may be obligated or expended for the leasing of military family housing units in the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and Guam, and not more than $86,858,000, may be obligated or expended for the leasing of military family housing units in foreign countries.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NAVY

SEC. 602. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1983, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of the Navy in the total amount of $1,929,577,000 as follows:

(1) For projects authorized by section 201 that are to be carried out inside the United States, $889,545,000;

(2) For projects authorized by section 201 that are to be carried out outside the United States, $197,655,000;

(3) For unspecified minor construction projects under section 2805 of title 10, United States Code, $22,000,000;

(4) For architectural and engineering services and construction design under section 2807 of title 10, United States Code, $115,600,000;

(5) For advances to the Secretary of Transportation for construction of defense access roads under section 210 of title 23, United States Code, $900,000;

(6) For military family housing functions—

(A) for construction and acquisition of military family housing and facilities, including minor construction, improvements to existing military family housing units and facilities, relocation of military family housing units under section 2827 of title 10, United States Code, and architectural and engineering services and construction design, as authorized by Title II, $118,761,000; and

(B) for support of military family housing (including operating expenses, leasing expenses, maintenance of real property expenses, payments of principal and interest on mortgage debts incurred, payments of mortgage insurance premiums authorized under section 222 of the National Housing Act [12 U.S.C. 1715m]), $585,116,000, of which not more than $149,000 may be obligated or expended for the leasing of military family housing units in the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and Guam, and not more than $18,063,000 may be obligated or expended for the leasing of military family housing units in foreign countries.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, AIR FORCE

SEC. 603. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1983, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of the Air Force in the total amount of $3,179,086,000 as follows:

(1) For projects authorized by section 301 that are to be carried out inside the United States, $1,315,814,000.

(2) For projects authorized by section 301 that are to be carried out outside the United States, $698,846,000.

(3) For unspecified minor construction projects under section 2805 of title 10, United States Code, $19,000,000;

(4) For architectural and engineering services and construction design under section 2807 of title 10, United States Code, $186,000,000;

(5) For advances to the Secretary of Transportation for construction of defense access roads under section 210 of title 23, United States Code, $12,250,000;

(6) For military family housing functions—

(A) for construction and acquisition of military family housing and facilities, including minor construction, improvements to existing military family housing units and facilities, relocation of military family housing units under section 2827 of title 10, United States Code, and architectural and engineering services and construction design, as authorized by Title III, $171,112,000; and

(B) for support of military family housing (including operating expenses, leasing expenses, maintenance of real property expenses, payments of principal and interest on mortgage debts incurred, payments of mortgage insurance premiums authorized under section 222 of the National Housing Act [12 U.S.C. 1715m]), $776,064,000, of which not more than $492,000 may be obligated or expended for the leasing of military family housing units in the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and Guam, and not more than $58,866,000 may be obligated or expended for the leasing of military family housing units in foreign countries.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, DEFENSE AGENCIES

SEC. 604. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1983, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), in the total amount of $418,144,000 as follows:

(1) For projects authorized by section 401 that are to be carried out inside the United States, $169,270,000;

(2) For projects authorized by section 401 that are to be carried out outside the United States, $162,130,000;

(3) For unspecified minor construction projects under section 2805 of title 10, United States Code, $4,000,000.

(4) For construction projects under the contingency construction authority of the Secretary of Defense under section 2804 of title 10, United States Code, $30,000,000;

(5) For architectural and engineering services and construction design under section 2807 of title 10, United States Code, $33,000,000;

(6) For military family housing functions—

(A) for construction and acquisition of military family housing and facilities, including minor construction, improvements to existing military family housing units and facilities, relocation of military family housing units under section 2827 of title 10, United States Code, and architectural and engineering services and construction design, as authorized by Title IV, $1,245,000; and

(B) for support of military family housing (including operating expenses, leasing expenses, maintenance of real property expenses, payments of principal and interest on mortgage debts incurred, payments of mortgage insurance premiums authorized under section 222 of the National Housing Act [12 U.S.C. 1715m]), $18,499,000 of which not more than $15,231,000 may be obligated or expended for the leasing of military family housing units in foreign countries.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NATO

SEC. 605. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1983 for contributions by the Secretary of Defense under section 2806 of title 10, United Code, for the share of the United States of the cost of construction projects for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Infrastructure program, as authorized by Title V, $150,000,000.

TITLE TOTAL LIMITATION OF COST VARIATIONS

SEC. 606. Notwithstanding the cost variations authorized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost of all projects carried out under each of titles I, II, III, and IV of this Act may not exceed the total amount authorized under sections 601, 602, 603, and 604, respectively, to be appropriated for the military department concerned or the Secretary of Defense, as the case may be.

EXPIRATION OF AUTHORIZATIONS: EXTENSION OF CERTAIN PREVIOUS AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 607. (a)(1) Expect as provided in paragraph (2), all authorizations contained in titles I, II, III, IV, and V for military construction projects, land acquisition, family housing projects, contributions to NATO Infrastructure, and all authorizations of appropriations therefor contained in sections 601 through 605, expire on October 1, 1985, or the date of the enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1986, whichever is later.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) do not apply to authorizations for military construction projects, land acquisition, family housing projects, and contributions to NATO Infrastructure, land acquisition, and authorizations of appropriations for such projects, for which appropriated funds have been obligated before October 1, 1985, or the date of the enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act of fiscal year 1986, whichever is later, for construction contracts or land acquisition.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 606 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1983 (Pub. L. No. 97-321, 96 Stat. 1549), authorizations for the following items authorized in sections 101 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1982 (Pub. L. No. 97-99, 95 Stat. 1359), shall remain in effect until October 1, 1984, or the date of enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1985, whichever is later:

(1) Solid Waste Incinerator construction in the amount of $4,100,000 at Fort Dix, New Jersey;

(2) Rapid Deployment Force Facilities in the amount of $36,000,000 at Ras Banas, Egypt.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 606 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1983 (Pub. L. No. 97-321, 96 Stat. 1549), authorization for the following item authorized section 201 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1982 (Pub. L. No. 97-99, 95 Stat. 1359), shall remain in effect until October 1, 1984, or the date of enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1985, whichever is later:

(1) Steam Distribution Line in the amount of $16,000,000 at the Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 606 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1983 (Pub. L. No. 97-321, 96 Stat. 1549), authorization for the following item authorized in section 201 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1981 (Pub. L. No. 96-418, 94 Stat. 1749), and extended in section 606(d) of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1983 (Pub L. No. 97-321, 96 Stat. 1549), shall remain in effect until October 1, 1984, or the date of enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1985, whichever is later:

(1) Nautilus Memorial in the amount of $1,930,000 at the Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut.

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 606 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1983 (Pub. L. No. 97-321, 96 Stat. 1549), authorization for the following item authorized in section 201 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1980 (Pub. L. No. 96-125, 93 Stat. 928), and extended in section 705(d) of the Military Construction Authorization Act 1982 (Pub L. No. 97-99, 95 Stat. 1359), shall remain in effect until October 1, 1984, or the date of enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1985, whichever is later:

(1) Municipal Sewer Connection Contruction in the amount of $2,200,000 at the Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut.

(f) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 606 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1983 (Pub L. No. 97-321, 97 Stat. 1549), authorizations for the following item authorized in section 301 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1982 (Pub. L. No. 97-99, 95 Stat. 1369), shall remain in effect until October 1, 1984, or the date of enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1985, whichever is later:

(1) Rapid Deployment Force Facilities in the amount of $70,400,000 at Ras Banas, Egypt.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CERTAIN AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO BE SPECIFIED BY LAW

Sec. 608. For projects or contracts initiated during the period beginning on October 1, 1983 and ending on the date of the enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1985 or October 1, 1984, whichever is later, the following amounts apply:

(1) The maximum amount for an unspecified minor military construction project under section 2805 of title 10, United States Code, is $1,000,000.

(2) The amount of a contract for architectural and engineering services or construction design that makes such a contract subject to the reporting requirement under section 2807 of title 10, United States Code, is $300,000.

(3) The maximum amount per unit for an improvement project for family housing units under section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, is $30,000.

(4) The maximum annual rental for a family housing unit leased in the United States, Puerto Rico, or Guam under section 2828(b) of title 10, United States Code, is $6,000.

(5)(A) The maximum annual rental for a family housing unit leased in a foreign country under section 2828(c) of title 10, United States Code, is $16,800.

(B) The maximum number of family housing units that may be leased at any one time in foreign countries under section 2828(c) of title 10, United States Code, is $33,000.

(6) The maximum rental per year for family housing facilities, or for real property related to family housing facilities, leased in a foreign country under section 2828(f) of title 10, United States Code, is $250,000.

EFFECTIVE DATE FOR PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 609. Titles I, II, III, IV, and V shall take effect on October 1, 1983.

TITLE VII—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

AUTHORIZATION FOR FACILITIES

SEC. 701. There are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1983, for the costs of acquisition, architectural and engineering services, and construction of facilities for the Guard and Reserve Forces, and for contributions therefor, under Chapter 133 of title 10, United States Code (including the cost of acquisition of land for those facilities) the following amounts:

(1) For the Department of the Army—

(A) for the Army National Guard of the United States $55,300,000; and

(B) for the Army Reserve, $52,700,000.

(2) For the Department of the Navy, for the Naval and Marine Corps Reserves, $24,800,000.

(3) For the Department of the Air Force—

(A) for the Air National Guard of the United States $79,900,000; and

(B) for the Air Force Reserve, $42,200,000.

TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

HOUSING ASSURANCE PROGRAM

SEC. 801. (a) Chapter 169 of Title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end of Subchapter II the following new section:

"Section 2833. Housing Assurance Program

(a) In lieu of constructing new housing, or acquiring or leasing existing housing, and in order to satisfy the need for new family housing for the Department of Defense by stimulating the development of new housing in and by the private sector, the Secretaries of the Military Departments, under uniform regulations established by the Secretary of Defense, may enter into agreements to assure the occupancy of rental housing constructed by private developers or by State or local housing authorities on private land or land owned by states or local governments, when such rental housing is located near new military installations or existing military installations that have a shortage of housing to meet the demands of military personnel with or without accompanying dependents.

(b) Agreements made under the authority of subsection (a) shall:

(1) not assure the occupancy of more than 97 percent of the units constructed under such an agreement,

(2) establish initial rental rates reasonably equivalent to comparable rental dwelling units in the same general market area, and include an escalation clause for operation and maintenance costs to be effective for the term of agreement,

(3) not apply to existing housing,

(4) require that housing be constructed to normal industry standards,

(5) not exceed 15 years,

(6) not be renewed,

(7) assure only shelter rent determined on the basis of amortizing initial construction costs,

(8) only be entered into where vacancies of adequate existing private housing within the commuting area are less than the number of military families on the waiting list for existing military controlled housing or are projected to be less than the waiting list plus any projected increase in families due to authorized increased manning or establishment of a new installation,

(9) only be entered into if existing military controlled housing at all installations within the commuting area (except for new installations or those projecting a significant increase in families due to authorized increased manning) has exceeded 97 percent utilization at least for the prior 18-month period, excluding units temporarily inactivated for major repair or improvements,

(10) provide for military priority of occupancy, and

(11) include a clause rendering the agreement null and void if the owner of the housing fails to maintain a satisfactory level of operation and maintenance in keeping with normal industry standards.

(c) The Secretary of the Military Department concerned shall assure that housing to be constructed under the authority of this section is modest in design.

(d) The Secretary of the Military Department concerned may require that disputes arising under agreements entered into under the authority of subsection (a) be decided in accordance with the contract dispute procedures provided for by the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (Pub. L. No. 95-563, 92 Stat. 2383).

INCREASE OF HIGH COST LEASES

Sec. 802. Section 2828(e)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by deleting the phrase "200" and substituting in lieu thereof the phrase "225".

ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION DESIGN

Sec. 803. Subsection (a) of section 2807 of title 10, United States Code is amended—

a. by deleting the phrase "such purposes" the first time it appears and inserting in lieu thereof the phrase "military construction and military family housing"; and

b. by inserting in the first sentence after the word "projects" and before the word "not" the phrase ", family housing projects, and projects undertaken in connection with the authority provided under 10 U.S.C. 2854,".

TITLE IX

SEC. 901. There are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1985 such sums as may be necessary for the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force to establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY,
Washington, D.C., March 9, 1983.

Hon. GEORGE BUSH,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Enclosed is proposed legislation "[t]o authorize appropriations for the Department of Energy for national security programs for fiscal year 1984 and fiscal years 1985, and for other purposes." The bill would authorize specific appropriations for FY 84 and those appropriations which might be neccessary for FY 85. The total amount proposed for FY 84 is $6,756,405,000, of which $5,225,125,000 is for operating expenses, $396,750,000 is for capital equipment, and $1,134,530,000 is for construction projects.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that enactment of this legislative proposal would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely,

ERIC J. FYGI,
Acting General Counsel.

Enclosure.

A BILL To Authorize Appropriations for the Department of Energy for National Security Programs for Fiscal Year 1984 and Fiscal Year 1985, and for Other Purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Security Programs Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985."

TITLE I—NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

OPERATING EXPENSES

SEC. 101. Funds are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Energy for fiscal year 1984 for operating expenses incurred in carrying out national security programs (including scientific research and development in support of the armed forces, strategic and critical materials necessary for the common defense, and military applications of nuclear energy and related management and support activities) as follows:

(1) For naval reactors development, $490,000,000.

(2) For weapons activities, $3,153,125,000.

(3) For verification and control technology, $59,900,000.

(4) For materials production, $1,125,700,000.

(5) For defense waste and byproducts management, $318,900,000.

(6) For nuclear safeguards and security, $48,000,000.

(7) For security investigations, $29,500,000.

PLANT AND CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

SEC. 102. Funds are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Energy for fiscal year 1984 for plant and capital equipment (including planning, construction, acquisition, and modification of facilities, land acquisition related thereto, and acquisition and fabrication of capital equipment not related to construction) necessary for national security programs as follows:

(1) For naval reactors development:

Project 84-N-101, general plant projects, various locations, $2,500,000.

Project 83-N-102, addition to the radioactive materials laboratory, Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory, Schenectady, New York, $6,500,000, for a total project authorization of $8,000,000.

Project 82-N-111, materials facility, Savannah River, South Carolina, $70,000,000, for a total project authorization of $125,000,000

Project 81-T-112, modifications and additions to prototype facilities, various locations, $1,000,000, for a total authorization of $104,000,000.

(2) For weapons activities:

Project 84-D-101, general plant projects, various locations, $27,100,000.

Project 84-D-111, general plant projects, various locations, $29,500,000.

Project 84-D-103, hardened central guard force facility, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico, $600,000.

Project 84-D-104, nuclear materials storage facility, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico, $700,000.

Project 84-D-107, nuclear testing facilities revitalization, various locations, $38,500,000.

Project 84-D-112, TRIDENT II warhead production facilities, various locations, $19,300,000.

Project 84-D-113, antisubmarine warfare/standoff weapon warhead production facilities, various locations, $17,600,000.

Project 84-D-114, consolidated manufacturing facility, Rocky Flats Plant, Golden, Colorado, $24,100,000.

Project 84-D-115, electrical system expansion, Pantex Plant, Amarillo, Texas, $1,500,000.

Project 84-D-117, inert assembly and test facility, Pantex Plant, Amarillo, Texas, $1,500,000.

Project 84-D-118, high-explosive subassembly facility, Pantex Plant, Amarillo, Texas $7,000,000.

Project 84-D-119, railroad track replacement and upgrade, Pantex Plant, Amarillo, Texas, $800,000

Project 84-D-120, explosive component test facility, Mound Facility, Miamisburg, Ohio, $13,100,000.

Project 84-D-121, safeguards and site security upgrading, Rocky Flats Plant, Golden, Colorado, $10,000,000.

Project 83-D-124, standard missile-2 (SM-2) warhead production facilities, various locations, $3,000,000, for a total authorization of $5,000,000.

Project 83-D-134, SENTRY warhead production facilities, various locations, $16,300,000.

Project 82-D-107, utilities and equipment restoration, replacement, and upgrade, Phase III, various locations, $229,200,000, for a total project authorization of $449,600,000.

Project 82-D-108, nuclear weapons stockpile improvement, various locations, $4,000,000, for a total project authorization of $46,800,000.

Project 82-D-111, interactive graphics systems, various locations, $15,600,000, for a total project authorization of $24,600,000.

Project 82-D-144, simulation technology laboratory, Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico, $8,000,000, for a total project authorization of $12,200,000.

Project 82-D-146, weapons production and production support facilities, various locations $14,200,000, for a total project authorization of $62,200,000.

Project 82-D-150, weapons materials research and development facility, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, California, $2,900,000, for a total project authorization of $10,400,000.

Project 81-D-101, particle beam fusion accelerator-II, Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico, $5,400,000, for a total project authorization of $42,150,000.

Project 81-D-115, Missile X warhead production facilities, various locations, $30,000,000 for a total project authorization of $104,100,000.

(3) For materials production:

Project 84-D-125, general plant projects, various locations, $31,000,000.

Project 84-D-126, plant engineering and design, various location, $2,000,000.

Project 84-D-130, modification processing facility substations, Savannah River, South Carolina, $5,600,000.

Project 83-D-138, PUREX filter systems improvements, Richland, Washington, $8,500,000, for a total project authorization of $12,750,000.

Project 83-D-142, fuel dissolver off-gas transfer and treatment system, Idaho Fuels Processing Facility, Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, Idaho, $4,100,000, for a total project authorization of $7,600,000.

Project 83-D-146, water pollution control, Feed Materials Production Center, Fernald, Ohio, $4,000,000, for a total project authorization of $5,400,000.

Project 83-D-147, pollution discharge elimination, Savannah River, South Carolina, $2,000,000, for a total project authorization of $3,000,000.

Project 83-D-148, non-radioactive hazardous waste management, Savannah River, South Carolina, $3,000,000, for a total project authorization of $4,000,000.

Project 83-D-180, facility storage modifications, various locations, $6,500,000, for a total project authorization of $15,800,000.

Project 82-D-118, N plant security and surveillance, Richland, Washington, $400,000, for a total project authorization of $4,400,000.

Project 82-D-124, restoration of production capabilities, Phases II, III and IV, various locations, $118,600,000, for a total project authorization of $253,300,000.

Project 82-D-136, fuel processing facilities upgrade, Idaho Fuels Processing Facility, Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, Idaho, $6,000,000, for a total project authorization of $46,000,000.

Project 82-D-201, special plutonium recovery facilities, JB-Line, Savannah River, South Carolina, $26,000,000, for a total project authorization of $37,000,000.

Project 81-D-142, steam transfer header, Savannah River, South Carolina, $7,400,000, for a total project authorization of $18,400,000.

(4) For defense waste and byproducts management:

Project 84-D-150, general plant projects, interim waste operations and long-term waste management techology, various locations, $25,830,000.

Project 83-D-157, additional radioactive waste storage facilities, Richland, Washington, $31,000,000, for a total project authorization of $50,000,000.

Project 81-T-104, radioactive waste facilities improvements, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, $1,000,000 for a total project authorization of $21,000,000.

Project 81-T-105, defense waste processing facility, Savannah River, South Carolina, $142,000,000, for a total project authorization of $212,000,000.

Project 77-13-f, waste isolation pilot plant, Delaware Basin, Southeast, New Mexico, $109,700,000, for a total project authorization of $343,500,000.

(5) For capital equipment not related to construction——

(A) for naval reactors development, $20,000,000;

(B) for weapons activities, $234,600,000;

(C) for verification and control technology $1,750,000;

(D) for materials production, $102,500,000;

(E) for defense waste and byproducts management, $33,900,000; and,

(F) for nuclear safeguards and security $4,000,000.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

REPROGRAMMING

SEC. 201. Except as otherwise provided in this Act——

(1) no amount appropriated pursuant to this Act may be used for any program in excess of 105 percent of the amount author-

ized for that program by this Act or $10,000,000 more than the amount authorized for that program by this Act, whichever is the lesser, and

(2) no amount appropriated pursuant to this Act may be used for any program which has not been presented to, or requested of, the Congress, unless a period of thirty calendar days (not including any day in which either House of Congress is not in session because of adjournment of more than three calendar days to a day certain) has passed after receipt by the appropriate committees of Congress of notice from the Secretary of the Department of Energy (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Secretary") containing a full and complete statement of the action proposed to be taken and the facts and circumstances relied upon in support of the proposed action, or unless each committee before the expiration of the period has transmitted to the Secretary written notice to the effect that the committee has no objection to the proposed action.

LIMITS ON GENERAL PLANT PROJECTS

SEC. 202. (a) The Secretary may carry out any construction project under the general plant projects provisions authorized by this Act if the total estimated cost of the construction project does not exceed $1,200,000.

(b) If at any time during the construction of any general plant project authorized by this Act, the estimated cost of the project is revised because of unforeseen cost variations and the revised cost of the project exceeds $1,200,000, the Secretary shall immediately furnish a complete report to the appropriate committees of Congress explaining the reasons for the cost variation.

LIMITS ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

SEC. 203. (a) Whenever the current estimated cost of a construction project which is authorized by section 102 of this Act, or which is in support of national security programs of the Department of Energy and was authorized by any previous Act, exceeds by more than 25 percent the higher of (1) the amount authorized for the projects, or (2) the amount of the total estimated cost for the project as shown in the most recent budget justification data submitted to Congress, construction may not be started or additional obligations incurred in connection with the project above the total estimated cost, as the case may be unless a period of thirty calendar days (not including any day in which either House of Congress is not in session because of adjournment of more than three days to a day certain) has passed after receipt by the appropriate committees of the Congress of written notice from the Secretary containing a full and complete statement of the action proposed to be taken and the facts and circumstances relied upon in support of the action, or unless each committee before the expiration of the period has notified the Secretary it has no objection to the proposed action.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to any construction project which has a current estimated cost of less than $5,000,000.

FUND TRANSFER AUTHORITY

SEC. 204. To the extent specified in appropriate Acts, funds appropriated pursuant to this Act may be transferred to other agencies of the Government for the performance of the work for which the funds were appropriated, and funds so transferred may be merged with the appropriations of the agency to which the funds are transferred.

AUTHORITY FOR CONSTRUCTION DESIGN

SEC. 205. (a) Within the amounts authorized by this Act for plant engineering and design, the Secretary may carry out advance planning and construction designs (including architectural and engineering services) in connection with any proposed construction project.

(b) In any case in which the total estimated cost for such planning and design exceeds $1,000,000, the Secretary shall notify the appropriate committees of Congress in writing of the details of the project at least thirty days before any funds are obligated for design services for the project.

AUTHORITY FOR EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION DESIGN

SEC. 206. In addition to the advance planning and construction design authorized by section 102, the Secretary may perform planning and design utilizing available funds for any Department of Energy national security program construction project whenever the Secretary determines that the design must proceed expeditiously in order to meet the needs of national defense or to protect property or human life.

FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR ALL NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

SEC. 207. Subject to the provisions of appropriation Acts, amounts appropriated pursuant to this Act for management and support activities and for general plant projects are available for use, when necessary, in connection with all national security programs of the Department of Energy.

ADJUSTMENTS FOR PAY INCREASES

SEC. 208. Appropriations authorized by this Act for salary, pay, retirement or other benefits for Federal employees may be increased by such amounts as may be necessary for increases in benefits authorized by law.

AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

SEC. 209. When so specified in an appropriation Act, amounts appropriated for "Operating Expenses" or for "Plant and Capital Equipment" may remain available until expended.

TITLE III—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985

SEC. 301. There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Energy to be available not earlier than October 1, 1984, such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 1985 for programs set forth in this Act.

COMMITTEE ACTION

In accordance with the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, there is set forth below the Committee vote to report S. 675, as amended.

In favor: Senators Tower, Thurmond, Goldwater, Warner, Humphrey, Cohen, Jepsen, Quayle, East, Wilson, Jackson, Stennis, Nunn, Exon, and Bingaman.

Opposed: Senators Hart, Levin, and Kennedy.

Vote: 15-3.

The other roll call votes on amendments to the bill which were considered during the course of the markup have been made public and are available at the Committee.

FISCAL DATA

With respect to 5-year cost projections, under Public Law 91-510, the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, certain Senate rules and procedures were revised. Shown below is the legislative language:

> SEC. 252(a)(1) The report accompanying each bill or joint resolution of a public character reported by any committee of the Senate (except the Committee on Appropriations) shall contain—
>
> > (A) an estimate, made by such committee, of the costs which would be insured in carrying out such bill or joint resolution in the fiscal year in which it is reported and in each of the five fiscal years following such fiscal year (or for the authorized duration of any program authorized by such bill or joint resolution if less than five years), except that, in the case of measures affecting the revenues, such report shall require only an estimate of the gain or loss in revenues for a one-year period; and
> >
> > (B) a comparison of the estimate of costs described in subparagraph (A) made by such committee with any estimate of costs made by any Federal agency;
> >
> > (C) in lieu of such estimate or comparison, or both, a statement of the reason why compliance by the committee with requirements of subparagraph (A) or (B), or both, is impracticable.
>
> (2) It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any such bill or joint resolution if such bill or joint resolution was reported in the Senate after the effective date of this subsection and the report of that committee of the Senate which reported such bill or joint resolution does not comply with the provisions of paragraph (1) of this subsection.

Below is the letter received in compliance with the legislation. The bill is an annual authorization and does not, within its own terms, generate costs, beyond fical year 1983 even though the funds authorized to be obligated by this act may not be expended for several years in the future. The fiscal year authorizations herein provided are reviewed annually by the committee and the Congress.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C. May 5, 1983.

Hon. JOHN G. TOWER,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In accordance with Section 252(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-510), the enclosed schedule provides an estimate of how the authorization now requested in fiscal year 1984 will be expended over the fiscal year 1984-1989 period.

The uncertainty of future year Defense programs precludes precise projections, but the enclosed schedule provides my estimate of the range of authorizations required during each of next four years required to support the forces contained in the Annual Defense Report on the fiscal year 1984 budget.

Sincerely,

JOHN R. QUETSCH,
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).

Enclosure.

Estimated expenditures procurement and RDT&E

Fiscal year 1984 Authorization Request:	*Millions*
1984	$30,390.5
1985	45,935.6
1986	26,693.2
1987	10,055.6
1988	4,976.6
1989	3,398.1
Beyond	2,263.4
Total	123,713.0

I estimate that to support the forces in the Annual Defense Report on the fiscal year 1984 budget, authorizations for Procurement and RDT&E in the range of $124-204 billion would be required.

Estimated expenditures procurement and RDT&E and O&M

Fiscal year 1984 Authorization Request:	*Millions*
1984	$88,934.4
1985	58,206.4
1986	28,851.6
1987	11,084.1
1988	4,976.6
1989	3,398.1
Beyond	2,263.4
Total	197,714.6

I estimate that to support the forces in the Annual Defense Report on the fiscal year 1984 budget, authorizations for Procurement, RDT&E and O&M in the range of $198-311 billion would be required.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, D.C., July 5, 1983.

Hon. JOHN G. TOWER,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to Section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional Budget Office has prepared the attached cost estimate for S. 675, Omnibus Defense Authorization Act, 1984, as ordered reported by the Senate Armed Services Committee on June 28, 1983.

Should the Committee so desire, we would be pleased to provide further detail on the attached cost estimate.

Sincerely,

ALICE M. RIVLIN, *Director.*

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

1. Bill number: S. 675.

2. Bill title: Omnibus Defense Authorization Act, 1984.

3. Bill status: As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Armed Services, on June 28, 1983.

4. Bill purpose: This bill authorizes appropriations for the Armed Forces during fiscal year 1984 for: The procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, and other weapons; Research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E); Operation and maintenance; Civil defense; Military personnel and compensation matters; Military construction; Atomic energy defense activities.

This bill prescribes authorized personnel strengths for each active duty component, for the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component, for the civilian personnel of the Department of Defense (DoD), and for military training student loads.

The bill includes additional provisions which do not have a significant cost impact.

5. Estimated cost to the Federal Government: This bill would entail costs to the federal government in fiscal years 1983–1988. In 1983, the bill authorizes $1.7 million to reimburse certain service members for quarters expenses during ship overhauls; this cost could probably be funded from existing appropriations. The 1984–1988 costs from all bill provisions are shown below.

[By fiscal year, in millions of dollars]

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Function 050:					
Estimated authorization	249,700	4	−22	−21	−20
Estimated outlays	138,932	59,570	28,215	10,361	5,254
Function 150:					
Authorization level	−100				
Estimated outlays	−100				
Function 400:					
Estimated authorization	55				
Estimated outlays	53	1			

[By fiscal year, in millions of dollars]

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total Functions 050, 150, 400:					
Estimated authorization	249,655	4	−22	−21	−20
Estimated outlays	138,885	59,571	28,215	10,364	5,254

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Basis of estimate: All estimates assume that funds will be appropriated for the full amount of the authorization and will be available for obligation by October 1, 1983, unless otherwise specified. Outlays are estimated based on historical outlay rates for the relevant accounts.

Function 050/150: The authorizations for procurement, RDT&E, operation and maintenance, civil defense, military construction, and atomic energy defense activities are specified in the bill and total $200.1 billion for 1984.

The bill authorizes the president of the Export-Import Bank to transfer 5 DC–10 aircraft to the Air Force in exchange for $100 million to be drawn from lapsed balances of the appropriation account, Military Personnel, Air Force. This provision raises function 050 authorization and outlays each by $100 million with offsetting reductions in Export-Import Bank accounts in function 150.

The estimated costs authorized active and reserve military personnel levels are based on average pay and allowances under current law.

In addition to specifying personnel levels, the bill also authorizes certain changes in military compensation. Under current law, federal employees receive pay raises each October, as determined by the President and the Congress under the provisions of the Pay Comparability Act of 1974 and the Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970. This bill changes current law to provide pay raises for military personnel in April 1984 instead of October 1983. The bill, however, would allow a military pay raise before April 1984 to correspond with any earlier date established by law for civilian employee pay raises. The April 1984 pay raise authorized in this bill saves $1,349 million in estimated authorization and $1,309 million in estimated outlays from the 5.5 percent pay raise contained in the Congressional Budget Office's (CBO) baseline economic assumptions of January 21, 1983. This bill provides that the authorization for appropriations for certain functions be raised to reflect pay raises under current law for civilian employees; CBO estimates this authorization to be about $1.2 billion consistent with its baseline economic assumptions.

Section 134 provides that: (a) an enlistment bonus of $1,000 or less may be paid to persons who enlist in a combat or combat support skill of an element (other than the Selected Reserve) of the Ready Reserves and (b) a reenlistment bonus of $900 or less may be paid to any eligible person who reenlists, enlists or voluntarily extends an enlistment in a combat or combat support skill of an element (other than the Selected Reserve) of the Ready Reserve. DOD projects that in fiscal year 1984 there will be 5,000 direct enlistments to the Ready Reserve and 23,400 persons who reenlist in the categories.

CBO estimated the actual costs of these bonus extensions by using DoD projections for each of the various skill categories involved. This provision will remain in effect until September 30, 1985.

Section 136 extends medical and dental care to reservists for injuries incurred or aggravated while traveling to and from inactive duty training. The bill also makes members eligible for travel and transportation related to hospitalization and medical care. The bill would also authorize a basic allowance for subsistence to be paid during hospitalization or rehospitalization resulting from such injuries. CBO estimated the cost of this provision based on DoD projections of reserve injuries eligible for care under this provision.

Section 173: (a) extends through September 30, 1984 the authority to pay special pay for aviation career officers in the Navy and Marine Corps; (b) modifies the eligibility requirements for receipt of the special pay; and (c) provides a sense of the Congress that eligibility be limited only to officers who will be induced to remain on active duty by receipt of the special pay. Bonus levels vary between $4,000 per year for each year of a 3 year extention to $6,000 per year for each year of a 4 or 6 year extension. Total authorizations for this bonus were estimated based on DoD's projections of officers actually eligible for this program in fiscal year 1983.

Section 177 provides for the rounding of retired pay and survivor annuities to the next lower whole dollar amount. This section covers all retired military and survivor annuities, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Public Health Service. The amendments made by this section become effective on October 1, 1983. Savings will occur as a result of this provision. Estimates of the average strength population affected by this provision were obtained from the appropriate agency. An average savings of $.50 per person per year was assumed.

Section 178 authorizes $1.7 million for fiscal year 1983 and $1.3 million for fiscal year 1984 to provide reimbursements for accommodations in place of quarters for Navy personnel during ship overhauls.

Section 180 provides for transportation of the remains of military retirees who die at military medical facilities which are away from their primary residence to their place of burial. Transportation under this section may not be to a place outside the United States, or further than the decedent's last place of permanent residence. Any amount paid may not exceed the cost of transportation from the place of death to the decedent's last place of permanent residence. DoD estimates that in 1984 this provision will cost approximately $216,000.

Section 180A allows dependents of members of a uniformed service who are assigned to a permanent duty station outside the United States to be paid a transportation allowance for one roundtrip travel between their secondary school or undergraduate college and the member's duty station overseas. The dependent child must be under 23 years of age and attending school in the United States. Whenever possible, the Military Airlift Command (MAC) or the Military Sealift Command (MSC) are to be used for these trips. Estimates were obtained from the individual military services of the number of dependents expected to participate. DoD expects that 90 percent of these dependents will travel by MAC or MSC.

Temporary Lodging Allowance (TLA) was created to reimburse service members and their families for the costs they incur when their departures from their old duty locations are delayed or, when they are required to wait for permanent housing at their new stations. Section 180B delays authority to pay TLA until October 1, 1984, saving $121 million, using estimates provided by the Administration.

Section 181 provides for an increase of 27 in the number of general/flag officers, to a number not in excess of 1,100. The Department of Defense currently has 1,073 general/flag officers on active duty, the level required under current law. This increase is limited to the fiscal year ending September 30, 1984.

Section 183 authorizes DoD to raise the compensation level of direct health care providers from the basic pay of an officer in pay grade O-3 with over four, but not more than six years, up to that of an officer in pay grade O-6 with twenty-six or more years of service. Direct health care providers are medical personnel who contract to work in DoD facilities. An increase in the number of direct health care providers is expected to raise usage of DoD hospital facilities, thereby reducing CHAMPUS costs. Because CHAMPUS costs are higher, these provisions could save about $22.5 million per year depending on the extent that in-patient care in military hospitals increases and use of CHAMPUS decreases. For fiscal year 1984, a smaller amount of savings will occur in order to allow for initiation of the program.

Section 257 extends the authorization of 7 construction projects originally authorized in fiscal years 1980, 1981 and 1982. These projects total $217.7 million in authorizations and have been included in the estimate for 1984 military construction.

Section 270 authorizes the transfer of 18.546 acres of land and improvements to the Oxnard Harbor district in Ventura, California. In consideration, the Oxnard Harbor district would be required to pay the federal government the appraised fair market value. This estimate assumes that the value of that property is $4 million.

Function 400: Section 131 of the bill authorizes end strengths for U.S. Coast Guard Reserve personnel. These costs are estimated using average pay and allowances under current laws.

6. Estimated cost to State and local governments: None.

7. Estimate comparison: None.

8. Previous CBO estimate: None.

9. Estimate prepared by: Eugene F. Bryton, Julia H. Doherty, Patrick L. Haar, Barbara M. Hollinshead, and Michael A. Miller.

10. Estimated approved by: C. G. Nuckols (For James L. Blum, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis).

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON PROCUREMENT, R.D.T.&E., OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND CIVIL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

Fiscal year	Authorization request	Senate authorization	House authorization	Conference	Appropriated
1964	$15,358,691,000	$14,951,491,000	$15,856,391,000	$15,314,291,000	$14,364,690,000
1965	17,185,300,000	17,040,140,000	16,914,800,000	16,967,620,000	16,722,391,000
1966	19,363,050,000	15,283,800,000	15,303,400,000	[1] 19,468,250,000	[1] 19,320,550,000
1967	20,769,659,000	17,170,059,000	17,858,059,000	[1] 21,404,459,000	[1] 21,057,559,000
1968	21,066,432,000	20,765,332,000	21,481,032,000	21,168,032,000	20,149,432,000
1969	22,385,052,000	21,341,738,000	21,636,964,000	21,625,750,000	18,491,041,000
1970	21,963,660,000	19,988,886,000	21,347,860,000	20,710,502,000	[2] 19,311,520,000
1971	20,317,430,000	[3] 19,242,889,000	20,237,439,000	[3] 19,929,089,000	[3] 18,997,376,000
1972	[4] [5] [7] 22,359,129,000	[6] 21,016,417,000	[5] 21,252,682,000	[6] 21,316,870,000	20,461,802,000
1973	[8] 23,272,971,000	20,521,671,000	21,318,788,520	[9] 21,588,747,000	19,567,838,000
1974 [10] [12]	21,959,100,000	20,947,563,000	20,445,255,000	21,299,520,000	20,163,250,000
1975 [11]	23,130,139,000	21,819,371,000	22,642,963,000	22,195,037,000	[13] 20,892,540,000
1976	28,562,388,000	[15] 25,233,535,000	26,539,023,000	25,513,383,000	24,850,879,000
197T	5,863,737,000	5,271,798,000	5,474,017,000	5,354,723,000	5,193,638,000
1977	[14] 34,218,765,000	31,831,348,000	33,256,443,000	32,522,202,000	31,626,183,000
1978	[16] 36,258,150,000	36,329,077,000	36,484,962,000	36,573,681,000	33,771,625,000
1979	[17] 37,486,012,000	37,339,869,000	36,557,869,000	37,255,969,000	35,461,500,000
1980	40,123,241,000	40,108,896,000	41,393,243,000	41,390,457,000	40,644,202,000
1981 [18]	49,867,194,000	54,697,886,000	55,718,266,000	55,523,246,000	53,487,013,000
1982 [19]	136,491,251,000	136,536,111,000	136,111,036,000	130,696,451,000	129,403,191,000
1983	183,451,654,000	177,397,810,000	177,066,115,000	177,867,548,000	169,513,224,000
1984	197,968,162,000	199,958,950,000	187,771,900,000		

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[1] Includes supplemental which is not included in House/Senate authorizations since supplemental request was received subsequent to House/Senate action on initial authorization request.

[2] Of this amount $350,000,000 to be derived by transfer from stock funds.

[3] Includes $334,000,000 for Safeguard construction and family housing.

[4] Reflects budget amendment submitted subsequent to House action (+$111,000,000).

[5] Includes $183,600,000 for Safeguard construction and family housing.

[6] Includes $109,570,000 for Safeguard construction and family housing.

[7] Includes $59,762,000 additional requested for civilian pay increases pursuant to Public Law 91-656.

[8] Includes $3,000,000 for special foreign currency program for Navy under R.D.T.&E. appropriation; includes fiscal year 1973 budget amendments of $54,000,000 for civilian personnel pay raise, $254,800,000 for various programs, and June 27, 1972, amendments of $770,000,000 for Southeast Asia and SALT related items.

[9] Includes $644,900,000 additional authorization in sec. 801 of Public Law 92-570.

[10] Includes $2,600,000 for special foreign currency program for Navy under R.D.T.&E. appropriation.

[11] Includes $2,570,000 for special foreign currency program for Navy under R.D.T.&E. appropriation.

[12] Does not include the Feb. 4, 1974, supplemental authorization request for procurement and R.D.T.&E. in the amount of $1,244,589,000.

[13] Does not include $700,000 appropriated for military support of South Vietnam.

[14] Includes authorization amendments ($97,000,000 addition to Air Force missiles for Minuteman, $974,000 addition to Navy shipbuilding and $200,000,000 for Navy R.D.T.&E.). These amendments were received subsequent to, and therefore not considered in, House authorization action.

[15] Includes $221,000,000 fiscal year 1976 supplemental authorization for repair and modernization of the U.S.S. Belknap guided missile cruiser.

[16] Includes the July 13, 1977, supplemental authorization for procurement and R.D.T.&E. in the amount of $404,970,000 as well as subsequent congressional action.

[17] Includes the Feb. 28, 1979, amended supplemental authorization request for procurement and R.D.T.&E. in the amount of $2,002,200,000 as well as subsequent congressional action.

[18] Includes the Mar. 11, 1981, supplemental authorization request for procurement and R.D.T.&E. in the amount of $2,958,594,000 as well as subsequent congressional action.

[19] Does not include supplemental authorization request for fiscal year 1982 for procurement, R.D.T.&E. and operation and maintenance in the amount of $1,451,800,000.

Notes: During fiscal years 1964 and 1965 tracked combat vehicles were not subject to authorization action.

During fiscal years 1964, 1965, and 1966 the emergency fund under R.&D. was not subject to authorization action.

Authorization for other weapons was not required prior to fiscal year 1971.

Authorization for torpedoes and related support equipment was not required prior to fiscal year 1972.

Senate/House authorizations reflect only those major weapons systems for South Vietnam support which would be subject to authorization process (excludes personnel and operating funds).

Authorization for civil defense was not required prior to fiscal year 1978.

Authorization for operations and maintenance was not required prior to fiscal year 1982.

Authorization for ammunition and other procurement was not required prior to fiscal year 1983.

RELATIONSHIP OF ANNUAL AUTHORIZATION TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

HISTORY OF SECTION 138, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE

(Superseding "Section 412")

The jurisdiction of the committee so far as specific annual authorizations are concerned was increased significantly in 1959 by the enactment of section 412(b) of Public Law 86-149 which required annual congressional authorization of appropriations for the procurement of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels. That law was amended and expanded as follows:

In 1962 (Public Law 87-436) to require similar authorization of appropriations for research, development, test, or evaluation associated with aircraft missiles, and naval vessels;

In 1963 (Public Law 88-174) to require authorization of appropriations for all research, development, test, or evaluation carried on by the Department of Defense;

In 1965 (Public Law 89-37) to require authorization of appropriations for the procurement of tracked combat vehicles;

In 1967 (Public Law 90-168) to require annual authorization of the personnel strengths of each of the Selected Reserves of the Reserve components as a prior condition for the appropriation of funds for the pay and allowances for the Reserve components;

In 1969 (Public Law 91-121) to require authorization of appropriations for the procurement of other weapons to or for the use of any armed force of the United States. (Essentially, heavy, medium, and light artillery, antiaircraft artillery, rifles, machineguns, mortars, small arms weapons, and any crew-fired piece using fixed ammunition);

In 1970 (Public Law 91-441) to require authorization of appropriations to or for the use of the Navy for the procurement of torpedoes and related support equipment; and to require authorization of the average annual active duty personnel strength for each component of the Armed Forces as a condition precedent to the appropriation of funds for this purpose;

In 1972 (Public Law 92-436) to require annual authorization for the average military training student loads for each component of the Armed Forces, and modified the provisions relating to authorization for active duty personnel strength;

In 1973 (Public Law 93-155) to require authorization for end strength civilian employment for each component of the Defense Department in each fiscal year;

In 1975 (Public Law 94-106) to require the annual authorization of military construction of ammunition facilities;

In 1980 (Public Law 96-342) to require the annual authorization of appropriations of funds for the operation and maintenance of any armed force or the activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments) for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1981; and

In 1982 (Public Law 97-86) to require the annual authorization of appropriations of funds for procurement of ammunition or other procurement for any armed force or for agencies of the Department of Defense (other than military departments).

Also, in 1973 these enactments were codified by section 803(a) of Public Law 93-155 into Title 10, United States Code, as section 138. The law today reads as follows:

§ 138. ANNUAL AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS AND PERSONNEL STRENGTHS FOR THE ARMED FORCES; ANNUAL MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS AND OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE REPORTS

(a) No funds may be appropriated for any fiscal year to or for the use of any armed force or obligated or expended for—

(1) procurement of aircraft, missiles, or naval vessels;

(2) any research, development, test, or evaluation, or procurement or production related thereto;

(3) procurement of tracked combat vehicles;

(4) procurement of other weapons;

(5) procurement of naval torpedoes and related support equipment;

(6) military construction (as defined in subsection (f)); or

(7) the operation and maintenance of any armed forces or the activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments);

(8) procurement of ammunition; or

(9) other procurement by any armed force or by the activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments);

unless funds therefor have been specifically authorized by law.

(b)(1) Congress shall authorize the average personnel strength of the Selected Reserve of each reserve component of the armed forces. No funds may be appropriated for any fiscal year for the pay and allowances of members on any reserve component of the armed forces unless the personnel strength of the Selected Reserve of that reserve component for that fiscal year has been authorized by law.

(2) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Congress each year, not later than February 15, a written report concerning the equipment of the National Guard and the reserve components of the armed forces for each of the three succeeding fiscal years. Each such report shall include—

(A) recommendations as to the type and quantity of each major item of equipment which should be in the inventory of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve of each reserve component of the armed forces;

(B) the quantity and average age of each type of major item of equipment which is expected to be physically available in the inventory of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve of each reserve component as of the beginning of each fiscal year covered by the report;

(C) the quantity and cost of each type of major item of equipment which is expected to be procured for the Selective Reserve of the Ready Reserve of each reserve component from commercial sources or to be transferred to each such Selected

Reserve from the active-duty components of the armed forces; and

(D) the quantity of each type of major item of equipment which is expected to be retired, decommissioned, transferred, or otherwise removed from the physical inventory of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve of each reserve component and the plans for replacement of that equipment.

The report required by this paragraph shall be prepared and expressed in the same format and with the same level of detail as the information presented in the annual Five Year Defense Program Procurement Annex prepared by the Department of Defense.

REGULATORY IMPACT

Paragraph 11(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate requires that a report on the regulatory impact of a bill be included in the report on such bill. The Committee finds that in the case of S. 2248 as amended there is no regulatory impact.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 12 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing laws proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: Existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

UNITED STATES CODE

TITLE 5—GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION AND EMPLOYEES

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PART III—EMPLOYEES

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Subpart G—Insurance and Annuities

CHAPTER 81—COMPENSATION FOR WORK INJURIES

Subchapter I—Generally

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§ 8141. Civil Air Patrol volunteers

(a) Subject to the provisions of this section, this subchapter applies to a volunteer civilian member of the Civil Air Patrol, except a Civil Air Patrol Cadet *under 18 years of age.*

(b) In administering this subchapter for a member of the Civil Air Patrol covered by this section—

(1) the monthly pay of a member is deemed [$300] *the rate of basic pay payable for step 1 of grade GS-9 in the General Schedule under section 5332 of this title* for the purpose of computing compensation for disability or death;

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CHAPTER 83—RETIREMENT

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Subchapter III—Civil Service Retirement

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§ 8334. Deductions, contributions, and deposits

(a)(1) The employing agency shall deduct and withhold 7 percent of the basic pay of an employee, 7½ percent of the basic pay of Congressional employee, a law enforcement officer, and a firefighter, and 8 percent of the basic pay of a Member *and a judge of the United States of Court of Military Appeals.* An equal amount shall be contributed from the appropriation or fund used to pay the employee or, in the case of an elected official, from an appropriation or fund available for payment of other salaries of the same office or establishment. When an employee in the legislative branch is paid by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Clerk may pay from the contingent fund of the House the contribution that otherwise would be contributed from the appropriation or fund used to pay the employee.

* * * * * * *

(c) Each employee or Member credited with civilian service after July 31, 1920, for which retirement deductions or deposits have not been made, may deposit with interest an amount equal to the following percentages of his basic pay received for that service-

	Percentage of basic pay	Service period
Employee	2½	August 1, 1920, to June 30, 1926.
	3½	July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1942.
	5	July 1, 1942, to October 31, 1948.
	6	July 1, 1948, to October 31, 1956
	6½	November 1, 1956, to December 31, 1969.
	7	After December 31, 1969.
Member or employee for congressional employee service.	2½	August 1, 1920, to June 30, 1926.
	3½	July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1942.
	5	July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1948.
	6	July 1, 1948, to October 31, 1956.
	6½	November 1, 1956, to December 31, 1969.
	7½	After December 31, 1969.
Member for Member service	2½	August 1, 1920, to June 30, 1926.
	3½	July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1942.
	5	July 1, 1942, to August 1, 1946.

	Percentage of basic pay	Service period
	6	August 2, 1946, to October 31, 1956.
	7½	November 1, 1956, to December 31, 1969.
	8	After December 31, 1969.
Law enforcement officer for law enforcement service and firefighter for firefighter service.	2½	August 1, 1920, to June 30, 1926.
	3½	July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1942.
	5	July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1948.
	6	July 1, 1948, to October 31, 1956.
	6½	November 1, 1956, to December 31, 1969.
	7	January 1, 1970, to December 31, 1974.
	7½	After December 31, 1974.
Bankruptcy judge	2½	August 1, 1920, to June 30, 1926.
	3½	July 3, 1926, to June 30, 1942.
	5	July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1948.
	6	July 1, 1948, to October 31, 1956.
	6½	November 1, 1956, to December 31, 1969.
	7	After January 1, 1970.
Judge of the United States Court of Military Appeals for service as a judge of that court.	*6*	*May 5, 1950, to October 31, 1956.*
	6½	*November 1, 1956, to December 31, 1969.*
	7	*January 1, 1970, to (but not including) the date of the enactment of the Omnibus Defense Authorization Act, 1984.*
	8	*On and after the date of the enactment of the Omnibus Defense Authorization Act, 1984.*

* * * * * * *

§ 8336. Immediate retirement

* * * * * * *

(j)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (3), an employee is entitled to an annuity if he—

* * * * * * *

(k) A judge of the United States Court of Military Appeals who is sepatated from the service after becoming 62 years of age and completing 5 years of civilian service or after completing the term of service for which he was appointed as a judge of such court is entitled to an annuity. If an annuity is elected before the judge becomes 60 years of age, it shall be a reduced annuity.

[k] *l* An annuity or reduced annuity authorized by this section is computed under section 8339 of this title.

§ 8337. Disability retirement

(a) An employee who completes 5 years of civilian service and has become disabled shall be retired on the employee's own application or on application by the employee's agency. Any employee shall be considered to be disabled only if the employee if found by the Office of Personnel Management to be unable, because of disease or injury, to render useful and efficient service in the employee's position and is not qualified for reassignment, under procedures prescribed by the Office, to a vacant position which is in the agency at the same grade or level and in which the employee would be able to render useful and efficient service. For the purpose of the preceding sentence, an employee of the United States Postal Service shall be considered not qualified for a reassignment described in that sentence if the reassignment is to a position in a different craft or is inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement covering the employee. A Member who completes 5 years of Member service and is found by the Office to be disabled for useful and efficient service as a Member because of disease or injury shall be retired on the Member's own application. *A judge of the United States Court of Military Appeals who completes 5 years of civilian service and who is found by the Office to be disabled for useful and efficient service as a judge of such court or who is removed for mental or physical disability under section 867(a)(2) of title 10 shall be retired on the judge's own application or upon such removal.* An annuity authorized by this section is computed under section 8339(g) of this title, unless the employee or Member is eligible for a higher annuity computed under section 8339(a)–(e) or (n).

* * * * * * *

§ 8338. Deferred retirement

(a) An employee who is separated from the service or transferred to a position in which he does not continue subject to this subchapter after completing 5 years of civilian service is entitled to an annuity beginning at the age of 62 years.

(b) A Member who, after December 31, 1955, is separated from the service as a Member after completing 5 years of civilian service is entitled to an annuity beginning at the age of 62 years. A Member who is separated from the service after completing 10 or more years of Member service is entitled to an annuity beginning at the age of 60 years. A Member who is separated from the service after completing 20 or more years of service, including 10 or more years of Member service, is entitled to a reduced annuity beginning at the age of 50 years.

(c) A judge of the United States Court of Military Appeals who is separated from the service after completing 5 years of civilian service is entitled to an annuity beginning at the age of 62 years. A judge of such court who is separated from the service after completing the term of service for which he was appointed is entitled to an annuity. If an annuity is elected before the judge becomes 60 years of age, it shall be a reduced annuity.

[c]*(d)* An annuity or reduced annuity authorized by this section is computed under section 8339 of this title.

§ 8339. Computation of annuity

* * * * * * *

(d)(1) The annuity of an employee retiring under section 8335(b) or 8336(c) of this title is—

(A) 2½ percent of his average pay multiplied by so much of his total service as does not exceed 20 years; plus

(B) 2 percent of his average pay multiplied by so much of his total service as exceeds 20 years.

(2) The annuity of an employee retiring under this subchapter who was employed by the Panama Canal Company or Canal Zone Government on September 30, 1979, is computed with respect to the period of continuous Panama Canal service from that date, disregarding any break in service of not more than 3 days, by adding—

(A) 2½ percent of the employee's average pay multiplied by so much of that service as does not exceed 20 years; plus

(B) 2 percent of the employee's average pay multiplied by so much of that service as exceeds 20 years.

(3)(A) In the case of an employee who has service as a law enforcement officer or firefighter to which paragraph (2) of this subsection applies, the annuity of that employee is increased by $8 for each full month of that service which is performed in the Republic of Panama.

(B) In the case of an employee retiring under this subchapter who—

(i) was employed as a law enforcement officer or firefighter by the Panama Canal Company or Canal Zone Government at any time during the period beginning March 31, 1979, and ending September 30, 1979; and

(ii) does not meet the age and service requirements of section 8336(c) of this title;

the annuity of that employee is increased by $12 for each full month of that service which occurred before October 1, 1979.

(C) An annuity increase under this paragraph does not apply with respect to service performed after completion of 20 years of service (or any combination of service) as a law enforcement officer or firefighter.

(4) For the purpose of this subsection—

(A) "Panama Canal service" means—

(i) service as an employee of the Panama Canal Commission; or

(ii) service at a permanent duty station in the Canal Zone or Republic of Panama as an employee of an Executive agency conducting operations in the Canal Zone or Republic of Panama; and

(B) "Executive agency" includes the Smithsonian Institution.

(5) The annuity of an employee retiring under section 8336(j) of this title is computed under subsection (a) of this section, except that with respect to service on or after December 21, 1972, the employee's annuity is—

(A) 2½ percent of the employee's average pay multiplied by so much of the employee's service on or after that date as does not exceed 20 years; plus

(B) 2 percent of the employee's average pay multiplied by so much of the employee's service on or after that date as exceeds 20 years.

(6) The annuity of an employee who is a judge of the United States Court of Military Appeals, or a former judge of such court,

retiring under this subchapter is computed under subsection (a) of this section, except, with respect to his service as a judge of such court, his service as a Member, his congressional employee service, and his military service (not exceeding five years) creditable under section 8332 of this title, his annuity is computed by multiplying 2½ percent of his average annual pay by the years of that service.

* * * * * * *

(h) The annuity computed under subsections (a), (b), (d)(5), and (f) of this section for an employee retiring under section 8336(d), (h), or (j) of this title is reduced by ⅙ of 1 percent for each full month the employee is under 55 years of age at the date of separation. The annuity computed under subsections (c) and (f) of this section for a Member retiring under the second or third sentence of section 8336(g) of this title or the third sentence of section 8338(b) of this title is reduced by 1/12 of 1 percent for each full month not in excess of 60 months, and ⅙ of 1 percent for each full month in excess of 60 months the Member is under 60 years of age at the date of separation. *The annuity computed under subsection (d)(6) for a judge of the United States Court of Military Appeals retiring under section 8336(k) or 8338(c) of this title is reduced by 1/12 of 1 percent for each full month not in excess of 60 months, and ⅙ of 1 percent for each full month in excess of 60 months the judge is under 60 years of age at the date of separation.*

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TITLE 10—ARMED FORCES

Subtitle A—General Military Law

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PART II—PERSONNEL

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CHAPTER 4—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Sec.

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139b. Oversight of cost growth of major programs; unit cost reports.
139c. Independent cost estimates of major defense acquisition programs.
140c. Authority of Secretary of Defense to withhold from public disclosure certain technical data.

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§ 136. Assistant Secretaries of Defense: appointment; powers and duties; precedence

(a) There are [seven] *ten* Assistant Secretaries of Defense, appointed from civilian life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(b) The Assistant Secretaries shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe. One of the Assistant Secretaries shall be the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs. He shall have as his principal duty the overall supervision of health affairs of the Department of Defense. One of the Assistant Secretaries shall be the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs. He shall have as his principal duty the overall supervision of manpower and reserve component affairs of the Department of Defense. *One of the Assistant Secretaries shall be the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence. He shall have as his principal duty the overall supervision of command, control, communications, and intelligence affairs of the Department of Defense.* In addition, one of the Assistant Secretaries shall be the Comptroller of the Department of Defense and shall, subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary—

(1) advise and assist the Secretary in performing such budgetary and fiscal functions and duties, and in exercising such

budgetary and fiscal powers, as are needed to carry out the powers of the Secretary;

(2) supervise and direct the preparation of budget estimates of the Department of Defense;

(3) establish and supervise the execution of principles, policies, and procedures to be followed in connection with organizational and administrative matters relating to—

(A) the preparation and execution of budgets;

(B) fiscal, cost, operating, and capital property accounting;

(C) progress and statistical reporting; and

(D) internal audit;

(4) establish and supervise the execution of policies and procedures relating to the expenditure and collection of funds administered by the Department of Defense; and

(5) establish uniform terminologies, classifications, and procedures concerning matters covered by clauses (1)–(4).

* * * * * * *

§ 138. Annual authorization of appropriations and personnel strengths for the armed forces; annual manpower requirements and operations and maintenance reports

(a) No funds may be appropriated for any fiscal year to or for the use of any armed force or obligated or expended for—

(1) procurement of aircraft, missiles, or naval vessels;

(2) any research, development, test, or evaluation, or procurement or production related thereto;

(3) procurement of tracked combat vehicles;

(4) procurement of other weapons;

(5) procurement of naval torpedoes and related support equipment;

(6) military construction (as defined in subsection (f));

(7) the operation and maintenance of any armed force or of the activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments);

(8) procurement of ammunition; **[**or**]**

(9) other procurement by any armed force or by the activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments); *or*

(10) the long-term lease or charter of any aircraft or naval vessel if the lease or charter agreement provides for a substantial termination liability on the part of the United States;

unless funds therefor have been specifically authorized by law.

* * * * * * *

(f)(1) In subsection (a)(6), the term "military construction" included any construction, deelopment, conversion, or extension of any kind which is carried out with respect to any military facility or installation (including any Government-owned or Government-leased industrial facility used for the production of defense articles and any facility to which section 2353 of this title applies) but excludes any activity to which section 2673 or 2674, or chapter 133, of this title apply, or to which section 406(a) of Public Law 85-241 (42 U.S.C 1594i) applies.

(2) In subsection (a) (10):

(A) 'Long-term lease or charter' means a lease or charter agreement the term of which is for a period of five years or longer, or the term of which is for a period of less than five years, but contains an option to renew or extend the agreement for a period which, when

[(2)] *(3)* In subsection (e):

(A) "Combat arms battalions" means, armor, infantry, mechanized infantry, air assault infantry, airborne infantry, ranger, artillery, and combat engineer battalions and armored cavalry and air cavalry squadrons.

(B) "Major repair work" means, in the case of any ship to which such subsection is applicable, any overhaul, modification, alteration, or conversion work which will result in a total cost to the United States of more than $10,000,000.

(g) The size of the Special Defense Acquisition Fund established pursuant to chapter 5 of the Arms Export Control Act may not exceed $300,000,000 in fiscal year 1982 and may not exceed $600,000,000 in fiscal year 1983 or any fiscal year thereafter.

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"§ 139b. Oversight of cost growth of major programs: unit cost reports

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(g)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), each report under subsection (e) with respect to a major defense acquisition program shall include the following:

(A) The name of the major defense acquisition program.

(B) The date of the preparation of the report.

(C) The program phase as of the date of the preparation of the report.

(D) The estimate of the program acquisition cost for the program as shown in the Selected Acquisition Report in which the program was first included, expressed in constant base-year dollars and in current dollars.

(E) The current program acquisition cost in constant base-year dollars and in current dollars.

(F) A statement of the reasons for any increase in program acquisition unit cost or procurement unit cost.

(G) The completion status of the program (i) expressed as the percentage that the number of years for which funds have been appropriated for the program is of the number of years for which it is planned that funds will be appropriated for the program, and (ii) expressed as the percentage that the amount of funds that have been appropriated for the program is of the total amount of funds which it is planned will be appropriated for the program.

(H) the fiscal year in which information on the program was first included in a Selected Acquisition Report (referred to in this paragraph as the "base year") and the date of that Selected

Acquisition Report in which information on the program was first included.

(I) The date of the baseline Selected Acquisition Report.

(J) The current change and the total change, in dollars and expressed as a percentage, in the program acquisition unit cost, stated both in constant base-year dollars and in current dollars.

(K) The current change and the total change, in dollars and expressed as a percentage, in the procurement unit cost, stated both in constant base-year dollars and in current dollars.

(L) The quantity of end items to be acquired under the program and the current change and total change, if any, in that quantity.

(M) The identities of the military and civilian officers responsible for program management and cost control of the program.

(N) The action taken and proposed to be taken to control future cost growth of the program.

(O) Any changes made in the performance or schedule milestones of the program and the extent to which such changes have contributed to the increase in program acquisition unit cost or procurement unit cost.

(P) The following contract performance assessment information with respect to each major contract under the program:

(i) The name of contractor.

(ii) The phase that the contract is in at the time of the preparation of the report.

(iii) The percentage of work under the contract that has been completed.

(iv) Any current change and the total change, in dollars and expressed as a percentage, in the contract cost.

(v) The percentage by which the contract is currently ahead of or behind schedule.

(vi) A narrative providing a summary explanation of the most significant occurrences, including cost and schedule variances under major contracts of the program, contributing to the changes indentified and a discussion of the effect these occurrences will have on future program costs and the program schedule.

(2) If a program acquisition unit cost increase or a [procurement] *procurement* unit cost increase for a major defense acquisition program that results in a report under this subsection is due to termination or cancellation of the entire program only the information specified in clauses (A) through (F) of paragraph (1) and the percentage change in program acquisition unit cost or procurement unit cost that resulted in the report need be included in the report.

§ 139c. Independent cost estimates of major defense acquisition programs

(a) The Secretary of Defense shall not approve the full-scale engineering development or production and deployment of a major defense acquisition program unless an independent estimate of the cost of the program first has been prepared and submitted to (and considered by) the Secretary of Defense.

(b) In this section:

(1) "Major defense acquisition program" has the same meaning as provided in section 139a(a)(1) of this title.

(2) "Independent estimate" means, with respect to a major defense acquisition program, an estimate of the cost of such program prepared by an office or other entity that is not under the supervision, direction, or control of the military department, defense agency, or other component of the Department of Defense that is directly responsible for carrying out the development or acquisition of the program.

(3) "Cost of the major defense acquisition program" means, with respect to a major defense acquisition program, all elements of the life-cycle costs of the program, including—

(A) the cost of all research and development efforts, without regard to the funding source or management control;

(B) the cost of the prime hardware and its major subcomponents; support costs including training, peculiar support, and data; initial spares; military construction costs; and the cost of all related procurements (including modifications to existing aircraft of ship platforms, where applicable), without regard to the funding source or management control of the program; and

(C) all elements of operating and support cost.

§ 140. Emergencies and extraordinary expenses

(a) Subject to the limitations of subsection (c) [of this section], and within the limitation of appropriations made for the purpose, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of a military department within his department, may provide for any emergency or extraordinary expense which cannot be anticipated or classified. When it is so provided in such an appropriation, the funds may be spent on approval or authority of the Secretary concerned for any purpose he determines to be proper, and such a determination is final and conclusive upon the accounting officers of the United States. the Secretary concerned may certify the amount of any such expenditure authorized by him that he considers advisable not to specify, and his certificate is sufficient voucher for the expenditure of that amount.

(b) The authority conferred by this section may be delegated by the Secretary of Defense to any person in the Department of Defense or by the Secretary of a military department to any person within his department, with or without the authority to make successive redelegations.

(c) In any case in which funds are expended under the authority of subsections (a) and (b) [of this section], the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report of such expenditures on a quarterly basis to the Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

* * * * * *

§ 140c. Authority of the Secretary of Defense to withold from public disclosure certain technical data

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Defense may withhold from public disclosure any technical data with military or space application in the possession of or under the control of the Department of Defense, if such data may not be exported lawfully outside the United States without an approval, authorization, or license under the Export Administration Act (50 U.S.C. App. 2401-2402) or the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), except that technical data may not be withheld under this section if regulations promulgated under either such Act authorize the export of such data pursuant to a general, unrestricted license or exemption in such regulations.

(b) (1) Within 90 days after enactment of this section, the Secretary of Defense shall propose regulations to implement this section, which shall be published in the Federal Register for a period of no less than thirty days for public comment prior to promulgation. Such regulations shall address, where appropriate, releases of technical data to allies of the United States and to qualified United States contractors for use in performing United States government contracts.

(2) In this section, "technical data with military or space application" means any blueprints, drawings, plans, instructions, computer software and documentation, or other technical information that can be used, or be adapted for use, to design, engineer, produce, manufacture, operate, repair, overhaul, or reproduce any military or space equipment or technology concerning such equipment.

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CHAPTER 7—BOARDS, COUNCILS, AND COMMITTEES

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§ 171. Armed Forces Policy Council

(a) There is in the Department of Defense an Armed Forces Policy Council consisting of—

(1) the Secretary of Defense, as Chairman, with the power of decision;
(2) the Deputy Secretary of Defense;
(3) the Secretary of the Army;
(4) the Secretary of the Navy;
(5) the Secretary of the Air Force;
(6) the Under Secretaries of Defense;
(7) the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff;
(8) the Chief of Staff of the Army;
(9) the Chief of Naval Operations; **[and]**
(10) the Chief of Staff of the Air Force **[.]***; and*
(11) the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

* * * * * * *

CHAPTER 11—RESERVE COMPONENTS

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§ 269. Ready Reserve: Placement in; transfer from

(a) Each person required under law to serve in a reserve component shall, upon becoming a member, be placed in the Ready Reserve of his armed force for his prescribed term of service unless he is transferred to the Standby Reserve under subsection (e).

(b) Within the Ready Reserve of each of the Reserve components defined in section 261 of this title, there is a Selected Reserve, consisting of units, and, as designated by the Secretary concerned, of Reserves, trained as prescribed in section 270(a)(1) of this title or section 502(a) of title 32, United States Code, as appropriate.

(c) The organization and unit structure of the Selected Reserve shall be approved—

(1) in the case of the Coast Guard Reserve, by the Secretary of Transportation upon the recommendation of the Commandant of the Coast Guard, and

(2) in the case of all other Reserve components, by the Secretary of Defense based upon recommendations from the military departments as approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in accordance with contingency and war plans.

[(d) Under such regulations as the Secretary concerned may prescribe, any qualified Reserve may, upon his request, be placed in the Ready Reserve. However, a member of the Retired Reserve who is entitled to retired pay may not be placed in the Ready Reserve unless the Secretary concerned makes a special finding that the member's services in the Ready Reserve are indispensable. The Secretary concerned may not delegate his authority under the preceding sentence.]

(d) Under such regulations as the Secretary concerned may prescribe, any qualified member of a Reserve component or any qualified retired enlisted member of a regular component may, upon his request, be place in the Ready Reserve. However, a member of the Retired Reserve entitled to retired pay or a retired enlisted member of a regular component may not be placed in the Ready Reserve unless the Secretary concerned makes a special finding that the member's services in the Ready Reserve are indispensable. The Secretary concerned may not delegate his authority under the preceding sentence.

(e) Subject to subsection (g) and under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense and by the Secretary of Transportation with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy, a member in the Ready Reserve may be transferred to the Standby Reserve.

(f) A Reserve who is qualified and so requests may be transferred to the Retired Reserve under regulations prescribed by the Secretary concerned and, in the case of the Secretary of a military department, approved by the Secretary of Defense.

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CHAPTER 19—AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS

Sec.
391. Definition.
392. Investigation reports: limitation on use.

§ 391. Definition

In this chapter, 'safety investigation' means an investigation conducted solely to determine the cause of an aircraft accident and to obtain information which may prevent the occurrence of similar accidents.

§ 392. Investigation reports: limitation on use

(a) The Secretary concerned may conduct a safety investigation of any accident involving an aircraft under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.

(b) No part of any record or report of a safety investigation described in subsection (c) may—

(1) be released outside of the armed force concerned, unless expressly authorized by the Secretary concerned to be released for safety purposes;

(2) be subject to discovery in any judicial or administrative proceeding; or

(3) be used as evidence, or to obtain evidence, in any disciplinary action or suit or other judicial or administrative proceeding.

(c) Subsection (b) applies to any part of a record or report of a safety investigation relating to—

(1) the deliberative portions of an investigation, including any discussion, analysis, opinion, conclusion, finding, or recommendation;

(2) statements or information obtained under an express or implied promise of confidentiality from a witness or manufacturer; or

(3) life science reports.

(d) This section does not limit or alter the authority of the National Transportation Safety Board under section 702(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1442(a)), section 304(a)(1)(A) of the Independent Safety Board Act of 1974 (49 U.S.C. 1903(a)(1)(A)), and section 6 of the Department of Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 1655(d)).

(e) The Secretary concerned shall prescribe regulations to carry out this section.

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PART II—PERSONNEL

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CHAPTER 31—ENLISTMENTS

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§ 505. Regular components: qualifications, term, grade

(a) The Secretary concerned may accept original enlistments in the Regular Army, Regular Navy, Regular Air Force, Regular Marine Corps, or Regular Coast Guard, as the case may be, of qualified, effective, and able-bodies persons who are not less than seventeen years of age nor more than thirty-five years of age. However, no person under eighteen years of age may be originally enlisted without the written consent of his parent or guardian, if he has a parent or guardian entitled to his custody and control.

(b) A person is enlisted in the Regular Army, Regular Navy, Regular Air Force, Regular Marine Corps, or Regular Coast Guard in the grade or rating prescribed by the Secretary concerned.

[(c) The Secretary concerned may accept original enlistments of persons for the duration of their minority or for a period of two, three, four, five, or six years, in the Regular Army, Regular Navy, Regular Air Force, Regular Marine Corps, or Regular Coast Guard, as the case may be.

[(d) The Secretary concerned may accept reenlistments in the Regular Army, Regular Navy, Regular Air Force, Regular Marine Corps, or Regular Coast Guard, as the case may be, for period of two, three, four, five, or six years. No enlisted member is entitled to be reenlisted for a period that would expire before the end of his current enlistment.]

(c) The Secretary concerned may accept original enlistments of persons for the duration of their minority or for periods of at least two but not more than six years that are determined appropriate by the Secretary, in the Regular Army, Regular Navy, Regular Air Force, Regular Marine Corps, or Regular Coast Guard, as the case may be.

(d) The Secretary concerned may accept reenlistments in the Regular Army, Regular Navy, Regular Air Force, Regular Marine Corps, or Regular Coast Guard, as the case may be, for periods of at least two but not more than six years that are determined appropriate by the Secretary. No enlisted member is entitled to be reenlisted for a period that would expire before the end of his current enlistment.

* * * * * * *

§ 511. Reserve components: terms

(a) Except as otherwise prescribed by law, enlistments as Reserves are for terms prescribed by the Secretary concerned. However, an enlistment that is in effect at the beginning of a war or of a national emergency declared by Congress, or entered into during such a war or emergency, and that would otherwise expire, continues in effect until the expiration of six months after the end of that war or emergency, whichever is later, unless sooner terminated by the Secretary concerned.

(b) Under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, and by the Secretary of Transportation with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy, a person who is qualified for enlistment for active duty in an armed force, and who is not under orders to report for induction into an armed force under the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. App. 451–473), may be enlisted as a Reserve for service in the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Air Force Reserve, Marine Corps

Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve, for a term of [six years] *not less then six nor more than eight years.* Each person enlisted under this subsection shall serve—

(1) on active duty for a period of not less than two years; and

(2) the rest of his period of enlistment as a member of the Ready Reserve.

(c) In time of war or of national emergency declared by Congress the term of service of an enlisted member transferred to a reserve component according to law, that would otherwise expire, continues until the expiration of six months after the end of that war or emergency, whichever is later, unless sooner terminated by the Secretary concerned.

(d) Under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, or the Secretary of Transportation with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy, a nonprior-service person who is qualified for induction for active duty in an armed force and who is not under orders to report for induction into an armed force under the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. App. 451 et seq.), except as provided in section 6(c)(2)(A)(ii) and (iii) of such Act, may be enlisted in the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard, or as a Reserve for service in the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Air Force Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve, for a term of [six years] *not less than six years nor more than eight years.* Each person enlisted under this subsection shall perform an initial period of active duty for training of not less than twelve weeks to commence insofar as practicable within 180 days after the date of that enlistment.

* * * * * * *

§ 517. Authorized daily average; members in pay grades E-8 and E-9

(a) Except as provided in section 307 of title 37, the authorized daily average number of enlisted members on active duty (other than for training) in an armed force in pay grades E-8 and E-9 in a calendar year may not be more than 2 percent and 1 percent, respectively, of the number of enlisted members of that armed force who are on active duty (other than for training) on January 1 of that year. In computing the limitations prescribed in the preceding sentence, there shall be excluded enlisted members of an armed force on active duty (other than for training) in connection with organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the reserve component of an armed force.

(b) The number of enlisted members in pay grades E-8 and E-9 who may be on active duty as of the end on any fiscal year in connection with organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the reserve components of the armed forces may not exceed the number prescribed for the grade and the armed force in the following table.

[

Grade	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marine Corps
E-9	222	146	76	4
E-8	908	319	307	12

]

Grade	*Army*	*Navy*	*Air Force*	*Marine Corps*
E-9	*314*	*156*	*143*	*6*
E-8	*1,494*	*381*	*617*	*56*

(c) Whenever the number of members serving in pay grade E-9 is less than the number authorized for that grade under subsection (a), or whenever the number of members serving in pay grade E-9 for duty described in subsection (b) is less than the number authorized for that grade under subsection (b), the difference between the two numbers may be applied to increase the number authorized under such subsection for pay grade E-8.

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§ 520. Limitation on enlistment and induction of persons whose score on the Armed Forces Qualification Test is below a prescribed level

(a) [For the fiscal year beginning on October 1, 1980, the total number of persons originally enlisted or intended to serve on active duty (other than active duty for training) in the armed forces during such fiscal year whose score on the Armed Forces Qualification Test is at or above the tenth penentile and below the thirty-first percentile may not exceed 25 percent of the number of such persons enlisted or inducted into the armed forces during such fiscal year. For the fiscal year beginning on October 1, 1981, the number of persons originally enlisted or inducted to serve on active duty (other than active duty for training) in any armed force during such fiscal year whose score on the Armed Forces Qualification Test is at or above the tenth percentile and below the thirty-first percentile may not exceed 25 percent of the number of such persons enlisted or inducted into such armed force during such fiscal year. For any fiscal year beginning after September 30, 1982, the] *The* number of persons originally enlisted or induced to serve on active duty (other than active duty for training) in any armed force during [such fiscal year] *any fiscal year* whose score on the Armed Forces Qualification Test is at or above the tenth percentile and below the thirty-first percentile may not exceed 20 percent of the [number of such persons enlisted or inducted into] *total number of persons originally enlisted or inducted to serve on active duty (other than active duty for training) in* such armed force during such fiscal year.

(b) A person who is not a high school graduate may not be accepted for enlistment in the armed forces unless the score of that person on the Armed Forces Qualification Test is at or above the thirty-first percentile.

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CHAPTER 32—OFFICER STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION IN GRADE

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§ 524. Authorized strengths: reserve officers on active duty for administration of the reserves in grades of major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel and Navy grades of lieutenant commander, commander, and captain

(a) The number of reserve officers of the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps who may be on active duty in each of the grades of major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel, and of the Navy who may be on active duty in each of the grades of lieutenant commander, commander, and captain, as of the end of any fiscal year for duty described in subclauses (B) and (C) of section 523(b)(1) of this title may not exceed the number for that grade and armed force in the following table:

Grade	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marine Corps
Major or lieutenant commander	1,105	823	189	51
Lieutenant colonel or commander	551	425	194	35
Colonel or Navy captain	171	177	147	19

Grade	*Army*	*Navy*	*Air Force*	*Marine Corps*
Major or lieutenant commander	*1,948*	*823*	*408*	*95*
Lieutenant colonel or commander	*967*	*520*	*303*	*48*
Colonel or Navy captain	*338*	*177*	*171*	*23*

(b) Whenever the number of officers serving in any grade is less than the number authorized for that grade under this section, the difference between the two numbers may be applied to increase the number authorized under this section for any lower grade.

* * * * * * *

§ 532. Qualifications for original appointment as commissioned officer

* * *

(d) A person receiving an original appointment as a medical or dental officer, as a chaplain, or as an officer designated for limited duty in the Regular Navy or Regular Marine Corps is not subject to clause (2) of subsection (a).

(e) Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary concerned may waive the requirement of subsection (a)(2) in the case of any person if the Secretary concerned determines that the waiver should be made because of exceptional or unusual circumstances and because the person with respect to whom the waiver is being made has a particular skill needed by the armed force concerned.

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CHAPTER 33—APPOINTMENTS IN REGULAR COMPONENTS

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Subchapter I—Original Appointments of Regular Officers in Grades Above Warrant Officer Grades

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§ 533. Service credit upon original appointment as a commissioned officer

(a)(1) For the purpose of determining the grade and rank within grade of a person receiving an original appointment in a commissioned grade (other than a warrant officer grade) in the Regular Army, Regular Navy, Regular Air Force, or Regular Marine Corps, such person shall be credited at the time of such appointment with any active commissioned service (other than service as a commission warrant officer) that he performed in any armed force, *the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or the Public Health Service* before such appointment.

* * * * * * *

CHAPTER 37—GENERAL SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

§ 651. Members: required service

⟦(a) Each person who becomes a member of an armed force, other than a person deferred under the next to the last sentence of section 6(d)(1) of the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. App. 456(d)(1)), shall serve in the armed forces for a total of six years, unless he is sooner discharged because of personal hardship under regulations preccribed by the Secretary of Defense or, if he is a member of the Coast Guard while it is not operating as a service in the Navy, by the Secretary of Transportation. Any part of such service that is not active duty or is active duty for training shall be performed in a reserve component.⟧

(a) Each person who becomes a member of an armed force, other than a person deferred under the next to the last sentence of section 6(d)(1) of the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. App. 456 (d)(1)) shall serve in the armed forces for a total period of not less than six years nor more than eight years, as provided in regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense for the armed forces under his jurisdiction and by the Secretary of Transportation for the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy, unless such person is sooner discharged under such regulations because of personal hardship. Any part of such service that is not active duty or that is active duty for training shall be performed in a reserve component.

(b) Each person covered by subsection (a) who is not a Reserve, and who is qualified, shall, upon his relese from active duty, be transferred to a reserve component of his armed force to complete the service required by subsection (a).

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CHAPTER 39—ACTIVE DUTY

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§ 673b. Selected Reserve; order to active duty other than during war or national emergency

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 673(a) or any other provision of law, when the President determines that it is necessary to augment the active forces for any operational mission, he may authorize the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Transportation with repect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy, without the consent of the members concerned, to order any unit, and any member not assigned to a unit organized to serve as a unit of the Selected Reserve (as defined in section 268(b) of this title), under their respective jurisdictions, to active duty (other than for training) for not more than [90 days] *180 days*.

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§ 673c. Authority of President to suspend certain laws relating to promotion, retirement, and separation

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during any period members of a Reserve component of the armed forces are serving on active duty pursuant to an order to active duty under authority of

section 672, 673, or 673b of this title, the President may suspend any provision of law relating to promotion, retirement, or separation applicable to any member of the armed forces who the President determines is essential to the national security of the United States.

(b) A suspension made under the authority of subsection (a) shall terminate (1) upon release from active duty of members of the Reserve component ordered to active duty under the authority of section 672, 673, or 673b, as the case may be, or (2) at such time as the President determines the circumstances which required the action of ordering members of the Reserve component to active duty no longer exist, whichever is earlier.

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§ 675. Retired Reserve

A member in the Retired Reserve may, if qualified, be ordered to active duty without his consent, but only as provided in section 672(a) *or 688* of this title.

[§ 688. Regular components: retired members]

§ 688. Authority to order retired members to active duty

(a) Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, a retired member of the Regular Army, Regular Navy, Regular Air Force, [or] Regular Marine Corps, *a retired member of a reserve component who has completed at least twenty years of active service, or a member of the Fleet Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve* may be ordered to active duty by the Secretary of the military department concerned at any time. The Secretary concerned may, to the extent consistent with other provisions of law, assign a member ordered to active duty under this section to such duties as the Secretary considers necessary in the interests of national defense.

(b) [A retired member of the Regular Army, Regular Navy, Regular Air Force, or Regular Marine Corps] *A member ordered to active duty under this section* who, while on active duty, is promoted to a grade that is higher than his retired grade is entitled, upon his release from that tour of active duty, to placement on the retired list in the highest grade in which he served on active duty satisfactorily, as determined by the Secretary of the military department concerned, for not less than six months.

(c) Except in time of war, or of national emergency declared by the Congress or the President after November 30, 1980, not more than fifteen retired general officers of the Army, Air Force, or Marine Corps, and not more than fifteen retired flag officer of the Navy, may be on active duty at any one time. For the purposes of this subsection a retired officer ordered to active duty for a period of sixty days or less is not counted.

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CHAPTER 40—LEAVE

§ 701. Entitlement and accumulaton

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(f) Under uniform regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary concerned, and approved by the Secretary of Defense, a member who serves on active duty for a continous period of at least 120 days in an area in which he is entitled to special pay under section 310(a) of title 37 or a member assigned to a deployable ship, mobile unit, or to other duty designated for the purpose of this section, may accumulate 90 days' leave. Leave in excess of 60 days accumulated under this subsection is lost unless it is used by the member before the end of the *third* fiscal year after the fiscal year in which the service terminated.

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CHAPTER 41—SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS, ASSIGNMENTS, DETAILS, AND DUTIES

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Sec.
[716. Commissioned officers: transfers between armed forces and to and from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Adminstration.]
716. Commissioned officers: transfers among the armed forces, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Public Health Service.

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[§ 716. Commissioned officers: transfers between armed forces and to and from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[(a) Notwithstandng any other provision of law, the President may, within authorized strengths, transfer any commissioned officer with his consent from his armed force or from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to, and appoint him in, another armed force or the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, and the Secretary of Commerce shall jointly establish, by regulations approved by the President, policies and procedures for such transfers and appointments.

[(b) An officer transferred under this section—

[(1) may not be assigned precedence or relative rank higher than that which he held on the day before his transfer; and

[(2) Shall be credited for retirement and pay purposes with the same years of service with which he has been credited on the day before his transfer.]

§ 716. Commissioned officers: transfers among the armed forces, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Public Health Service

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President, within authorized strengths and with the consent of the officer involved, may transfer any commissioned officer of a uniformed service from his uniformed service to, and appoint him in, another uniformed service. The Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall jointly establish, by regulations approved by

the President, policies and procedures for such transfers and appointments.

(b) An officer transferred under this section may not be assigned precedence or relative rank higher than that which he held on the day before the transfer.

(c) In this section, "uniformed service" means any of the armed forces, the Commissioned Corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service.

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CHAPTER 49—MISCELLANEOUS PROHIBITIONS AND PENALTIES

Sec.

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§ 979. Prohibition against certain actions based upon results of polygraph examinations

§ 973. Duties: officers on active duty; performance of civil functions restricted

(a) No officer of an armed force on active duty may accept employment if that employment requires him to be separated from his organization, branch, or unit, or interferes with the performance of his military duties.

[(b) Except as otherwise provided by law, no regular officer of an armed force on active duty may hold a civil office by election or appointment, whether under the United States, a Territory or possession, or a State. The acceptance of such a civil office or the exercise of its functions by such an officer terminates his military appointment.**]**

(b)(1) This subsection applies—

(A) to a regular officer of an armed force on the active-duty list (and a regular officer of the Coast Guard on the active duty promotion list);

(B) to a retired regular officer of an armed force serving on active duty under a call or order to active duty for a period in excess of 180 days; and

(C) to a reserve officer of an armed force serving on active duty under a call or order to active duty for a period in excess of 180 days.

(2)(A) Except as otherwise authorized by law, an officer to whom this subsection applies may not hold, or exercise the functions of, a civil office in the Government of the United States—

(i) that is an elective office;

(ii) that requires an appointment by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; or

(iii) that is a position in the Executive Schedule under sections 5312 through 5317 of title 5.

(B) An officer to whom this subsection applies may hold or exercise the functions of a civil office in the Government of the United

States that is not described in subparagraph (A) when assigned or detailed to that office or to perform those functions.

(3) Except as otherwise authorized by law, an officer to whom this subsection applies may not hold or exercise, by election or appointment, the functions of a civil office in the government of a State, the District of Columbia, or a territory, possession, or commonwealth of the United States (or of any political subdivision of any such government).

(4) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to invalidate any action undertaken by an officer in furtherance of assigned official duties.

(c) The Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of Transportation with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy, shall prescribe regulations to implement this section.

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§ 979. Prohibition against certain actions based upon results of polygraph examinations

(a)(1) Except as provided in subsection (c), a civilian employee of the Department of Defense may not be separated from his employment with the Department of Defense, suspended from such employment, reduced in grade or pay, furloughed, denied access to classified information, or subjected to any other adverse action with respect to his employment in any position in the Department of Defense solely on the basis of the results of a polygraph examination or solely on the basis of a refusal to submit to such an examination.

(2) A member of the armed forces may not be permanently or temporarily transferred to a new duty station, assigned or detailed to perform new duties, denied access to classified information, or subjected to any other adverse action with respect to such member's military status or any duty assignment in the Department of Defense solely on the basis of the results of a polygraph examination or solely on the basis of a refusal to submit to such an examination.

(b)(1) Not later than March 1, 1984, the President shall submit to the Congress a written report describing (A) unauthorized disclosures of classified information that necessitate expanded use of polygraph examinations in the Department of Defense, (B) the nature and extent of such unauthorized disclosures, and (C) the nature and extent of the damage to the national security that has resulted from the unauthorized disclosures, including specific examples of the damage and the manner in which the damage was determined and measured.

(2) Not later than March 1, 1984, the Secretary of Defense shall also submit to the Congress a written report which expresses the position of the Department of Defense regarding the accuracy and reliability of polygraph examinations and which includes—

(A) a description of the specific studies (including statistical analyses based on such studies) conducted by or for the Department of Defense, or relied upon by the department, to support the department's use of the polygraph; and

(B) the Secretary's analysis and explanation of how any potential damage to innocent persons erroneously identified by polygraph examinations as having given false responses or in-

formation during the course of polygraph examinations is offset by the potential benefits to the United States of expanded use of the polygraph.

(c) Polygraph examinations may be used with respect to civilian employees and prospective civilian employees of the National Security Agency of the Department of Defense in accordance with and to the extent provided for in regulations of the Department of Defense or the National Security Agency as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

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CHAPTER 53—MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS AND BENEFITS

Sec.

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1040. Transportation of dependent patients.

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1043. Service credit; service in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration or the Public Health Service

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§1036. Escorts for dependents of members: transportation and travel allowances

Under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary concerned, round trip transportation and travel allowances may be paid to any person for travel performed or to be performed under competent orders as an escort for dependents of a member of the armed forces, if the travel is performed not later than one year after the member—

(1) dies;
(2) is missing; or
(3) is otherwise unable to accompany his dependents;

and it has been determined that travel by the dependents is necessary and that they are incapable of traveling alone because of age, mental or physical incapacity, or other extraordinary circumstances. *The allowances authorize to be paid under this section may be paid in advance.*

* * * * * * *

§ 1040. Transportation of dependent patients

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), if a dependent accompanying a member of the uniformed services who is stationed outside the United States and who is on active duty for a period of more than thirty days requires medical attention, which is not available in the locality, transportation of the dependents at the expense of the United States is authorized to the nearest appropriate medical facility in which adequate medical care is available. On his recovery or when it is administratively determined that the patient should be removed from the medical facility involved, the dependent may be transported at the expense of the United States to the duty station of the member or to such other place determined to be appropriate under the circumstances. If a dependent is unable to travel unattended, round-trip transportation and travel expenses may be furnished necessary attendants *and may be paid in advance.*

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§ 1043. Service credit: service in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration or the Public Health Service

Active commissioned service in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration or the Public Health Service shall be credited as active commissioned service in the armed forces for purposes of determining the eligibility for separation pay under section 1174, determining the retirement eligibility of a member of the armed forces, and computing the retired or retainer pay of a member of the armed forces.

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CHAPTER 55—MEDICAL AND DENTAL CARE

Sec.
1071. Purpose of this chapter.
1072. Definitions.
1073. Administration of this chapter.
1074. Medical and dental care for members and certain former members.
1074a. Medical and dental care for members of the uniformed services for injuries incurred or aggravated while traveling to and from inactive duty training.

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1081. Contracts for medical care for spouses and children: review and adjustment of payments [; reports].

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1091. Contracts for direct health care providers.
1092. Studies and demonstration projects on health-care delivery systems.

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§ 1074a. Medical and dental care for members of the uniformed services for injuries incurred or aggravated while traveling to and from inactive duty training

(a) Under joint regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, a member of the uniformed services is entitled to the medical benefits described in subsection (b) for an injury incurred or aggravated while the member is traveling directly to or from the place at which he is to perform, or has performed, inactive duty training.

(b) A person described in subsection (a) is entitled to—

(1) the hospitalization, rehospitalization, medical care (including outpatient medical care), and dental care appropriate

for the treatment of his injury until the resulting disability cannot be materially improved by further hospitalization or treatment; and

(2) subsistence during hospitalization or rehospitalization.

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§ 1079. Contracts for medical care for spouses and children: plans

(a) To assure that medical care is available for spouses and children of members of the uniformed services who are on active duty for a period of more than [thirty] *30* days, the Secretary of Defense, after consulting with the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall contract, under the authority of this section for medical care for those persons under such insurance, medical service, or health plans as he considers appropriate. The type of health care authorized under this section shall be the same as those provided under section 1976 of this title except that—

* * * * * * *

(d) Under joint regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in the case of a dependent, as defined in section 1072(2)(A) or (D) of this title, of a member of the uniformed services on active duty for a period of more than [thirty] *30* days, who is moderately or severely mentally retarded or who has a serious physical handicap, the plans covered by subsection (a) shall, with respect to the retardation or handicap of such dependent, include the following:

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§ 1081. Contracts for medical care for spouses and children: review and adjustment of payments[; reports]

Each plan under section 1079 of this title shall provide for a review, and if necessary an adjustment of payments, by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of Health and Human Services, not later than 120 days after the close of each year the plan is in effect. Not later than 90 days after each such review, the Secretary of Defense shall report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives the amounts paid during the year covered by the review and the adjustments made.

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§ 1085. Medical and dental care from another executive department: reimbursement

If a member or former member of an armed force under the jurisdiction of a military department, or his dependent, receives inpatient medical or dental care in a facility under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Health and Human Services, or if a member or former member of a uniformed service not under the jurisdiction of a military department, or his dependent, receives inpatient medical or dental care in a facility of an armed force under the jurisdiction of a military department, the appropriation for maintaining and operating the facility furnishing that care shall be reimbursed at rates established by the President to reflect the average cost of providing such care.

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§ 1091. Contracts for direct health care providers

(a) The Secretary concerned may contract with persons for personal and nonpersonal services for the purpose of obtaining direct health care services determined by the Secretary concerned to be required by the armed force under his jurisdiction.

(b) A person who contracts under this section to provide direct health care services to members, former members, or dependents may be compensated at a rate prescribed by the Secretary concerned, but at a rate not greater than the rate of basic pay and allowances authorized by chapters 3 and 7 of title 37 for a commissioned officer in pay grade 0–6 with twenty-six or more years of service computed under section 205 of such title.

§ 1092. Studies and demonstration projects on health-care delivery systems

(a)(1) The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall conduct studies and demonstration projects on the health-care delivery system of the uniformed services with a view to improving the quality, efficiency, convenience, and cost effectiveness of providing health care services (including dental care services) under this title to members and former members and their dependents. Such studies and demonstration projects may include the following:

(A) Alternative methods of payment for health and medical care services.

(B) Cost-sharing by eligible beneficiaries.

(C) Methods of encouraging efficient and economical delivery of health and medical care services.

(D) Innovative approaches to delivery and financing of health and medical care services.

(E) Alternative approaches to reimbursement for the administrative charges of health-care plans.

(2) The Secretary of Defense shall include in the studies conducted under paragraph (1) alternative programs for the provision of dental care to the spouse and dependents of members of the uniformed services who are on active duty, including a program under which dental care would be provided the spouses and dependents of such members under insurance or dental plan contracts.

(3) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress from time to time written reports on the results of the studies and demonstration projects conducted under this subsection and shall include in such reports such recommendations for improving the health-care delivery systems of the uniformed services as the Secretary considers appropriate. The Secretary shall submit the first such report not later than March 1, 1984.

(b) The Secretary of Defense may enter into contracts with public or private agencies, institutions, and organizations to conduct studies and demonstration projects under subsection (a).

(c) The Secretary of Defense may obtain the advice and recommendations of such advisory committees as the Secretary considers appropriate. Each such committee consulted by the Secretary under this subsection shall evaluate the proposed study or demonstration project as to the soundness of the objectives of such study or demonstration project, the likelihood of obtaining productive results based on such study or demonstration project, the resources which were required to conduct such study or demonstration project, and the relationships of such study or demonstration project to other ongoing or completed studies and demonstration projects.

(d) A demonstration project may not be conducted under this section that provides for the furnishing of dental care under an insurance or dental plan contract.

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CHAPTER 57—DECORATIONS AND AWARDS

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§ 1126. Gold star lapel button: eligibility and distribution

(a) A lapel button, to be known as the gold star lapel button, shall be designed, as approved by the Secretary of Defense, to identify widows, parents, and next of kin of members of the armed forces of the United States—

(1) [*who*] lost their lives during War War I, World War II, or during any subsequent period of armed hostilities in which the United States was engaged before July 1, 1985; or

(2) who lost or lose their lives after June 30, 1958—

(i) while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States;

(ii) while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force; or

(iii) while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict in which the United States is not a belligerent party against and opposing armed force.

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CHAPTER 71—COMPUTATION OF RETIRED PAY

§ 1401a. Adjustment of retired pay and retainer pay to reflect changes in Consumer Price Index

(a) Unless otherwise specifically provided by law, the retired pay or retainer pay of a member or former member of an armed force may not be recomputed to reflect any increase in the rates of basic pay for members of the armed forces. In this section, "Index" means the Consumer Price Index (all items, United States city average) published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. *The amount computed, if not a multiple of $1, shall be rounded to the next lower multiple of $1.*

(b) * * *

(c) * * *

(d) * * *

[(e) Notwithstanding subsections (c) and (d), the adjusted retired pay or retainer pay of a member or former member of an armed force retired on or after October 1, 1967, may not be less than it would have been had he become entitled to retired pay or retainer pay based on the same pay grade, years of service for pay, years of service for retired or retainer pay purposes, and percent of disability, if any, on the day before the effective date of the rates of monthly basic pay on which his retired pay or retainer pay is based.]

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the monthly retired or retainer pay of a member or a former member of an armed force who initially became entitled to that pay on or after January 1, 1971, may not be less than the monthly retired or retainer pay to which he would be entitled if he had become entitled to retired or retainer pay at an earlier date, adjusted to reflect any applicable increases in such pay under this section. In computing the amount of retired or retainer pay to which such a member would have been entitled on that earlier date, the computation shall [, subject to subsection (e) of this section,] be based on his grade, length of service, and the rate of basic pay applicable to him at that time. This subsection does not authorize any increase in the monthly retired or retainer pay to which a member was entitled for any period prior to the effective date of this subsection.

(g) Retired or retainer pay of a member or former member of an armed force as adjusted under this section, if not a multiple of $1, shall be rounded to the next lower multiple of $1.

§ 1402. Recomputation of retired or retainer pay to reflect later active duty

(a) A member of an armed force who has become entitled to retired pay or retainer pay, and who thereafter serves on active duty (other than for training), is entitled to recompute his retired pay or retainer pay upon his release from that duty [as follows:] *according to the following table. The amount recomputed, if not a multiple of $1, shall be rounded to the next lower multiple of $1.*

(b) * * *

(c) * * *

(d) A member of an armed force covered by subsection (b) or (c) may elect to receive either (1) the retired pay to which he became entitled when he retired, increased by any applicable adjustments in that pay under section 1401a of this after he initially became entitled to that pay, or (2) retired pay computed [as follows:] *according to the following table. The amount computed, if not a multiple of $1, shall be rounded to the next lower multiple of $1.*

§ 1402a. Recomputation of retired or retainer pay to reflect later active duty of members who first became members after September 7, 1980

(a) A member of an armed force who first became a member of a uniformed service (as defined in section 1407(a)(2) of this title) after September 7, 1980, who has become entitled to retired pay or retainer pay, and who thereafter serves on active duty (other than for training), is entitled to recompute his retired pay or retainer pay upon his release from that duty [as follows:] *according to the* *following table. The amount recomputed, if not a multiple of $1, shall be rounded to the next lower multiple of $1.*

* * * * * * *

(d) A member of an armed force covered by subsection (b) or (c) may elect to receive either (1) the retired pay to which he became entitled when he retired, increased by any applicable adjustments in that pay under section 1401a of this title after he initially became entitled to that pay, or (2) retired pay computed [as follows:] *according to the following table. The amount computed, if not a multiple of $1, shall be rounded to the next lower multiple of $1.*

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§ 1437. Payment of annuity

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) each annuity payable under this subchapter accrues as of the first day of the month in which the person upon whose pay the annuity is based dies. Payments shall be made in equal installments and not later than the fifteenth day of each month following that month. However, no annuity accrues for the month in which entitlement thereto ends. *The monthly amount of an annuity payable under this subchapter, if not a multiple of $1, shall be rounded to the next lower multiple of $1.*

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CHAPTER 73—ANNUITIES BASED ON RETIRED OR RETAINER PAY

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Subchapter II—Survivor Benefit Plan

§ 1447. Definitions

In this subchapter:

(1) "Plan" means the Survivor Benefit Plan established by this subchapter.

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(8) "Court order" means a court's final decree of divorce, dissolution, [annulment, or legal separation], *or annulment* or a court ordered, ratified, or approved property settlement incident to such a decree (including a final decree modifying the terms of a previously issued decree of divorce, dissolution, [annulment, or legal separation,] *or annulment* or of a court ordered, ratified, or approved property settlement agreement incident to such previously issued decree).

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§ 1448. Application of Plan

(a)(1) * * *

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(3)(A) If a person who is eligible under paragraph (1)(A) to participate in the Plan and who is married elects not to participate in the Plan at the maximum level, or elects to provide an annuity for a dependent child but not for his spouse, or elects to provide an annuity *for a former spouse* under subsection (b)(2) **[**of this section**]**, that person's spouse shall be notified of that election.

(B) If a person who is eligible under paragraph (1)(B) to participate in the Plan and who is married does not elect to participate in the Plan at the maximum level, or elects to provide an annuity for a dependent child but not for his spouse, or elects to provide an annuity *for a former spouse* under subsection (b)(2) **[**of this section**]**, that person's spouse shall be notified of that action.

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(5) A person who is not married when he becomes eligible to participate in the Plan but who later marries or acquires a dependent child may elect to participate in the Plan, but his election must be written, signed by him, and received by the Secretary concerned within one year after he marries or acquires that dependent child. Such an election may not be revoked *except in accordance with subsection (b)(3):* His election is effective as of the first day of the first calendar month following the month in which his election is received by the Secretary concerned. In the case of a person providing an annuity be virtue of eligibility under paragraph (1)(B), such an election shall include a designation under subsection (e).

[(b)(1) A person who is not married and does not have a dependent child when he becomes eligible to participate in the Plan may elect to provide an annunity to a natural person with an insurable interest in that person or to provide an annuity to a former spouse.

[(2) A person who is married or has a dependent child may elect to provide an annuity to a former spouse instead of providing an annuity to a spouse or dependent child if the election is made in order to carry out the terms of a written agreement entered into voluntarily with the former spouse (without regard to whether such agreement is included in or approved by a court order.)

[(3) In the case of a person electing to provide an annuity under paragraph (1) or (2) of this subsection by virtue of eligibility under subsection (a)(1)(B), the election shall include a designation under subsection (e).

[(4) Any person who elects under paragraph (1) or (2) to pvovide an annuity to a former spouse shall, at the time of making such election, provide the Secretary concerned with a written statement, in a form to be prescribed by that Secretary, signed by such person and the former spouse setting forth whether the election is being made pursuant to a voluntary written agreement previously entered into by such person as a part of or incident to a proceeding of divorce, dissolution, annulment, or legal separation, and if so whether such voluntary written agreement has been incorporated in or ratified or approved by a court order.**]**

(b)(1) A person who is not married and does not have a dependent child when he becomes eligible to participate in the Plan may elect to provide an annunity to a natural person with an insurable interest in that person. In the case of a person providing an annuity under this paragraph by virtue of eligibility under subsection (a)(1)(B), such an election shall include a designation under subsection (e).

(2) A person who has a former spouse when he becomes eligible to participate in the Plan may elect to provide an annuity to that former spouse. In the case of a person with a spouse or a dependent child, such an election prevents payment of an annuity to that spouse of child, including payment under subsection (d). If there is more than one former spouse, the person shall designate which former spouse is to be provided the annuity. In the case of a person providing an annuity under this paragraph by virtue of eligibility under subsection (a)(1)(B), such an election shall include a designation under subsection (e).

(3)(A) A person—

(i) who is a participant in the Plan and is providing coverage for a spouse or a spouse and child (even though there is no beneficiary currently eligible for such coverage), and

(ii) who has a former spouse who was not that person's former spouse when he became eligible to participate in the Plan,

may (subject to subparagraph (B)) elect to provide an annuity to that former spouse. Any such election terminates any previous coverage under the Plan and must be written, signed by the person, and received by the Secretary concerned within one year after the date of the decree of divorce, dissolution, or annulment.

(B) A person may not make an election under subparagraph (A) to provide an annuity to a former spouse who that person married after becoming eligible for retired or retainer pay unless—

(i) the person was married to that former spouse for at least one year, or

(ii) that former spouse is the parent of issue by that marriage.

(C) An election under this paragraph may not be revoked except in accordance with section 1450(f) of this title and is effective as of the first day of the first calendar month following the month in which it is received by the Secretary concerned. This paragraph does not provide the authority to change a designation previously made under subsection (e).

(D) If a person who is married makes an election to provide an annuity to a former spouse under this paragraph, that person's spouse shall be notified of that election.

(4) A person who elects to provide an annuity to a former spouse under paragraph (2) or (3) shall, at the time of making the election, provide the Secretary concerned with a written statement (in a form to be prescribed by that Secretary and signed by such person and the former spouse) setting forth whether the election is being made pursuant to a written agreement previously entered into voluntarily by such person as a part of or incident to a proceeding of divorce, dissolution, or annulment and (if so) whether such voluntary written

agreement has been incorporated in, or ratified or approved by, a court order.

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§ 1450. Payment of annuity: beneficiaries

(a) Effective as of the first day after the death of a person to whom section 1448 of this title applies (or on such other day as he may provide under subsection (j)), a monthly annuity under section 1451 of this title shall be paid to—

(1) * * *

* * * * * * *

(4) the former spouse or other natural person designated under section 1448(b) of this title [at the time the person to whom section 1448 applies became entitled to retired or retainer pay], unless the election to provide annuity to the former spouse or other natural person has been changed as provided in subsection (f).

* * * * * * *

(f)(1) A person who elects to provide an annuity to a person designated by him under section 1448(b) of this title may, subject to paragraph (2) [of this subsection], change that election and provide an annuity to his spouse or dependent child. The Secretary concerned shall notify the former spouse or other natural person previously designated under section 1448(b) of this title of any change of election under the first sentence of this paragraph. Any such change of election is subject to the same rules with respect to execution, revocation, and effectiveness as are set forth in section 1448(a)(5) of this title *(without regard to the eligibility of the person making the change of election to make an election under such section).*

(2) a person who, incident to a proceeding of divorce, dissolution, [annulment, or legal separation,] *or annulment,* enters into a voluntary written agreement to elect under section 1448(b) of this title to provide an annuity to a former spouse and who makes an election pursuant to such agreement may not change such election under paragraph (1) unless—

(A) in a case in which agreement has been incorporated in or ratified or approved by a court order, the person—

(i) furnishes to the Secretary concerned a certified copy of a court order which is regular on its face and modifies the provisions of all previous court orders relating to the agreement to make such election so as to permit the person to change the election; and

(ii) certifies to the Secretary concerned that the court order is valid and in effect; or

(B) in a case in which such agreement has not been incorporated or ratified or approved by a court order, the person—

(i) furnishes to the Secretary concerned a statement, in such form as the Secretary concerned may prescribe, signed by the former spouse and evidencing the former spouse's agreement to a change in the election under paragraph (1); and

(ii) certifies to the Secretary concerned that the statement is current and in effect.

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§ 1451. Amount of annuity

(a) * * *

(e) The monthly amount of an annuity payable under this subchapter, if not a multiple of $1, shall be rounded to the next lower multiple of $1.

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CHAPTER 75—DEATH BENEFITS

Sec. 1475. Death gratuity: death of members on active duty or inactive duty training and of certain other persons.

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1490. Transportation of remains of members entitled to retired or retainer pay who die in a military medical facility.

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§ 1490. Transportation of remains of members entitled to retired or retainer pay who die in a military medical facility

(a) Subject to subsection (b), when a member entitled to retired or retainer pay or equivalent pay dies while properly admitted under chapter 55 of this title to a medical facility of the armed forces located in the United States, the Secretary concerned may transport the remains, or pay the cost of transporting the remains, of the decedent to the place of burial of the decedent.

(b)(1) Transporation provided under this section may not be to a place outside the United States or to a place further from the place of death than the decedent's last place of permanent residence, and any amount paid under this section may not exceed the cost of transportation from the place of death to the decedent's last place of permanent residence.

(2) Transportation of the remains of a decedent may not be provided under this section if such transportation is authorized by sections 1481 and 1482 of this title or by chapter 23 of title 38.

(c) In this section, "United States" inlcudes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the territories and possessions of the United States.

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CHAPTER 81—CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

Sec.
1581. Appointment: professional and scientific services.

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1587. Employees of nonappropriated fund instrumentalities.

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§ 1587. Employees of nonappropriated fund instrumentalities

(a) In this section:

(1) "Nonappropriated fund instrumentality employee" means a civilian employee who is paid from nonappropriated funds of Army and Air Force Exchange Service, Navy Resale and Services Support Office, Marine Corps exchanges, or any other instrumentality of the United States under the jurisdiction of the armed forces which is conducted for the comfort, pleasure, contentment, or physical or mental improvement of members of the armed forces.

(2) "Civilian employee" has the meaning given the term "employee" by section 2105(a) of title 5.

(3) "Personnel action", with respect to a nonappropriated fund instrumentality employee (or an applicant for a position as such an employee), means—

(A) an appointment;

(B) a promotion;

(C) any disciplinary or corrective action;

(D) a detail, transfer, or reassignment;

(E) a reinstatement, restoration, or reemployment;

(F) a decision concerning pay, benefits, or awards, or concerning education or training if the education or training may reasonably be expected to lead to an appointment, promotion, or other action described in this paragraph; and

(G) any other significant change in duties or responsibilities that is inconsistent with the employee's salary or grade level.

(b) Any civilian employee, nonappropriated fund instrumentality employee, or member of the armed forces who has authority to take, direct others to take, recommend, or approve any personnel action shall not, with respect to such authority, take or fail to take a personnel action with respect to any nonappropriated fund instrumentality employee (or any applicant for a position as such an employee) as a reprisal for—

(1) a disclosure of information by such an employee or applicant which the employee or applicant reasonably believes evidences—

(A) a violation of any law, rule, or regulation; or

(B) mismanagement, a gross waste of funds, an abuse of authority, or a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety;

if such disclosure is not specifically prohibited by law and if the information is not specifically required by or pursuant to executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or the conduct of foreign affairs; or

(2) a disclosure by such an employee or applicant to any civilian employee, nonappropriated fund instrumentality employee, or member of the armed forces designated by law or by the Secretary concerned to receive disclosures described in clause (1), of information which the employee or applicant believes evidences—

(A) a violation of any law, rule, or regulation; or

(B) mismanagement, a gross waste of funds, an abuse of authority, or a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety.

(c) This section does not apply to an employee in a position excluded from the coverage of this section by the President based upon a determination by the President that the exclusion is necessary and warranted by conditions of good administration.

(d) The Secretary of Defense shall be responsible for the prevention of actions prohibited by subsection (b) and for the correction of any such actions that are taken. The authority of the Secretary to correct such actions may not be delegated to the Secretary of a military department or to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Reserve Affairs, and Logistics.

(e) The Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management and the Special Counsel of the Merit Systems Protection Board, shall prescribe regulations to carry out this section. Such regulations shall include provisions to protect the confidentiality of employees and applicants making disclosures described in clauses (1) and (2) of subsection (b).

PART III—TRAINING

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CHAPTER 101—TRAINING GENERALLY

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§ 2005. Advanced education assistance: active duty agreement; reimbursement requirements

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(c) Subject to the provisions of subsection (d) [of this section], the obligation to reimburse the United States under an agreement described in subsection (a) [of this section] is, for all purposes, a debt owing the United States.

(d) A discharge in bankruptcy under title 11 shall not release a person from an obligation to reimburse the United States required under the terms of an agreement described in subsection (a) [of this section] if the final decree of the discharge in bankruptcy was issued within a period of five years after the last day of a period which such person had agreed to serve on active duty. This subsection applies to a discharge in bankruptcy in any proceeding which begins after September 30, 1978.

(e) In this [section—] *Section:*

(1) "Advanced education" means education or training above the secondary school level but does not include technical training provided to a member of the armed forces to qualify such member to perform a specified military function, to workshops, or to short-term training programs.

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CHAPTER 103—SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

§ 2101. Definitions

In this [chapter—] *chapter:*

(1) "[program] *Program*" means the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps of an armed force[;].

(2) "[member] *Member*" of the [program] *Program* means a student who is enrolled in the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps of an armed force[; and].

(3) "[Advanced] *Advanced* training" means the training and instruction offered in the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps to students in the third and fourth years of a four-year Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps course, or the equivalent period of training in an approved two-year Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps course.

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CHAPTER 104—UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES

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[2116. Reports to Congress.]
2117. Authorization for appropriations.

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[§ 2116. Reports to Congress

The Secretary of Defense shall report periodically to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives on the feasibility of establishing educational institutions similar or identical to the University at any other locations he deems appropriate. The last such report shall be submitted by June 30, 1976.]

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CHAPTER 105—ARMED FORCES HEALTH PROFESSIONS SCHOLARSHIP

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§ 2120. Definitions

In this [Chapter—] *Chapter:*

(1) "Program" means the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship program provided for in this chapter.

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§ 2134. Reports to Congress

The Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to the Congress every three months stating the number of members of the Selected

Reserve of the Ready Reserve receiving educational assistance under this chapter at the time of such report and listing each unit of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve to which any such member is assigned at the time of such report. [The first such report shall be submitted not later than December 31, 1977.]

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PART IV—SERVICE, SUPPLY, AND PROCUREMENT

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CHAPTER 147—UTILITIES AND SERVICES

Sec.
2481. Utilities and services: sale; expansion and extension of systems and facilities.
2482. Commissary stores: private operation.
2483. Reciprocal communications support and related supplies and services.

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§ 2483. Reciprocal communications support or related supplies and services

(a) The Secretary of Defense may, subject to the concurrence of the Secretary of State, enter into agreements with the Government of any allied country or North Atlantic Treaty Organization subsidiary body under which the United States agrees to provide communications support or related supplies and services to such country or subsidiary body in return for the reciprocal provision of an equivalent value of communications support or related supplies and services by such country or international organization.".

(b) In this section:

(1) 'Allied country' means any of the following:

(A) A country that is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

(B) Australia or New Zealand.

(C) Any other country designated as an allied country for the purposes of this section by the Secretary of Defense with the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

(2) 'North Atlantic Treaty Organization subsidiary body' means any organization or international military headquarters described in section 2331(2) of this title.

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"CHAPTER 169—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING

Subchapter Sec.
I. Military Construction 2801
II. Military Family Housing 2821
III. Administration of Military Construction and Military Family Housing 2851

SUBCHAPTER I—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Sec.
2801. Scope of chapter, definitions.

2802. Military construction projects.
2803. Emergency construction.
2804. Contingency construction.
2805. Unspecified minor construction.
2806. Contributions for North Atlantic Treaty Organization Infrastructure.
2807. Architectural and engineering services and construction design.
2808. Construction authority in the event of a declaration of war or national emergency.
2809. Sale and replacement of real property.

* * * * * * *

§ 2807. Architectural and engineering services and construction design

(a) Within amounts appropriated for [such purposes], *military construction and military family housing,* the Secretary concerned may obtain architectural and engineering services and may carry out construction deisgn in connection with military construction projects, *family housing projects, and projects undertaken in conjunction with the authority provided under section 2854 of this title* not otherwise authorized by law. Amounts available for such purposes may be used for construction management of projects that are funded by foreign governments directly or through international organizations and for which elements of the armed forces of the United States are the primary user.

(b) In the case of architectural and engineering services and construction design to be undertaken under subsection (a) for which the estimated cost exceeds the maximum amount specified by law for the purposes of this section, the Secretary concerned shall notify the appropriate committees of Congress of the scope of the proposed project and the estimated cost of such services not less than 21 days before the initial obligation of funds for such services.

(c) If the Secretary concerned determines that the amount authorized for activities under subsection (a) in any fiscal year must be increased the Secretary may proceed with activities at such higher level (1) after submitting a report in writing to the appropriate committees of Congress on such increase, including a statement of the reasons for the increase and a statement of the source of funds to be used for the increase, and (2) after either a period of 21

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§ 2809. Sale and replacement of real property

(a) The purpose of this section is to permit the Sale of real property under the control of the Department of Defense, and to provide for the effective and efficient replacement of Defense functions displaced thereby. To facilitate this purpose, there is hereby established on the books of the Department of the Treasury the Department of Defense Facilities Replacement Management Account (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "management account"), which shall be administered by the Secretary of the Defense as a single account.

(b)(1) The Secretary of Defense, subject to subsections (c) through (g), may propose to the Congress transactions consisting of (A) the sale of any real property under the control of the Department of Defense, excluding public domain lands, property which can be considered excess under the provisions of the Federal Property and Admin-

istrative Services Act of 1949, and property determined by the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with section 203(k)(2) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to be suitable for use as a public park or recreation area, and (B) such land acquisition, construction of replacement facilities, and relocations as may be required to insure efficent and effective continuity of defense functions.

(2) All transactions proposed under this authority shall be authorized under a separate title of the annual military construction Act.

(3) The authority to sell real property conferred by this section shall be in addition to any authority conferred by any other law, including the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949.

(c) All transactions proposed pursuant to subsection (B)—

(1) shall consist of a description of the property to be sold, its specific location, and estimate of its fair market value, an explanation of the need for any replacement property or facilities, an estimate of replacement or relocation costs, a schedule of expected payments, and a schedule of the anticipated proceeds to be realized from the sale;

(2) shall be accomplished using competitive bid procedures or qualified contract realty brokers to the extent feasible;

(3) shall not be entered into unless the property to be conveyed will be sold for at least the equivalent of its fair market value;

(4) shall not be entered into unless the estimated proceeds from the sale of such property exceeds the amount of the costs set forth in subsection (e);

(5) shall not be entered into unless the activities intended to be performed in the replacement facilities are substantially similar in character or nature to those performed in the property to be sold; and

(6) shall not be proposed to the Congress until the Secretary of Defense has first notified the Secretary of the Interior in writing of the proposed sale and the Secretary of the Interior has determined whether the property proposed to be sold is suitable for use as a public park or recreation area. The Secretary of the Interior shall notify the Secretary of Defense in writing of his determination not later than 60 days after his receipt of the notification made by the Secretary of Defense.

(d) The sale of any real property pursuant to this section shall be conducted by the Administrator of General Services. The Administrator may sell such property upon such credit terms and financial conditions as he and the Secretary of Defense may agree upon. The Administrator shall execute such documents for the transfer of title and take such other actions as he deems necessary and proper to dispose of such property under the provisions of this section. The Administrator shall receive reimbursement for expenses incurred in making such sales in accordance with subsection (e)(1).

(e) The Secretary of Defense may, to the extent provided for in appropriations Acts, obligate a portion of the proceeds from any sale made under the authority of subsection (b) (including bonded proceeds contracted for in any sales agreement) to pay—

(1) all expenses incident to such sale;

(2) the reasonable and necessary costs of land acquisition and the construction of replacement facilities incident to such sale; and

(3) the reasonable relocation expenses made necessary by the sale.

(f)(1) Ninety-five percent of the proceeds remaining from any sale made under the authority of subsection (b), after subtracting the applicable costs described in subsection (e), shall be covered into the Treasury.

(2) Five percent of the proceeds remaining from any sale made under the authority of subsection (b), after subtracting applicable costs described in subsection (e), shall be credited to the management account, which may be used for—

(A) advances, where necessary to meet expenses of authorized transactions prior to the receipt of proceeds, and

(B) advanced planning, design, and other expenses related to future proposed transactions.

(3) Any unobligated moneys in the management account at the end of a fiscal year in excess of $50,000,000 or in excess of any lesser amount determined by the Secretary of Defense to be sufficient for the purpose of this section, shall be covered into the Treasury.

(g) The Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of General Services are authorized to issue regulations as appropriate to implement this section.

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Subchapter III—Administration of Military Construction and Military Family Housing

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§ 2855. Law applicable to contracts for architectural and engineering services and construction design

(a) Contracts for architectural and engineering services and construction design in connection with a military construction project or a military family housing project shall be awarded in accordance with title IX of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 541 et seq.).

(b) Contracts for services and construction design referred to in subsection (a) that are for less than $85,000 shall be reserved for and awarded to small business concerns (as defined in section 3 of the Small Business Act) if the Secretary concerned determines that there are at least two small business concerns qualified to perform such services or design. Such contracts that are for $85,000 or more shall be open to all firms qualified to provide the services or design work required.

Subtitle B—Army

PART I—ORGANIZATION

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CHAPTER 303—DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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§ 3013. Under Secretary of the Army; Assistant Secretaries of the Army

There are an Under Secretary of the Army and [four] *five* Assistant Secretaries of the Army in the Department of the Army. They shall be appointed from civilian life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. One of the Assistant Secretaries shall be the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs. He shall have as his principal duty the overall supervision of manpower and reserve component affairs of the Department of the Army. One of the Assistant Secretaries shall be the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works. He shall have as his principal duty the overall supervision of the functions of the Department of the Army relating to programs for conservation and development of the national water resources including flood control, navigation, shore protection, and related purposes.

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PART II—PERSONNEL

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CHAPTER 337—APPOINTMENTS AS RESERVE OFFICERS

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3378. Commissioned offficers: promotion of officers removed from active status.
[3380. Commissioned officers: election to continue on active duty after promotion.]
3380. Commissioned officers: promotion of reserve commissioned officers on active duty and not on the active duty list.

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§ 3353. Commissioned officers: service credit upon original appointment

(a)(1) For the purpose of [chapters 337 and 363] *this chapter and chapter 363* of this title and under regulations perscribed by the Secretary of Defense, a person receiving an original appointment as a reserve commissioned officer in the Army or an assignment to an officer category in which advanced education or training or special experience is required or will be directly used shall be credited at the time of such appointment or assignment with any service as a commissioned officer, except service as a commissoned warrant officer, that he performed as a regular officer on active duty or as a reserve officer in an active status in any armed force, *the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or the Public Health Service before such appointment or assignment.*

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§ 3359. Commissioned officers: original appointment; determination of grade

[Based] *(a) Except in the case of a person originally appointed as a reserve officer in the Medical Corps of the Army, based* upon the service credited under section 3353 of this title, the commissioned grade in which a person credited with service under that section is originally appointed as a Reserve officer of the Army is:

(1) For persons with less than three years of service—second lieutenant.

(2) For persons with at least three, but less than seven, years or service—first lieutenant.

(3) For persons with at least seven, but less than 14, years of service—captain.

(4) For persons with at least 14, but less than 21, years of service—major.

(5) For persons with at least 21 years of service—lieutenant colonel.

(6) For persons with at least 23 years of service—lieutenant colonel or colonel, as the Secretary of the Army determines.

(b) Based upon the service credited under section 3353 of this title, the commissioned grade in which a person credited with service under that section is originally appointed as a reserve officer in the Medical Corps of the Army is:

(1) For persons with at least four, but less than 14, years of service—captain.

(2) For persons with at least 14, but less than 21, years of service—major.

(3) For persons with at least 21 years of service—lieutenant colonel.

(4) For persons with at least 23 years of service—lieutenant colonel or colonel, as the Secretary of the Army determines.

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§ 3360. Commissioned officers: promotion service

(b) For the purposes of sections 3363, 3364, 3365, 3366(a) (column 2), 3367, 3370, 3371(a), 3382, 3819, and 3820(c) of this title, an officer's years of service are computed by adding—

(1) all service that he has, or is credited by the Secretary of the Army with having, in his current grade in the Army, or in the discretion of the Secretary of the Army, any other armed force, while in an active status or as a regular officer on the active list or on the active-duty list;

(2) for a person who was on active duty (other than for training) before September 3, 1945, all service while on active duty (other than for training) before January 1, 1949, in the Army or, in the decretion of the Secretary, any other armed force, in a temporary grade equal to or higher than his current reserve grade; and

(3) for a person originally appointed in a grade below colonel, all service credited under section 3353 of this title or section 22 of Public Law 85-861, that exceeds the minimum years of service prescribed by section 3359 of this title for the grade in which he is appointed.

No service may be counted more than once. [For a person credited with service under section 3353 of this title or section 22 of Public Law 85-861, no service before appointment or transfer may be counted under clause (1) or (2).]

(c) For the purposes of section 3369 of this title, an officer's years of service are the greater of—

(1) the sum of (A) his years of service as a commissioned officer of any component of the armed forces or of the Army without specification of component, (B) his years of service before June 15, 1933, as a commissioned officer in the federally recognized National Guard or in a federally recognized commissioned status in the National Guard, and in the National Guard after June 14, 1933, if his service therein was continuous from the date of his Federal recognition as an officer therein to the date of his appointment in the National Guard of the United States, and (C) the years of service credited to him under section 3353 of this title or section 22 of Public Law 85-861; and

(2) the number of years by which his age exceeds 25 years.

No service may be counted more then once. [For a person credited with service under section 3353 of this title or section 22 of Public Law 85-861, no service before appointment may be counted.]

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[§ 3380. Commissioned officers: election to continue on active duty after promotion

[(a) A reserve commissioned officer on active duty (other than for training) who is promoted to a reserve grade that is higher than the grade in which he is serving continues to serve on active duty in the grade in which he was serving immediately before that promotion. Unless he expressly declines the promotion he shall be treated as if he had accepted, on the date of that promotion, an appointment in a temporary grade equal to the grade in which he was serving before that promotion. If he elects not to continue on active duty in the grade in which he is serving, he shall, except as provided in subsecton (b), be relieved from active duty and be promoted on the day after he is relieved or on the date on which he would have been promoted if he had stayed on active duty, whichever is the later. If he is relieved from active duty after the date on which he would have been promoted if he had stayed on active duty, he shall be credited with the service he would have had if he had remained on active duty and had been promotd.

[(b) a reserve commissioned officer on active duty (other than for training) who has not completed the period of active duty that he is required by law or regulation to perform as a member of a reserve component, and who is recommended or found qualified for promotion to a higher reserve grade, may not elect to be relieved from active duty under subsection (a), but may decline the promotion if he does not desire to serve on active duty in a grade lower than his reserve grade. If he so declines the promotion, he shall, if he applies, be promoted to the grade for which he was recommended or found qualified upon being temporarily promoted to that higher grade or, subject to subsection (a), upon completing his period of required active duty.]

§ 3380. Commissioned officers: promotion of reserve commissioned officers on active duty and not on the active duty list

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a reserve commissioned officer on active duty for duty described in clause (1)(B), (1)(C), or (7) of section 523(b) of this title who is recommended by a selection board for promotion to, or found qualified for Federal recognition in, a higher reserve grade may, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense and subject to the limitations of section 524 of this title, be promoted to or extended Federal recognition in such higher reserve grade and may continue to serve on active duty, or be ordered to serve on active duty, in such higher reserve grade.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the service in grade for promotion purposes only of any reserve commissioned officer who is promoted to or extended Federal recognition in a higher reserve grade but whose promotion to or recognition in such higher reserve grade was delayed solely because of limitations imposed in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense under subsection (a) or contained in section 524 of this title, is the date such officer would have been promoted to or recognized in such higher reserve grade if the limitations did not exist. In computing service in grade for the purposes of determining the date for discharge or transfer to the Retired Reserve under chapter 363 of this title, the date the officer would have been promoted to or recognized in such higher grade had the limitations not existed shall be considered the date of promotion to or recognition in such higher grade.

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CHAPTER 363—SEPARATION OR TRANSFER TO RETIRED RESERVE

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§ 3846. First lieutenants, captains, and majors not recommended by two selection boards

[Except as provided in] *(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) and* sections 1005 and 1006 of this title, an officer in the reserve grade of first lieutenant, captain, or major who, while serving in the reserve grade that he then holds, was considered but not recommended for promotion by two selection boards convened under section 3366 or 3367 of this title, shall, within 90 days after the second selection board submits its report to the convening authority if he is not on active duty or is on active duty for training, or within 120 days after being notifed of his failure of selection by the second selection board if he is on active duty (other than for training)—

(1) be transferred to the Retired Reserve, if he is qualified and applies therefor; or

(2) if he is not qualified or does not apply therefor, be discharged from his reserve appointment.

(b) The Secretary of the Army may retain in an active status an officer described in subsection (a) who is in the reserve grade of first lieutenant or captain for such period as the Secretary prescribes or until such officer's removal from an active status is required by another provision of law.

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§ 3853. Computation of years of service

For the purpose of determining whether a reserve commissioned officer may be transferred to the Retired Reserve, or discharged, under this chapter, his years of service are the greater of—

(1) the sum of (A) his years of service as a commissioned officer of any component of the armed forces or of the Army without specification of component, *and* (B) his years of service before June 15, 1933, as a commissioned officer in the federally recognized National Guard or in a federally recognized commissioned status in the National Guard, and in the National Guard after June 14, 1933, if his service therein was continuous from the date of his Federal recognition as an officer therein to the date of his appointment in the National Guard of the United States【, and】 【(C) the years of service credited to him under section 3353 of this title or section 22 of Public Law 85-861】; and

(2) the number of years by which his age exceeds 25 years.

No service may be counted more than once. 【For a person credited with service under section 3353 of this title or section 22 of Public Law 85-861, no service before appointment may be counted.】

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CHAPTER 371—COMPUTATION OF RETIRED PAY

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§ 3391. Computation of retired pay

The monthly retired pay of a person entitled thereto under this subtitle is computed according to the following table. *The amount computed, if not a multiple of $1, shall be rounded to the next lower multiple of $1.* For each case covered by a section of this title named in the column headed "For sections", retired pay is computed by taking, in order, the steps prescribed opposite it in columns 1, 2, 3, and 4, as modified by the applicable footnotes. However, if a person would otherwise be entitled to retired pay computed under more than one pay formula of this table or the table in section 1401 of this title, he is entitled to be paid under the applicable formula that is most favorable to him. Section references below are to sections of this title.

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§ 3992. Recomputation of retired pay to reflect advancement on retired list

A member of the Army who is advanced on the retired list under section 3964 of this title is entitled to recompute his retired pay [as follows:] *according to the following table. The amount recomputed, if not a multiple of $1, shall be rounded to the next lower multiple of $1.*

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CHAPTER 373—CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

Sec.
[4022. Contract surgeons.]
4024. Expert accountant for Inspector General.
4025. Production of supplies and munitions; hours and pay of laborers and mechanics.

[§ 4022. Contract surgeons

[(a) In an emergency the Surgeon General, with the approval of the Secretary of the Army, may employ as many contract surgeons as may be necessary.

[(b) When a contract surgeon is in charge of an Army hospital, he has, the same authority as a commissioned officer of the Medical Corps.]

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PART III—TRAINING

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CHAPTER 403—UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

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[4344. Selection of persons from Canada and American Republics.]
4344. Selection of persons from foreign countries.
[4345. Selection of Filipinos.]

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§ 4344. Selection of persons from foreign countries

(a)(1) The Secretary of the Army may permit not more than 40 persons at any one time from foreign countries to receive instruction at the Academy. Such persons shall be in addition to the authorized strength of the Corps of the Cadets of the Academy under section 4342 of this title.

(2) The Secretary of the Army, upon approval by the Secretary of Defense, shall determine the countries from which persons may not be selected for appointment under this section and the number of persons that may be selected from each country. The Secretary of the Army may establish entrance qualifications and methods of competition for selection among individual applicants under this section and shall select those persons who will be permitted to receive instruction at the Academy under this section.

(b)(1) A person receiving instruction under this section is entitled to the pay, allowances, and emoluments of a cadet appointed from the United States, and from the same appropriations.

(2) Each foreign country from which a cadet is permitted to receive instruction at the Academy under this section shall reimburse the United States for the cost of providing such instruction, including the cost of pay, allowances, and emoluments provided under paragraph (1) unless a written waiver of reimbursement is granted by the Secretary of Defense. The Secretary of the Army shall prescribe the rates for reimbursement under this paragraph.

(c)(1) Except as the Secretary of the Army determines, a person receiving instruction under this section is subject to the same regulations governing admission, attendance, discipline, resignation, discharge, dismissal, and graduation as a cadet at the Academy appointed from the United States.

The Secretary may prescribe regulations with respect to access to classified information by a person receiving instruction under this section that differ from the regulations that apply to a cadet at the Academy appointed from the United States.

(2) A person receiving instruction under this section is not entitled to an appointment in an armed force of the United States by reason of graduation from the Academy.

(d) A person receiving instruction under this section is not subject to section 4346(d) of this title.

[§ 4345. Selection of Filipinos

[(a) The Secretary of the Army may permit not more than four Filipinos at any one time to receive instruction at the Academy. Of these, one may be designated by the President of the Republic of the Philippines for each entering class.

[(b) A Filipino receiving instruction under this section is entitled to the pay, allowances, and emoluments of a cadet appointed from the United States, and from the same appropriations.]

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SUBTITLE C—NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

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PART 1—ORGANIZATION

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CHAPTER 505—SECRETARY, UNDER SECRETARY, AND ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY

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§ 5034. Assistant Secretaries of the Navy: appointment; duties

(a) There are [three] *four* Assistant Secretaries of the Navy in the Department of the Navy. They shall be appointed from civilian life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

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PART II—PERSONNEL

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CHAPTER 539—ORIGINAL APPOINTMENTS

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§ 5600. Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve: service credit upon original appointment

(a)(1) Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, for the purpose of determining the grade, seniority in grade, and eligibility for promotion of a person who is originally appointed as a commissioned officer in a permanent grade above chief warrant officer, W-4, in the Naval Reserve or Marine Corps Reserve or who is designated in an officer category in which advanced education or training or special experience is required or will be directly used, such person shall be credited at the time of such appointment or designation with any service as a commissioned officer, other than a commissioned warrant officer, that he performed as a regular officer on active duty or as a reserve officer in an active status in any armed force, *the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or the Public Health Service* before such appointment or designation.

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CHAPTER 544—TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS

§ 5721. Temporary promotions of certain Navy lieutenants

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(f) The authority to make appointments under this section terminates on [September 30, 1983] *September 30, 1984.*

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CHAPTER 561—MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS AND BENEFITS

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§ 6151. Higher retired grade and pay for members who serve satisfactorily under temporary appointments

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(d) A member who is advanced on the retired list under this section from the grade of warrant officer, W-1, or from an enlisted grade to a commissioned grade, and who applies to the Secretary within three months after his advancement, shall, if the Secretary approves, be restored on the retired list to his former warrant officer or enlisted grade, as the case may be. A member who is restored to his former grade under this subsection is thereafter considered for all purposes as a warrant officer, W-1, or an enlisted member, as the case may be.

(e) Retired pay computed under subsection (b) or (c), if not a multiple of $1, shall be rounded to the next lower multiple of $1.

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CHAPTER 571—VOLUNTARY RETIREMENT

Sec.

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6331. Members of the Fleet Reserve and Fleet Marine Corps Reserve: transfer to the retired list: retired pay.
6332. Conclusiveness of transfers.
6333. Treatment of fractions of dollar amounts in computing retired and retainer pay.

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§ 6333. Treatment of fractions of dollar amounts in computing retired and retainer pay

Retired or retainer pay computed under this chapter, if not a multiple of $1, shall be rounded to the next lower multiple of $1.

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CHAPTER 573—INVOLUNTARY RETIREMENT, SEPARATION, AND FURLOUGH

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§ 6383. Regular Navy and Regular Marine Corps; Officers designated for limited duty; retirement for length of service or failures of selection for promotion; discharge for failures of selection for promotion; reversion to prior status; retired grade; retired pay

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(j) This section does not apply to officers designated for limited duty under section 5596 of this title.

(k) Retired pay computed under subsection (c), if not a multiple of $1, shall be rounded to the next lower multiple of $1.

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CHAPTER 603—UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

Sec.

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6956. Midshipmen: nomination and selection to fill vacancies.
[6957. Admission of foreigners for instruction: restrictions; conditions.]
6957. Selection of persons from foreign countries.

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[§ 6957. Admission of foreigners for instruction: restrictions; conditions

[(a) No person from a foreign country may be permitted to receive instruction at the Naval Academy except as authorized by this section.

[(b) The Secretary of the Navy may permit persons designated by the President to receive instruction at the Academy as follows:

[(1) Not more than 20 at a time from Canada and the American Republics other than the United States.

[(2) Not more than four at a time from the Republic of the Philippines.

Of the 20 persons permitted under clause (1) to receive instruction at the Academy at any one time, not more than three may be from the same country.

[(c) A person receiving instruction under this section is entitled to the same pay and allowances, to be paid from the same appropriations, as midshipmen.

[(d) Except as the Secretary determines, a person receiving instruction under this section is subject to the same regulations governing admission, attendance, discipline, resignation, discharge, dismissal, and graduation, as a midshipman. However, a person receiving instruction under this section is not entitled to an appointment in the Navy or the Marine Corps by reason of his graduation from the Academy.]

§ 6957. Selection of persons from foreign countries

(a)(1) The Secretary of the Navy may permit not more than 40 persons at any one time from foreign countries to receive instruction at the Academy. Such persons shall be in addition to the authorized strength of the midshipmen under section 6954 of this title.

(2) The Secretary of the Navy, upon approval of the Secretary of Defense, shall determine the countries from which persons may be selected for appointment under this section and the number of persons that may be selected from each country. The Secretary of the Navy may establish entrance qualifications and methods of competition for selection among individual applicants under this section and shall select those persons who will be permitted to receive instruction at the Academy under this section.

(b)(1) A person receiving instruction under this section is entitled to the pay, allowances, and emoluments of a midshipman appointed from the United States, and from the same appropriations.

(2) Each foreign country from which a midshipman is permitted to receive instruction at the Academy under this section shall reimburse the United States for the cost of pay, allowances, and emoluments provided under paragraph (1) unless a written waiver of reimbursement is granted by the Secretary of Defense. The Secretary of the Navy shall prescribe the rates for reimbursement under this paragraph.

(c)(1) Except as the Secretary of the Navy determines, a person receiving instruction under this section is subject to the same regulations governing admission, attendance, discipline, resignation, discharge, dismissal, and graduation as a midshipman at the Academy appointed from the United States. The Secretary may prescribe

regulations with respect to access to classified information by a person receiving instruction under this section that differ from the regulations that apply to a midshipman at the Academy appointed from the United States.

(2) A person receiving instruction under this section is not entitled to an appointment in an armed force of the United States by reason of graduation from the Academy.

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CHAPTER 649—QUARTERS, UTILITIES, AND RELATED SERVICES

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§ 7572. Quarters: accommodations in place of for members on sea duty

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(b)(1) Under such regulations as the Secretary prescribes, a member of a uniformed service on sea duty who is deprived of quarters on board ship because of repairs or because of other conditions that make the member's quarters uninhabitable and for whom it is impracticable to furnish accommodations under subsection (a) may be reimbursed for expenses incurred in obtaining quarters in an amount not more than the total of—

(A) the basic allowance for quarters payable to a member of the same pay grade without dependents for the period during which the member is deprived of quarters on board ship; and

(B) the variable housing allowance that could be paid to a member of the same pay grade under section 403 of title 37 at the location where the member is deprived of quarters onboard ship for the period during which the member is deprived of quarters on board ship.

(2) A member entitled to receipt of basic allowance for quarters may not be reimbursed for expenses under this subsection when deprived of quarters on board ship at a location at which the member can reside with such member's dependents.

[(3) The total amount of reimbursement under this subsection may not exceed $9,000,000 for fiscal year 1981 and $6,300,000 for fiscal year 1982.]

(3) The total amount of reimbursement under this subsection may not exceed $9,000,000 for fiscal year 1981, $6,300,000 for fiscal year 1982, $1,700,000 for fiscal year 1983, and $1,300,000 for fiscal year 1984.

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Subtitle D—Air Force

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PART II—PERSONNEL

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CHAPTER 837—APPOINTMENTS AS RESERVE OFFICERS

Sec.

[8380. Commissioned officers: status while serving on active duty after promotion.]
8380. Commissioned officers: promotion of reserve commissioned officers on active duty and not on the active duty list.

* * * * * * *

§ 8353. Commissioned officers: service credit upon original appointment

(a)(1) For the purpose of [chapters 837 and 863] *this chapter and chapter 863* of this title and under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, a person receiving an original appointment as a reserve commissioned officer in the Air Force, or receiving a designation in or assignment to an officer category in which advanced education or training or special experience is required or will be directed used, shall be credited at the time of such appointment, designation, or assignment with any service as a commissioned officer, except service as a commissioned warrant officer, that he performed as a regular officer on active duty or as a reserve officer in an active status in any armed force, *the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or the Public Health Service* before such appointment, designation, or assignment.

* * * * * * *

§ 8359. Commissioned officers: original appointment; determination of grade

[Based] (a) Except in the case of a person originally appointed as a reserve officer in the Medical Corps of the Air Force, based on the service credited under section 8353 of this title, the commissioned grade in which a person credited with service under that section is originally appointed as a reserve officer of the Air Force is:

(1) For persons with less than three years of service—second lieuutenant.

(2) For persons with at least three, but less than seven, years of service—first lieutenant.

(3) For persons with at least seven, but less than 14, years of service—captain.

(4) For persons with at least 14, but less than 21, years of service—major.

(5) for persons with at least 21 years of service—lieutenant colonel.

(6) For persons with at least 23 years of service—lieutenant colonel or under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Air Force—colonel.

(b) Based upon the service credited under section 8353 of this title, the commissioned grade in which a person credited with service under that section is originally appointed as a reserve officer in the Medical Corps of the Air Force is:

(1) For persons with at least four, but less than 14, years of service—captain.

(2) For persons with at least 14, but less than 21, years of service—major.

(3) For persons with at least 21 years of service—lieutenant colonel.

(4) For persons with at least 23 years of service—lieutenant colonel or colonel, as the Secretary of the Air Force determines.

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[§ 8380. Commissioned officers: status while serving on active duty after promotion

[(a) A reserve commissioned officer on active duty (other than for training) who is promoted to a reserve grade that is higher than the grade in which he is serving may not serve on active duty in the reserve grade to which he is promoted and is not entitled to the rank, pay, or allowances of that higher grade unless he is ordered to serve on active duty in that higher grade or is temporarily promoted to that higher grade.

[(b) A reserve commissioned officer on active duty (other than for training) who is promoted to a reserve grade that is higher than the grade in which he is serving continues to serve on active duty in the grade in which he was serving immediately before that promotion, and he may be appointed in a temporary grade that is equal to the grade in which he was so serving before that promotion. Unless he expressly declines it, an officer who is appointed in a temporary grade under this subsection is considered to have accepted the appointment on the date of the orders announcing it, and he need not take a new oath of office upon being so appointed. However, he may decline the temporary appointment within six months after the date of the orders announcing it. If he has completed the period of active duty (other than for training) that he is required by law or regulation to perform as a member of a reserve component and declines the temporary appointment, he shall be released from active duty. If he has not completed that period of active duty, he shall be retained on active duty in the grade in which he was serving before the promotion and may not be released from active duty on his application until he completes the period of active duty he is so required by law or regulation to perform.]

§ 8380. Commissioned officers: promotion of reserve commissioned officers on active duty and not on the active duty list

(a) Nothwithstanding any other provision of law, a reserve commissioned officer on active duty for duty described in clause (1)(B), (1)(C), or (7) of section 523(b) of this title who is recommended by a selection board for promotion to, or found qualified for Federal recognition in, a higher reserve grade may, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense and subject to the limitations of section 524 of this title, be promoted to or extended Federal recognition in such higher reserve grade and may continue to serve on active duty, or be ordered to serve on active duty, in such higher reserve grade.

(b) Nothwithstanding any other provision of law, the service in grade for promotion purposes only of any reserve commissioned offi-

cer who is promoted to or extended Federal recognition in a higher reserve grade but whose promotion to or recognition in such higher reserve grade was delayed solely because of limitations imposed in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense under subsection (a) or contained in section 524 of this title, is the date such officer would have been promoted to or recognized in such higher reserve grade if the limitations did not exist. In computing service in grade for the purposes of determining the date for discharge or transfer to the Retired Reserve under chapter 863 of this title, the date the officer would have been promoted to or recognized in such higher grade had the limitations not existed shall be considered the date of promotion to or recognition in such higher grade.

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CHAPTER 863—SEPARATION OR TRANSFER TO RETIRED RESERVE

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§ 8846. Deferred officers

(a) [Except as provided in] *Except as provided in subsection (c) and* sections 1005 and 1006 of this title, a deferred officer who is not recommended for promotion under section 8368(c)(1) of this title shall, one year and 90 days after the date on which he would have been promoted if he had been recommended by the first selection board that considered him—

(1) be transferred to the Retired Reserve, if he is qualified and applies therefor; or

(2) if he is not qualified or does not apply therefor, be discharged from his reserve appointment.

(b) [Except as provided in] *Except as provided in subsection (c) and* sections 1005 and 1006 of this title, a deferred officer who is not recommended for promotion or is found to be not qualified for Federal recognition under section 8368(c)(2), (d), or (e) of this title, shall, within 90 days after the date on which the report of the selection board or Federal recognition board is approved by the Secretary of the Air Force—

(1) be transferred to the Retired Reserve, if he is qualified and applies therefor; or

(2) if he is not qualified or does not apply therefor, be discharged from his reserve appointment.

(c) The Secretary of the Air Force may retain in an active status an officer described in subsection (a) or (b) who is in the reserve grade of first lieutenant or captain for such period as the Secretary prescribes or until such officer's removal from an active status is required by another provision of law.

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CHAPTER 863—SEPARATION OR TRANSFER TO RETIRED RESERVE

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§ 8853. Computation of years of service

For the purpose of determining whether a reserve commissioned officer may be transferred to the Retired Reserve, or discharged, under this chapter, his years of service are computed by adding—

(1) all service as a commissioned officer of any armed force; *and*

(2) all service before June 15, 1933, as a commissioned officer in the federally recognized National Guard or in a federally recognized commissioned status in the National Guard, and in the National Guard after June 14, 1933, if his service therein was continuous from the date of his Federal recognition as an officer therein to the date of his appointment in the National Guard of the United States[; and] .

[(3) all service credited to him under section 8353 of this title.]

No service may be counted more than once.

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CHAPTER 871—COMPUTATION OF RETIRED PAY

§ 8991. Computation of retired pay

The monthly retired pay of a person entitled thereto under this subtitle is computed according to the following table. For each case covered by a section of this title named in the column headed "For sections", retired pay is computed by taking, in order, the steps prescribed opposite it in columns 1, 2, 3, and 4, as modified by the applicable footnotes. *The amount computed, if not a multiple of $1, shall be rounded to the next lower multiple of $1.* However, if a person would otherwise be entitled to retired pay computed under more than one pay formula of this table or the table in section 1401 of this title, he is entitled to be paid under the applicable formula that is most favorable to him. Section references below are to sections of this title.

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§ 8992. Recomputation of retired pay to reflect advancement on retired list

A member of the Air Force who is advanced on the retired list under section 8964 of this title is entitled to recompute his retired pay [as follows:] *according to the following table. The amount recomputed, if not a multiple of $1, shall be rounded to the next lower multiple of $1.*

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CHAPTER 873—CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

Sec.
[9022. Contract surgeons.]
9025. Production of supplies and munitions: hours and pay of laborers and mechanics.

[§9022. Contract surgeons

[(a) In an emergency the Secretary of the Air Force may employ as many contract surgeons as may be necessary.

(b) When a contract surgeon is in charge of an Air Force hospital, he has the same authority as a medical officer.]

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PART III—TRAINING

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CHAPTER 903—UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY

Sec.

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9343. Cadets: appointement; to bring to full strength.
9344. Selection of persons from Canada and American Republics.
9344. Selection of persons from foreign countries.
[9345. Selection of Filipinos.]

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[§ 9344. Selection of persons from Canada and the American Republics

[(a) Upon designation by the President, the Secretary of the Air Force may permit not more than 20 persons at any one time from Canada and the American Republics, other than the United States, to receive instruction at the Academy. However, not more than three persons from any one of those republics or from Canada may receive instruction under this section at any one time.

[(b) A person receiving instruction under this section is entitled to the pay, allowances, and emoluments of a cadet appointed from the United States, and from the same appropriations. However, the mileage allowance payable to that person for travel to the Academy for initial admission is not limited to mileage for travel within the United States.

[(c) Except as the Secretary determines, a person receiving instruction under this section is subject to the same regulations governing admission, attendance, discipline, resignation, discharge, dismissal, and graduation as a cadet at the Academy appointed from the United States. However, a person receiving instruction under this section is not entitled to appointment in the Air Force by reason of his graduation from the Academy.]

§ 9344. Selection of persons from foreign countries

(a) The Secretary of the Air Force may permit not more than 40 persons at any one time from foreign countries to receive instruction at the Academy. Such persons shall be in addition to the authorized strength of the Air Force Cadets of the Academy under section 9342 of this title. The Secretary of the Air Force, upon approval by the Secretary of Defense, shall determine the countries from which persons may be selected for appointment under this section and the number of persons that may be selected from each country. The Sec-

retary of the Air Force may establish entrance qualifications and methods of competition for selection among individual applicants under this section and shall select those persons who will be permitted to receive instruction at the Academy under this section.

(b)(1) A person receiving instruction under this section is entitled to the pay, allowances, and emoluments of a cadet appointed from the United States, and from the same appropriations.

(2) Each foreign country from which a cadet is permitted to receive instruction at the Academy under this section shall reimburse the United States for the cost of providing such instruction, including the cost of pay, allowances, and emoluments provided under paragraph (1) unless a written waiver of reimbursement is granted by the Secretary of Defense. The Secretary of the Air Force shall prescribe the rates for reimbursement under this paragraph.

(c)(1) Except as the Secretary of the Air Force determines, a person receiving instruction under this section is subject to the same regulations governing admission, attendance, discipline, resignation, discharge, dismissal, and graduation as a cadet at the Academy appointed from the United States. The Secretary may prescribe regulations with respect to access to classified information by a person receiving instruction under this section that differ from the regulations that apply to a cadet at the Academy appointed from the United States.

(2) A person receiving instruction under this section is not entitled to an appointment in an armed force of the United States by reason of graduation from the Academy.

(d) A person receiving instruction under this section is not subject to section 9346 (d) of this title.

§ 9345. Selection of Filipinos

(a) The Secretary of the Air Force may permit not more than four Filipinos at any one time to receive instruction at the Academy. Of these, one may be designated by the President of the Republic of the Philippines for each entering class.

(b) A Filipino receiving instruction under this section is entitled to the pay, allowances, and emoluments of a cadet appointed from the United States, and from the same appropriations.

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TITLE 14—COAST GUARD

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CHAPTER 11—PERSONNEL

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§ 423. Computation of retired pay

The retired pay of a grade or rating shall be computed at the rate of 2½ percent of the sum of basic pay of that grade or rating, and all permanent additions thereto including longevity credit to which the officer or enlisted man concerned was entitled at the time to retirement, multiplied by the number of years of service that may be credited to him under section 1405 of title 10. In the case of an enlisted member who served as the master chief petty officer of the Coast Guard, his retired pay shall be computed at the highest basic pay applicable to him while he so served, if that basic pay is greater than the basic pay of the grade or rating to which he was otherwise entitled at the time of retirement. In the case of an officer whose retired pay is computed on the pay of a grade for which basic pay is not based upon years of service the retired pay shall be 2½ percent of his basic pay in the grade in which serving at the time of retirement multiplied by the number of years of service for which he would be entitled to credit in the computation of pay on the active list had he been serving in the grade of captain at the time of his retirement. A fractional year of six months or more shall be considered a full year in computing the number of years of service by which the rate of 2½ percent is multiplied. *Retired pay, if not a multiple of $1, shall be rounded to the next lower multiple of $1.*

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TITLE 20-EDUCATION

CHAPTER 25A-OVERSEAS DEFENSE DEPENDENTS' EDUCATION

Sec.
921. Defense dependents education system; establishment; program purposes and activities.
922. Office of Dependents' Education.
  (a) Establishment; appointment, etc., of Director.
  (b) Implementation of program functions of Secretary of Defense through Director.
  (c) Functions of director.
  (d) Establishment of regional or area offices; organizational, etc., report to Congress; authorized number of civilian employees.
923. Tuition-paying students.
  (a) Enrollment of ineligible child in system school.
  (b) Determination of amount of tuition; use of payments.
  (c) Regulations respecting enrollment requirements.
924. Annual educational assessment; contents; availability.
925. Budget request for school construction funds for Director of Dependents' Education.
926. School system for dependents in overseas areas; establishment and operation; tuition payment requirements for attendance in schools outside of system.
927. Allotment formula.
  (a) Establishment by regulation of minimum allotment formula; criteria.
  (b) Issuance, etc., of regulations.
  (c) Applicability of provisions respecting education of handicapped children to program operation.
928. School advisory committees.
  (a) Establishment; functions; membership.
  (b) Election of members; regulations respecting qualifications and election procedures.
  (c) Members to serve without pay.
929. Advisory Council of Dependents' Education.
  (a) Establishment; membership; Director.
  (b) Terms of office of members.
  (c) Meetings; functions.
  (d) Compensation, etc., of members.
  (e) Termination.
930. Study of defense dependents' education system.
  (a) Scope; conduct and report to Director by contractor.
  (b) Consultation requirements respecting study specifications and contractor selection.
  (c) Reporting requirements of Director.
  (d) Additional studies authorized by Director; conduct, reports, etc.
931. Regulations; issuance and contents.
932. Definitions.

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§ 928. School advisory committees

(a) Establishment; functions; membership

(1) The Director shall provide for the establishment of an advisory committee for each school in the defense dependents' education system. An advisory committee for a school shall advise the principal or superintendent of the school with respect to the operation of the school, may make recommendations with respect to curriculum and budget matters, and, execpt as provided under paragraph (2),

shall advise the local military commander with respect to problems concerning dependents' education within the jurisdiction of the commander. The membership of each such advisory committee shall include an equal number of parents of students enrolled in the school and of employees working at the school and, when appropriate, may include a student enrolled in the school.

(2) In the case of any military installation or overseas area where there is more than one school in the defense dependents' education system, the Director shall provide for the establishment of an advisory committee for such military installation or overseas area to advise the local military commander with respect to problems concerning dependents' education within the jurisdiction of the commander.

(b) Election of members; regulations respecting qualifications and election procedures

Members of a school advisory committee established under this section shall be elected by individuals of voting age residing in the area to be served by the advisory committee. [The Secretary of Education, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense,] *The Secretary of Defense* shall by regulation prescribe the qualifications for election to an advisory committee and procedures for conducting elections of advisory committee members.

(c) Members to serve without pay

Members of school advisory committees established under this section shall serve without pay.

§ 929. Advisory Council on Dependents' Education

[(a) Establishment; membership; Director

There is established in the Department of Education an Advisory Council on Dependents' Education (herinafter inthis section referred to as the "Council"). The Council shall be composed of—

(1) the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Reserve Affairs, and Logistics, and the Administrator of Education for Overseas Dependents of such department, who shall be cochairman of the Council;

(2) twelve individuals appointed by the Secretary of Education, who shall be individuals who have demonstrated an interest in the fields of primary of secondary educaton and who shall include representatives of professional employee organizations, school administrators, parents of dependents enrolled in the dependents' education system, and one student enrolled in such system;

(3) a representative of the Secretary of Education and of the Secretary of Defense.

The Director shall be the Executive Secretary of the Council.]

(a) There is established in the Department of Defense an Advisory Council on Dependents' Education (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Council"). The Council shall be composed—

"(1) the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Reserve Affairs, and Logistics (hereinafter in this section referred to as

the 'Assistant Secretary'), who shall be the chairman of the Council;

"(2) six individuals appointed by the Assistant Secretary, who shall be individuals versed by training or experience in the field of primary or secondary education and who shall include representratives of professional employee organizations, school administrators, and sponsors of students enrolled in the defense dependents' education system;

"(3) not more than three representatives from overseas military commands appointed by the Assistant Secretary; and

"(4) one individual appointed by the Secretary of Education. The Director shall be the Executive Secretary of the Council.

(b) Terms of office of members

The term of office of each member of the Council appointed under subsection (a)(2) of this section shall be three years, except that—

(1) of the members first appointed under such paragraph, [four] *two* shall serve for a term of one year, [four] *two* shall serve for a term of two years, and [four] *two* shall serve for a term of three years, as determined by the [Secretary of Education] *Assistant Secretary* at the time of their appointment, and

(2) any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term.

No member appointed under subsection (a)(2) of this section shall serve more than two full terms on the Council.

(c) Meetings; functions

The Council shall meet at least four times each year. The functions of the Council shall be to—

(1) recommend to the Director general policies for operation of the defense dependents' education system with respect to curriculum selection, administration, and operation of the system,

[(2) make recommendations to the Director and to the Secretary of Education on the orderly transfer of the functions under this chapter to the Secretary and Department of Education.]

[(3)] *(2)* provide information to the Director from other Federal agencies concerned with primary and secondary education with respect to education programs and practices which such agencies have found to be effective and which should be considered for inclusion in the defense dependents' education system,

[(4)] *(3)* advise the Director on the design of the study and the selection of the contractor referred to in section 930(a)(2) of this title, and

[(5)] *(4)* perform such other tasks as may be required by the [Secretary of Education] *Assistant Secretary.*

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CHAPTER 48—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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SUBCHAPTER II—ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT

Sec.

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3417. Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services.
[3418. Office of Education for Overseas Dependents.]

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SUBCHAPTER III—TRANSFERS OF AGENCIES AND FUNCTIONS

3441. Transfers from Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
    (a) Functions transferred to Secretary.
    (b) Offices, etc., transferred to Department.
    (c) Administrative functions transferred to Secretary.
    (d) Reservation of functions relating to Project Head Start.
[3442. Transfers from Department of Defense.
    (a) Functions relating to operation of overseas schools for and education of dependents.
    (b) Functions relating to personnel.
    (c) Effectuation of transfers.
    (d) Operation of overseas institutions of higher education.]
3443. Transfers from Department of Labor.

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§ 3412. Principal officers

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[(e) Administrator of Education for Overseas Dependents

There shall be in the Department an Administrator of Education for Overseas Dependents.]

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[§ 3418. Office of Education for Overseas Dependents

There shall be in the Department an Office of Education for Overseas Dependents, to be administered by the Administrator of Education for Overseas Dependents appointed under section 3412(e) of this title. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3472 of this title, the Secretary shall delegate to the Administrator all functions, other than administrative and support functions, transferred to the Secretary under section 3442 of this title.]

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[§ 3442. Transfers from Department of Defense

[(a) Functions relating to operation of overseas schools for and education of dependents

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 601 of this Act, at such time not later than three years after May 4, 1980, and in such manner, as the President may designate, there shall be transferred to the Secretary all functions of the Secretary of Defense and of the Department of Defense (or any officer or component thereof) relating to the operation of overseas schools for dependents of the Department of Defense and all functions of the Secretary of Defense and of the Department of Defense (or any officer or component thereof) under the Defense Dependents' Education Act of 1978 [20 U.S.C. 921 et seq.]. There shall be transferred to the Department the offices established by such Act.

[(b) Functions relating to personnel

In addition to any other authority available to the Secretary under this chapter or any other Act, the authority of the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments under the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act [20 U.S.C. 901 et seq.] shall be available to the Secretary with respect to the functions transferred under subsection (a) of this section.

[(c) Effectuation of transfers

Not later than one year after May 4, 1980, the Secretary, after consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall transmit to the Congress a plan for effecting the transfer of functions under this section and administering those functions. In designing the plan, the Secretary shall also consult with representatives of organizations of parents of students enrolled in overseas dependents' schools and representatives of professional employee organizations and administrators of such schools. The plan shall contain recommendations for increasing the participation of parents, teachers, students, school administrators, and members of the Armed Forced in the administration and operation of the schools transferred under this section.

[(d) Operation of overseas institutions of higher education

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to give the Secretary authority to operate overseas institutions of higher education.]

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§ 3461. Office and employees

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[(f) Civilian components

For purposes of any status of forces agreement between the United States and any other country or any international organization, any reference to "civilian component" shall be deemed to include a reference to overseas personnel of the overseas dependents' education system.]

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§ 3503. Agency terminations

(a)[(1)] On May 4, 1980, the following entities shall terminate:

(a) the Education Division of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, including the Office of Education;

(B) the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare;

(C) the Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

[(2) Whenever the President exercises the authority under section 3442(a) of this title, the Office of Dependents' Education of the Department of Defense shall terminate.]

(b) Each position which was expressly authorized by law, or the incumbent of which was authorized to receive compensation at the rate prescribed for level IV or V of the Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5315-5316), in an office terminated pursuant to this chapter shall also terminate.

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TITLE 33—NAVIGATION AND NAVIGABLE WATERS

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CHAPTER 17—NATIONAL OCEAN SURVEY

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§ 853*o*. Computation of pay upon retirement

(a) Each commissioned officer on the retired list shall receive retired pay—

(1) in the case of an officer who first became a member of a uniformed service (as defined in section 1407(a)(2) of title 10) before September 8, 1980, at the rate of 2½ percent of the basic pay of the rank with which retired; or

(2) in the case of an officer who first became a member of a uniformed service (as defined in section 1407(a)(2) of title 10) on or after September 8, 1980, at the rate of 2½ percent of the monthly retired pay base computed under section 1407(g) of title 10;

multiplied by the number of years of service that may be credited to him under section 1405 of title 10, as if his service were service as a member of the Armed Forces, but the retired pay so computed may not exceed 75 percent of the basic pay of the rank with which retired or 75 percent of the monthly retired pay base, as the case may be. *Retired pay, if not a multiple of $1, shall be rounded to the next lower multiple of $1.*

(b) A fractional part of a year of six months or more shall be considered a full year in computing the number of years of service for the purposes of subsection (a) of this section.

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§ 857a. Rights, benefits, privileges, and immunities; exercise of authority by Secretary of Commerce or designee

(a) The rules of law that apply to the Armed Forces under the following provisions of title 10, including changes in those rules made after August 10, 1956, apply also to the commissioned officers of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:

* * *

[(13) Section 716, Commissioned officers: transfers between armed forces and to and from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.]

(13) Section 716, Commissioned officers: transfers among the armed forces, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Public Health Service.

(14) Section 7572(b) Quarters: accommodations in place of for members on sea duty.

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TITLE 37—PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES.

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CHAPTER 3—BASIC PAY

Sec.
201. Pay grades: assignment to; general rules.
202. Pay grades: assignment to; rear admirals (upper half) of the Coast Guard.
203. Rates.
204. Entitlement.
205. Computation: service creditable.
206. Reserves; members of National Guard: inactive-duty-training.
207. Band leaders.
208. [Repealed]
209. Members of precommissioning programs.

§ 201. Pay grades: assignment to; general rules.

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[(b) A contract surgeon who is serving full time with a uniformed service is entitled to basic pay of a commissioned officer in pay grade O-3 with over four, but not more than six, years of service computed under section 205 of this title.]

[(c)] *(b)* For the purpose of computing their basic pay, warrant officers, of the armed forces are assigned, by the warrant officer grade in which serving, to the following pay grades:

Pay Grade:	*Warrant Officer Grade*
W-4	Chief Warrant Officer, W-4.
W-3	Chief Warrant Officer, W-3.
W-2	Chief Warrant Officer, W-2.
W-1	Warrant Officer, W-1.

[(d)] *(c)* An aviation cadet of the Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard is entitled to monthly basic pay at the rate of 50 percent of the basic pay of a commissioned officer in pay grade O-1 with two or less years of service computed under section 205 of this title.

[(e)] *(d)* Unless he is entitled to the basic pay of a higher pay grade, an aviation pilot of the Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve is entitled to monthly basic pay at the rate prescribed for pay grade E–5.

[(f)] *(e)* Except as provided by [subsections (d) and (e)] of this section, enlisted members of the uniformed services shall, for the purpose of computing their basic pay, be distributed by the Secretary concerned in the various enlisted pay grades set forth in section 203 of this title. However, except as provided by section 307 of this title, an enlisted member may not be placed in pay grade E–8 or E–9 until he has completed at least 8 years or 10 years, respectively, of enlisted service computed under section 205 of this title.

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§ 204. Entitlement

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(j) A member of the uniformed services who is entitled to hospitalization, medical, or dental care under section 1074a is entitled to travel and transportation allowances, or a monetary allowance in place thereof, for necessary travel incident to his hospitalization and medical care, and return to his home upon discharge from treatment.

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CHAPTER 5—SPECIAL AND INCENTIVE PAYS

Sec.
301. Incentive pay: hazardous duty.
301a. Incentive pay: aviation career.
301b. Special pay: aviation career officers extending period of active duty.
301c. Incentive pay: submarine duty.
302. Special pay: medical officers of the armed forces.
302a. Special pay: optometrists.
302b. Special pay: dentists.
302c. [Repealed].
303. Special pay: veterinarians.
303a. Special pay: health professionals; general provisions.
304. Special pay: diving duty.
305. Special pay: while on duty at certain places.
305a. Special pay: career sea pay.
306. Special pay: officers holding positions of unusual responsibility and of critical nature.
307. Special pay: proficiency pay for enlisted members.
308. Special pay: reenlistment bonus.
308a. Special pay: enlistment bonus.
308b. Special pay: reenlistment bonus for members of the Selected Reserve.
308c. Special pay: bonus for enlishment in the Selected Reserve.
[308d. Special pay: bonus for enlistment, reenlistment, or extension of enlistment in elements of the Ready Reserve other that the Selected Reserve.]
308e. Special pay: bonus for reserve affiliation agreement.
308f. Special pay: bonus for enlistment in the Army.
308g. Special pay: bonus for enlistment in elements of the Ready Reserve other than the Selected Reserve.
308h. Special pay: bonus for reenlistment, enlistment, or voluntary extension of enlistment in elements of the Ready Reserve other than the Selected Reserve.
309. [Repealed].
310. Special pay: duty subject to hostile fire.
311. Special pay: continuation pay for dentists in the armed forces.

312. Special pay: nuclear-qualified officers extending period of active service.
312a. Special pay: nuclear-trained and qualified enlisted members.
312b. Special pay: nuclear career accession bonus.
312c. Special pay: nuclear career annual incentive bonus.
313. [Repealed].
314. Special pay: qualified enlisted members extending duty at designated locations overseas.
315. Special pay: engineering and scientific career continuation pay.

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§ 301b. Special pay: aviation career officers extending period of active duty

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(e)(1) An officer who receives special pay for any period under an agreement under this section is not entitled to aviation career incentive pay under section 301a of this title during such period at a rate that exceeds the rate for such pay in effect on September 30, 1981.

[(2) During the period beginning of the date of the enactment of the Uniformed Service Pay Act of 1981 and ending on September 30, 1982, only agreements executed by officers of the Navy or Marine Corps may be accepted under this section.**]**

(2) During the period beginning on October 14, 1981, and ending on September 30, 1984, only agreements executed by officers of the Navy or Marine Corps may be accepted under this section.

(3) During the period beginning on October 1, 1983, and ending on September 30, 1984, only an agreement—

(A) that is executed by an officer who—

(i) has at least six but less than eleven years of active duty;

(ii) has completed the minimum service required for aviation training; and

(iii) has not previously been paid special pay authorized by this section; and

(B) that requires the officer to remain on active duty in aviation service for either three or four years;

may be accepted under this section, An officer from whom an agreement is accepted during such period may be paid an amount not to exceed $4,000 for each year covered by that agreement if that officer agrees to remain on active duty for three years or an amount not to exceed $6,000 for each year covered by that agreement if that officer agrees to remain on active duty for four years. An agreement that requires an officer to remain on active duty in aviation service for six years may also be accepted during such period if the officer meets the requirements of clause (A) of this paragraph and the officer has completed less than seven years of active duty. An officer from whom such an agreement is accepted may be paid an amount not to exceed $6,000 for each year covered by the agreement.

(4) An officer may not receive incentive pay under section 301 of this title for the performance of hazardous duty for any period of service which the officer is obligated to serve pursuant to an agreement entered into under this section.

(f) Special pay may not be paid under this section for an agreement that applies to a period of active duty that begins after [September 30, 1982] *September 30, 1984.*

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[§ 308d. Special pay: bonus for enlistment, reenlistment, or extension of enlistment in elements of the Ready Reserve other than the Selected Reserve

(a)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, any person who enlists or reenlists, or voluntarily extends an enlistment in an element (other than the Selected Reserve) of the Ready Reserve of an armed force for a period of not less than three years may be paid a bonus as provided in subsection (b) of this section.

(2) A bonus may not be paid under this section to any person who failed to complete satisfactorily any original term of enlistment in the armed forces.

(b) Eligibility for a bouns under this section, and the amount and method of payment of such bonus, shall be determined in accordance with regulations prescribed under subsection (c) of this section, except that the amount of such a bonus may not exceed $600.

(c) This section shall be administered under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense for the armed forces under his jurisdiction and by the Secretary of Transportation for the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy.

(d)(1) A member who receives a bonus payment under this section and who fails during the period for which the bonus was paid to serve satisfactorily in the element of the Ready Reserve with respect to which the bonus was paid shall refund to the United States an amount which bears the same ratio to the amount of the bonus paid to such member as the period which such member failed to satisfactorily serve bears to the total period for which the bonus was paid.

(2) An obligation to reimburse the United States imposed under paragraph (1) of this subsection is for all purposes a debt owed to the United States.

(3) A discharge in bankruptcy under title 11 that is entered less than 5 years after the termination of an agreement under this section does not discharge the member signing such agreement from a debt arising under such agreement or under paragraph (1) of this subsection. This paragraph applies to any case commenced under title 11 after September 30, 1980.

(e) No bonus may be paid under this section to any person for an enlistment, reenlistment, or voluntary extension of an enlistment after September 30, 1981.]

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§ 308g. Special pay: bonus for enlistment in elements of the Ready Reserve other than the Selected Reserve

(a) An eligible person who enlists in a combat or combat support skill of an element (other than the Selected Reserve) of the Ready Reserve of an armed force for a term of enlistment of not less than

six years, and who has not previously served in an armed force, may be paid a bonus as provided in subsection (b) of this section.

(b) Eligibility for and the amount and method of payment of a bonus under this section shall be determined in accordance with regulations prescribed under subsection (g) of this section, except that the amount of such a bonus may not exceed $1,000.

(c) A bonus may not be paid under this section for a term of enlistment to any person who fails to complete satisfactorily initial active duty for training or who, upon completion of initial active duty for training, elects to serve the remainder of the term of enlistment in the Selected Reserve or in an active component of an armed force.

(d) A person who receives a bonus payment under this section and who fails during the period for which the bonus was paid to serve satisfactorily in the element of the Ready Reserve with respect to which the bonus was paid shall refund to the United States an amount which bears the same ratio to the amount of the bonus paid to such person as the period which such person failed to serve statisfactorily bears to the total period for which the bonus was paid.

(e) An obligation to reimburse the United States imposed under subsection (d) of this section is, for all purposes, a debt owed to the United States.

(f) A discharge in bankruptcy under title 11 that is entered less than five years after the termination of an enlistment for which a bonus was paid under this section does not discharge the person receiving such bonus payment from the debt arising under subsection (d) of this section. This subsection applies to any case commenced under title 11 after the date of the enactment of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1984.

(g) This section shall be administered under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense for the armed forces under his jurisdiction and by the Secretary of Transportation for the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy.

(h) A bonus may not be paid under this section to any person for an enlistment after September 30, 1985.

§308h. Special pay: bonus for reenlistment, enlistment, or voluntary extension of enlistment in elements of the Ready Reserve other than the Selected Reserve

(a)(1) An eligible person who is or has been a member of an armed force and who reenlists, enlists, or voluntarily extends an enlistment in a combat or combat support skill of an element (other than the Selected Reserve) of the Ready Reserve of an armed force for a period of not less than three years beyond any other period the person is obligated to serve may be paid a bonus as provided in subsection (b) of this section.

(2) A bonus may not be paid under this section to a person who has failed to complete satisfactorily any original term of enlistment in the armed forces.

(b) Eligibility for and the amount and method of payment of a bonus under this section shall be determined under regulations to be prescribed under subsection (f) of this section, except that the amount of such a bonus may not exceed $900.

(c) A person who receives a bonus payment under this section and who fails during the period for which the bonus was paid to serve satisfactorily in the Ready Reserve shall refund to the United States an amount which bears the same ratio to the amount of the bonus paid to such person as the period which such person failed to serve satisfactorily bears to the total period for which the bonus was paid.

(d) An obligation to reimburse the United States imposed under subsection (c) of this section is, for all purposes, a debt owed to the United States.

(e) A discharge in bankruptcy under title 11 that is entered less than five years after the termination of a reenlistment, enlistment, or extension for which a bonus was paid under this section does not discharge the person receiving such bonus payment from the debt arising under subsection (c) of this section. This subsection applies to any case commenced under title 11 after the date of the enactment of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1984.

(f) This section shall be administered under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense for the armed forces under his jurisdiction and by the Secretary of Transportation for the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy.

(g) A bonus may not be paid under this section to any person for a reenlistment, enlistment, or voluntary extension of an enlistment after September 30, 1985.

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CHAPTER 7—ALLOWANCES

Sec.
401. Definitions.
402. Basic allowance for subsistence.
403. Basic allowance for quarters; variable housing allowance.
404. Travel and transportation allowances: general.
404a. Travel and transportation allowances: temporary lodging expenses.
405. Travel and transportation allowances: per diem while on duty outside the United States or in Hawaii or Alaska.
405a. Travel and transportation allowances: evacuation allowances.
406. Travel and transportation allowances: dependents; baggage and household effects.
406a. Travel and transportation allowances: authorized for travel performed under orders that are canceled, revoked, or modified.
406b. Travel and transportation allowances: members of the uniformed services attached to a ship overhauling or inactivating away from home port.
407. Travel and transportation allowances: dislocation allowances.
408. Travel and transportation allowances: travel within limits of duty station.
409. Travel and transportation allowances: house trailers and mobile homes.
410. Travel and transportation allowances: miscellaneous categories.
411. Travel and transportation allowances: administrative provisions.
411a. Travel and transportation allowances: travel performed in connection with convalescent leave.
411b. Travel and transportation allowances: travel performed in connection with certain leave.
411c. Travel and transportation allowances: travel performed in connection with leave from certain stations in foreign countries.
411d. Travel and transportation allowances: transportation incident to certain emergencies for members stationed abroad.
411e. Travel and transportation allowances: transportation incident to certain emergencies for members performing temporary duty.
412. Appropriations for travel: may not be used for attendance at certain meetings.

413. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
414. Personal money allowance.
415. Uniform allowance: officers; initial allowance.
416. Uniform allowance: officer; additional allowances.
417. Uniform allowance: officers; general provisions.
418. Clothing allowance: enlisted members.
419. Allowances while participating in international sports.
420. Allowances: no increase while dependent is entitled to basic pay.
[421. Contact surgeons.**]**
422. Cadets and midshipmen.
423. Validity of allowance payments based on purported marriages.
424. Band leaders.
425. United States Navy Band; United States Marine Band: allowance while on concert tour.
426. [Repealed].
427. Family separation allowance.
428. Allowance for recruiting expenses.
429. Travel and transportation allowances: minor dependent schooling.
430. Travel and transportation: dependent children of members stationed overseas.

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§ 403. Basic allowance for quarters; variable housing allowance

(a)(1) Except as otherwise provided by law, a member of a uniformed service who is entitled to basic pay is entitled to a basic allowance for quarters at the monthly rates prescribed in accordance with section 1009 of this title, according to the pay grade in which be is assigned or distributed for basic pay purposes.

(2)(A) **[**A member**]** *Except as provided in subparagraph (D) of this paragraph, a member* of a uniformed service entitled to basic allowance for quarters is entitled to a variable housing allowance under this paragaraph whenever assigned to duty in an area of the United States (other than Alaska or Hawaii) which is a high housing cost area with respect to such member. A member with dependents who is assigned to an unaccompanied tour of duty outside the United States is entitled to a variable housing allowance while serving such tour of duty for any period during which the member's dependents reside in an area of the United States which would qualify the member to receive a variable housing allowance under this paragraph if assigned to duty in that area.

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(D) Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, a member of a reserve component is not entitled to a variable housing allowance while on active duty for annual training or for any other purpose under a call or order specifying a period of duty of less than 140 days.

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§ 406. Travel and transportation allowance: dependents; baggage and household effects

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(b)(1) *(A)* Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, in connection with a change of temporary or permanent station, a member is entitled to transportation (including packing, crating, drayage, temporary storage, and unpacking) of baggage and household effects, or reimbursement therefor, within such weight allowances prescribed by the Secretaries concerned, without regard to the comparative costs of the various modes of transportation. Temporary storage in excess of 180 days may be authorized. [Subject to regulations prescribed by the Secretaries concerned, in the case of a change of permanent station in which the Secretary concerned has authorized transportation under section 2634 of title 10 of a motor vehicle that is owned by the member (or a dependent of the member) and is for the personal use of the member or his dependents, the member is entitled to a monetary allowance for transportation of that motor vehicle to the point at which transportation authorized under section 2634 to title 10 commences and from the point at which transportation authorized under that section terminates. Such monetary allowance shall be established at a rate per mile that does not exceed the rate established under section 404(d)(1) of this title.]

(B) Subject to uniform regulations prescribed by the Secretaries concerned, in the case of a permanent change of station in which the Secretary concerned has authorized transportation of a motor vehicle under section 2634 of title 10 (except when such transportation is authorized from the old duty station to the new duty station), the member is entitled to a monetary allowance for transportation of that motor vehicle—

(i) from the old duty station to—

(I) the customary port of embarkation which is nearest the old duty station if delivery of the motor vehicle to the port of embarkation is not made in conjunction with the member's travel to the member's port of embarkation; or

(II) the customary port of embarkation which is nearest to the member's port of embarkation if delivery of the motor vehicle to the port of embarkation is made in conjunction with the member's travel to the member's port of embarkation;

whichever is most cost-effective for the Government considering all operational, travel, and transportation requirements incident to such change of station; and

(ii) from the customary port of debarkation which has been designated by the Government as most cost-effective for the Government considering all operational, travel, and transportation requirements incident to such change of station to the new duty station.

Such monetary allowance shall be established at a rate per mile that does not exceed the rate established under section 404(d)(1) of this title.

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[§ 421. Contract surgeons

(a) A contract surgeon who is serving full time with a uniformed service is entitled to the basic allowances, and other allowances authorized by this chapter, of a commissioned officer in pay grade O-3 with over four, but not more than six, years of service computed under section 205 of this title.

(b) A contract surgeon who is serving part time with a uniformed service is entitled to the travel and transportation allowances authorized by this chapter under the same conditions and in the same amounts as are applicable to commissioned officers.]

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§ 430. Travel and transportation: dependent children of members stationed overseas

(a) Under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense and subject to the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, a member of a uniformed service who—

(1) is assigned a permanent duty station outside the United States,

(2) is accompanied by his dependents at or near his oversea duty station (unless his only dependents are in the category of dependent described in clause (3) of this subsection), and

(3) has a dependent child who is under 23 years of age attending a school in the United States for the purpose of obtaining a secondary or undergraduate college education;

may be paid the allowance set forth in subsection (b) of this section if he otherwise qualifies for such allowance.

(b) A member described in subsection (a) of this section may be paid a transportation allowance for each unmarried dependent child, who is under 23 years of age and is attending a school in the United States for the purpose of obtaining a secondary or undergraduate college education, of one annual trip between the school being attended and the member's duty station in the oversea area and return. The allowance authorized by this section may be transportation in kind or reimbursement therefor, as prescribed by the Secretaries concerned. However, the transportation authorized by this section may not be paid a member for a child attending a school in the United States for the purpose of obtaining a secondary education if the child is eligible to attend a secondary school for dependents that is located at or in the vicinity of the duty station of the member and is operated under the Defense Dependents' Education Act of 1978.

(c) Whenever possible, the Military Airlift Command or Military Sealift Command shall be used, on a space-required basis, for the travel authorized by this section.

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CHAPTER 19—ADMINISTRATION

Sec.

1001. Regulations relating to pay and allowances.
1002. Additional training or duty without pay: Reserves and members of National Guard.
1003. Assimilation of pay and allowances.
1004. Computation of pay and allowances for month or part of month.
1005. Army and Air Force: prompt payments required.
1006. Advance payments.
1007. Deductions from pay.
1008. Presidential recommendations concerning adjustments and changes in pay and allowances.
1009. Adjustments of compensation.
1010. Commissioned officers: promotions; effective date for pay and allowances.

1011. Mess operations: reimbursement of expenses.

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§ 1009. Adjustments of compensation

[(a) Whenever the General Schedule of compensation for Federal classified employees as contained in section 5332 of title 5 is adjusted upward, the President shall immediately make an upward adjustment in the--

(1) monthly basic pay authorized members of the uniformed services by section 203(a) of this title;

(2) basic allowance for subsistence authorized enlisted members and officers by section 402 of this title; and

(3) basic allowance for quarters authorized members of the uniformed services by section 403(a) of this title.

(b) An adjustment under this section shall have the force and effect of law and shall—

(1) carry the same effective date as that applying to the compensation adjustments provided General Schedule employees;

(2) be based on the rates of the various elements of compensation as defined in, or made under, section 402 or 403 of this title or this section; and

(3) subject to subsection (c) and (d) of this section, provide all eligible members with an increase in each element of compensation, set forth in subsection (a) of this section, which is of the same percentage as the overall average percentage increase in the General Schedule rates of basic pay for civilian employees.]

(a)(1) The Secretary of Defense shall prepare and submit to the President on or before July 1 of each year a written report in which the Secretary—

(A) compares the level of the elements of military compensation described in paragraph (2) of this subsection with the wage and salary levels in the civilian sector in March of that year as reflected in the Employment Cost Index For Wages and Salaries Only for Civilian Workers (including private industry and State and local government workers, but excluding farm, household, and Federal Government workers) published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor; and

(B) recommends an overall percentage adjustment, based upon the comparison referred to in clause (A) of this paragraph, in the elements of military compensation described in paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(2) When the President receives the report of the Secretary of Defense, he shall immediately transmit a copy of the report to the Congress and, in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary, make an adjustment in—

(A) the monthly basic pay authorized members of the uniformed services by section 203(a) of this title;

(B) the basic allowance for subsistence authorized enlisted members and officers by section 402 of this title; and

(C) the basic allowance for quarters authorized members of the uniformed services by section 403(a) of this title.

(b) An adjustment under this section shall have the force and effect of law and shall—

(1) become effective on October 1 following the date on which the report of the Secretary of Defense is submitted to the President;

(2) be based on the rates of the various elements of compensation as defined in, or made under, section 402 or 403 of this title or this section; and

(3) subject to subsections (c) and (d) of this section, provide all eligible members with an adjustment in each element of compensation set forth in subsection (a)(2) of this section of the same overall percentage recommended by the Secretary of Defense under subsection (a)(1)(B) of this section.

(c)(1) Whenever the President determines such action to be in the best interest of the Government, he is authorized to allocate the overall **[**average**]** percentage of any increase described in subsection (b)(3) of this section among the elements of compensation specified in subsection (a) *(2)* of this section on a percentage basis other than an equal percentage basis; however, the amount allocated to the element of monthly basic pay may not be less than 75 percent of the amount that would have been allocated to the element of basic pay under subsection (b)(3) of this section.

(2) Under regulations prescribed by the President, whenever the President exercises his authority under paragraph (1) of this subsection to allocate the elements of compensation specified in subsection (a) *(2)* of this section on a percentage basis other than an equal percentage basis, he may pay to each member without dependents who, under section 403(b) or (c) *of this title,* is not entitled to receive a basic allowance for quarters, an amount equal to the difference between (1) the amount of such increase under paragraph (1) of this subsection in the amount of the basic allowance for quarters, which, but for section 403(b) or (c) of this title, such member would be entitled to receive, and (2) the amount by which such basic allowance for quarters would have been increased under subsection (b)(3) of this section if the President had not exercised such authority.

(d)(1) Subject to paragraph (2) of this subsection, whenever the President determines such action to be in the best interest of the Government, he may allocate the overall percentage increase in the element of basic pay that would otherwise be effective after any allocation made under subsection (c) of this section among such pay grade and years-of-service categories as he considers appropriate.

(2) In making any allocation of an overall percentage increase in basic pay under paragraph (1) of this subsection—

(A) the amount of the increase in basic pay for any given pay grade and years-of-service category after any allocation made under this subsection or under subsection (c) of this section (or under both such subsections) may not be less than 75 percent of the amount of the increase in the elements of basic pay that would otherwise have been effective with respect to such pay grade and years-of-service category under subsection (b)(3) of this section; and

(B) the overall percentage increase in the elements of compensation specified in subsection (a) *(2)* of this section in the case of any member of the uniformed services with four years or less service may not exceed the overall percentage increase **[**in the General Schedule rates of basic pay for civilian employees.**]** *that becomes effective for members of the uniformed services.*

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TITLE 42—THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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CHAPTER 6A—PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Subchapter I—Administration

* * * * * * *

§ 212. Retirement of commissioned officers

(a) Age; voluntariness; length of service; computation of retired pay

* * *

(6) In computing retired pay under paragraph (4) or (5) in the case of any commissioned officer who first became a member of uniformed service on or after September 8, 1980, the monthly retired pay base computed under section 1407(h) of title 10 shall be used in lieu of using the basic pay of the highest grade held by him as such officer.

(7) Retired pay computed under section 210(g)(3) or under paragraph (4) or (5) of this subsection, if not a multiple of $1, shall be rounded to the next lower multiple of $1.

* * * * * * *

§ 248c. Continued use of former Public Health Service facilities

(a) Facilities providing medical or dental care to members and former members of the uniformed services and dependents

Any Public Health Service hospital or other station which was transferred to a public or nonprofit private entity pursuant to the provisions of section 248b of this title shall be deemed to be a facility of the uniformed services for the purposes of chapter 55 of title 10, if such hospital or other station was, on the day before the date of the transfer, a facility approved under such chapter to provide medical and dental care to members and former members of the uniformed services and their dependents.

(b) Termination of approved status

The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Health and Human Services may terminate, for purposes of chapter 55 of title

10, the approved status, of any facility described in subsection (a) of this section to furnish medical or dental care to members and former members of the uniformed services and their dependents [at any time after the expiration of three years after the date of the transfer of such facility under section 248b of this title.] *As provided for in section 190(b)(5) of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1984.* The termination of such status in the case of any such facility may be effected only by an order jointly issued by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Health and Human Services which identifies the facility whose approved status is being terminated and specifies the date on which such status is being terminated.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT, 1983

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TITLE IV—ACTIVE FORCES

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SAVING PROVISION FOR CERTAIN ACCRUED LEAVE

[SEC. 404. A member of the Armed Forces who was authorized under section 701(f) of title 10, United States Code, to accumulate ninety days leave during fiscal year 1980 and who lost any leave at the end of fiscal year 1981 shall be credited with the amount of the leave lost and may retain leave in excess of sixty days until the end of fiscal year 1982, but in no case may a member accumulate leave in excess of ninety days].

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TITLE X—FORMER SPOUSES' PROTECTION

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EFFECTIVE DATES AND TRANSITION

SEC. 1006. (a) The amendments made by this title shall take effect on the first day of the first month which begins more than one hundred and twenty days after the date of the enactment of this title.

(b) Subsection (d) of section 1408 of title 10, United States Code, as added by section 1002(a), shall apply only with respect to payments or retired or retainer pay for periods beginning on or after the effective date of this title, but without regard to the date of any court order. However, in the case of a court order that became final before June 26, 1981, payments under such subsection may only be made in accordance with such order as in effect on such date and without regard to any subsequent modifications.

(c) The amendments made by section 1003 of this title shall apply to persons who become eligible to participate in the Survivor Benefit Plan provided for in subchapter II of chapter 73 of title 10, United States Code, before, on, or after the effective date of such amendments.

(d) The amendments made by section 1004 of this title and the provisions of section 1005 of this title shall apply in the case of any former spouse of a member or former member of the uniformed services only if the final decree of divorce, dissolution, or annulment of the marriage of the former spouse and such member or former member is dated on or after the effective date of such amendments.

(e) For the purposes of this section—

(1) the term "court order" has the same meaning as provided in section 1408(a)(2) of title 10, United States Code (as added by section 1002 of this title);

(2) the term "former spouse" has the same meaning as provided in section 1408(a)(6) of such title (as added by section 1002 of this title); and

(3) the term "uniformed services" has the same meaning as provided in [section 1408(a)(7) of such title (as added by section 1002 of this title.] *Section 1072 of title 10, United States Code.*

TITLE XI-GENERAL PROVISIONS

* * * * * * *

CONTINUATION OF TEST PROGRAM TO AUTHORIZE PRICE DIFFERENTIAL TO RELIEVE ECONOMIC DISLOCATIONS

SEC. 1109. (a) The Secretary of Defense should conduct a test program during [fiscal year 1983] *fiscal year 1983 and 1984* in accordance with this subsection to test the effect of exempting certain contracts of the Department of Defense from the provisions of section 2892 of title 10, United States Code, and paying a price differential under such contracts for the purpose of relieving economic dislocations. Under such test program, the Secretary of Defense may exempt from the provisions of such section any contract (other than a contract for the purchase of fuel) made by the Defense Logistics Agency during [fiscal year 1983] *fiscal years 1983 and 1984* if the contract is to be awarded to an individual or firm located in a Labor Surplus Area (as defined and identified by the Department of Labor) and if the Secretary determines—

(1) that the awarding of such contract will not adversely affect the national security of the United States;

(2) that there is a reasonable expectation that bids will be received from a sufficient number of responsible bidders so that the award of such contract will be made at reasonable cost to the United States;

(3) that the price differential to be paid under such contract will not exceed 2.2 percent; and

(4) the value of such contract, when added to the cumulative value of all other contracts awarded under the test program authorized by this section, will not exceed $4,000,000,000.

(b) Not later than April 15, 1983 *and April 15, 1984*, the President shall submit a report to Congress on the implementation and results to that date of the test program authorized by subsection (a). The [report] shall include an assessment of the costs and benefits of the test program.

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PUBLIC LAW 97-377—FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, 1983

SEC. 156. (a)(1) The head of the agency shall pay each month an amount determined under paragraph (2) to a person—

(A) who is the surviving spouse of a member or former member of the Armed Forces described in subsection (c);

(B) who has in such person's care a child of such member or former member who has attained sixteen years of age but not eighteen years of age and is entitled to a child's insurance benefit under section 202(d) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 402(d)) for such month; and

(C) who is not entitled for such month to a mother's insurance benefit under section 202(g) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 402(g)) by reason of having such child (or any other child of such member or former member) in her care.

(2) A payment under paragraph (1) for any month shall be in the amount of the mother's insurance benefit, if any, that such person would receive for such month under section 202(g) of the Social Security Act if such child were under sixteen years of age, disregarding any adjustments made under section 215(i) of the Social Security Act after August 1981. However, if such person is entitled for such month to a mother's insurance benefit under section 202(g) of such Act by reason of having the child of a person other than such member or former member of the Armed Forces in such person's care, the amount of the payment under the preceding sentence for such month shall be reduced (but not below zero) by the amount of the benefit payable by reason of having such child in such person's care.

(b)(1) The head of the agency shall pay each month an amount determined under paragraph (2) to a person—

(A) who is the child of a member or former member of the Armed Forces described in subsection (c);

(B) who has attained eighteen years of age but not twenty-two years of age and is not under a disability as defined in section 223(d) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 423(d));

(C) who is a full-time student at a postsecondary school, college, or university that is an educational institution (as such terms were defined in section 202(d)(7) (A) and (C) of the Social Security Act as in effect before the amendments made by section 2210(a) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-35; 95 Stat. 841)); and

(D) who is not entitled for such month to a child's insurance benefit under section 202(d) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 402(d)) or is entitled for such month to such benefit only by reason of section 2210(c) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (95 Stat. 842).

(2) A payment under paragraph (1) for any month shall be in the amount that the person concerned would have been entitled to receive for such month as a child's insurance benefit under section 202(d) of the Social Security Act (as in effect before the amendments made by section 2210(a) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (95 Stat. 841)), disregarding any adjustments made under section 215(i) of the Social Security Act after August 1981, but reduced for any month by any amount payable to such person for such month under section 2210(c) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (95 Stat. 842).

(c) A member or former member of the Armed Forces referred to in subsection (a) or (b) as described in this subsection is a member or former member of the Armed Forces who died on active duty before August 13, 1981, or died from a service-connected disability incurred or aggravated before such date.

(d)(1) The Secretary of Health and Human Service shall provide to the head of the agency such information as the head of the agency may require to carry out this section.

(2) The head of the agency shall carry out this section under regulations which the head of the agency shall prescribe. Such regulations shall be prescribed not later than ninety days after the date of the enactment of this section.

(e)(1) Unless otherwise provided by law—

(A) each time after December 31, 1981, that an increase is made by law in the dependency and indemnity compensation paid under section 411 of title 38, United States Code, the head of the agency shall, at the same time and effective as of the same date on which such increase takes effect, increase the benefits paid under subsection (a) by a percentage that is equal to the overall average (rounded to the nearest one-tenth of 1 per centum) of the percentages by which each of the dependency and indemnity compensation rates under section 411 of such title are increased above the rates as in effect immediately before such increase; and

(B) each time after December 31, 1981, that an increase is made by law in the rates of educational assistance allowances provided for under section 173 (b) of title 38, United States Code, the head of the agency shall, at the same time and effective as of the same date on which such increase takes effect, increase the benefits paid under subsection (b) by a percentage that is equal to the overall average (rounded to the nearest one-tenth of 1 per centum) of the percentages by which each of the educational assistance allowance rates provided for under section 1731(b) of such title are increased above the rates as in effect immediately before such increase.

(2) The amount of the benefit payable to any person under subsection (a) or (b) and the amount of any increase in any such benefit made pursuant to clause (1) or (2) of this subsection, if not a multiple of $1, shall be rounded to the next lower multiple of $1.

(f) Payments under subsections (a) and (b) shall be made only for months after the month in which this section is enacted.

(g)(1) During [fiscal year 1983] *each fiscal year* the Secretary of Defense shall transfer from time to time [from the "Retired Pay, Defense" account of the Department of Defense] to the head of the agency such amounts as the head of the agency determines to be necessary to pay the benefits provided for under subsections (a) and (b) during such fiscal year and to pay the administrative expenses incurred in paying such benefits during such fiscal year. *During fiscal year 1983, transfers under this subsection shall be made from the 'Retired Pay, Defense' account of the Department of Defense. During subsequent fiscal years, such transfers shall be made from such account or from funds otherwise available to the Secretary for the purpose of the payment of such benefits and expenses.* The Secretary of Defense may transfer funds under this subsection in advance of the payment of benefits and expenses by the head of the agency.

(2) The head of the agency shall establish on the books of the agency over which he exercises jurisdiction a new account to be used for the payment of benefits under subsections (a) and (b) and shall credit to such account all funds transferred to him for such purpose by the Secretary of Defense.

(h) The head of the agency and the Secretary of Health and Human Services may enters into an agreement to provide for the payment by the Secretary or the head of the agency of benefits provided for under subsection (a) and benefits provided for under section 202(g) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 402(g)) in a single monthly payment and for the payment by the Secretary of the head of the agency of benefits provided for under subsection (b) and benefits provided for under section 202(d) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 402(d)) in a single monthly payment, if the head of the agency and the Secretary agree that such action would be practicable and cost effective to the Government.

(i) For the purposes of this section:

(1) The term "head of the agency" means the head of such department or agency of the Government as the President shall designate to administer the provisions of this section.

(2) The terms "active military, naval, or air service" and "service-connected" have the meanings given those terms in paragraphs (24) and (16), respectively, of section 101 of title 38, United States Code, except that for the purposes of this section such terms do not apply to any service in the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

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PUBLIC LAW 97-99—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION ACT 1982

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TITLE II—NAVY

STEAM SUPPLY, NAVAL STATION, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

SEC. 205. (a) The Secretary of the Navy may, in order to supply needed steam or needed steam and electricity to the Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina—

[(1) construct steam lines and all other needed facilities to tie into the waste heat recovery boilers of the Macalloy Corporation (a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware), and]

(1) construct steam lines and any other needed facilities, or pay a connection fee, to make use of energy generated by a waste heat recovery facility or a process related coal-fired cogeneration facility to be built by the Macalloy Corporation or a successor to its interest; and

(2) contract with such corporation to supply steam or both steam and electricity to such naval station,

if the Secretary determines that such construction and contract would be cost effective using accepted life-cycle costing procedures.

(b) Before entering into a contract with the Macalloy Corporation for the supply of steam or both steam and electricity, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit a report on the costs associated with such contract (including the life-cycle cost analyses to support his proposal) to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives. The Secretary may then enter into such contract with the Macalloy Corporation after thirty days have elapsed from the date of receipt by such committees of such report or after both committees have indicated approval of such report.

(c) The authority of the Secretary to enter into a contract under this section is subject to the availability of appropriations for that purpose.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT, 1981

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TITLE III-ACTIVE FORCES

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LIMITATION ON ENLISTMENT AND INDUCTION OF PERSONS INTO THE ARMED FORCES WHOSE SCORE ON THE ARMED FORCES QUALIFICATION TEST IS BELOW A PRESCRIBED LEVEL

Sec. 302. (a) The number of male individuals (with no prior military service) enlisted or inducted into the Army during the fiscal year beginning on [October 1, 1982] *October 1, 1983,* who are not high school graduates may not exceed, as of [September 30, 1983] *September 30, 1984,* 35 percent of all male individuals (with no prior military service enlisted or inducted into the Army during such fiscal year.

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PUBLIC LAW 96-564—RED RIVER COMPACT—CONSENT

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SECTION 1. The consent of Congress is hereby given to the Red River Compact among the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and

Texas, of May 12, 1978, as ratified by the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas, as follows:

* * * * * * *

Sec. 5. (a) The President may appoint a regular officer of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps who is serving on active duty as the Federal Commissioner of the Commission.

"(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 973 (b) of title 10, United States Code, acceptance by a regular officer of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps of an appointment as the Federal Commissioner of the Commission, or the exercise of the functions of Federal Commissioner and chairman of the Commission, by such officer shall not terminate or otherwise affect such officer's appointment as a military officer.

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ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF MR. HUMPHREY

This additional view is not a dissent as much as it is a statement of concern over the recent actions on the fiscal year 1984 Department of Defense (DOD) authorization bill. Levels of defense spending are relative. It is difficult at times to tell if 5 percent or greater in real growth in defense spending is better or not. You can achieve a highly efficient 5 percent and accomplish almost as much as an extremely inefficient higher rate of funding. However you can evaluate the balance and makeup of the budget and get a good estimate of its emphasis. Using these measures it is clear that this year's DOD recommendation is tilted toward modernization and increased procurement vice readiness and sustainability.

I realize that strategic modernization is long overdue and the plan to modernize the three legs of the triad was originally planned to be in sequential stages. This sequence of spending and modernization has, because of previous decisions, now become overlapping and a heavy drain of the total defense budget. The current efforts to buy a new bomber and add cruise missiles to the air breathing leg, build a new generation of submarines armed with new missiles for the sea based leg, and a new MX for the land based leg have forced reductions in other areas.

We are told that the budget request was balanced between modernization and readiness. But testimony and budget data does not always support this position. Conversations with witnesses and with others in the DOD are also in conflict with the balanced theory. Then we have heard that the balance is more ebbs and tides and modernization and procurement is on the tide up now from previous reductions and slippages. We are also told that the readiness items had their turn and there is a shift on to another cycle. Additionally we are told that modernization is just delayed readiness investment and that eventually these modernization investments will become tomorrow's readiness improvements. This theory has merit but real life has it's lessons also. Delays and cost increases have a way of subverting many good theories to the point of marginal benefit at time of deployment. Perception is also a key measure. Will the balance swing back to more near term preparedness items once all these modernization procurements initiatives are stable? Or will the budget be unable to afford all the items which modernization brings and still be able to afford a swing back to adequate readiness funding levels? Will the ebb and tide routine really swing back? History says it will but history has never had to buy and upkeep the present menu of military hardware.

We find ourselves somewhat deceived by our surroundings. There were major readiness problems a few years in unit readiness, training, ammo inventories and other items directly affecting the accepted measures of military readiness. The situation was addressed through increased funding in the readiness areas. This provided the hope that help was on the way. Recently, the bins have been filling up with ammo and equipment, training has increased, backlogs are being reduced, and readiness measures and trends were beginning to show improvements. Field commanders could actually plan for adequate training and firing real ammo, although limited at times.

Another side of readiness is sustainability. This is the ability to fight a sustained conflict without delays in resupply of basic items. A few years ago it was not a problem decision. You reduced your training, you reduced live firing, and kept the absolute minimum on the shelf for reserve-sustainability. The recent surge of materiel has provided units with the ability to train, fire, and stock shelves. But what about the future? The future can be very accurately measured by the pipelines which are kept full with funds and productions on the front end. If the people in the field look back over their shoulder at that increment of time called lead time, they see a gradual reduction in emphasis on these items. This reduction could gradually lead to the situation which existed just a few short years ago. Training to provide that fighting edge is a fading commodity. The required edge must be continually sharpened through adequate training. But the planners may see a tough decision coming of whether to: Maintain the degree of proficiency recently achieved by continuing to train, or save the equipment for sustainability and hope the edge does not fade fast. Either choice will be based on the hope that the reversal in emphasis occurs prior to the reversal in capability.

Over the past few months, we have dealt with a constrained budget balanced in favor of modernization. We have made over $3 billion in reductions in readiness items to meet the 5 percent real growth guidance. With those guidelines, we did a good job. However, if measured against the shift in the readiness emphasis, the leveling off and in some cases increasing backlogs in maintenance accounts, and the minimum amounts being applied to the remaining readiness problem areas, the results may be different in a few years. Readiness is not like a faucet that can be turned off and on with immediate results. It is a continuing item that requires we determine an adequate level, reach that level, and then sustain it. It has taken time to reach the current adequate levels in a number of areas and will require additional time and dollars to correct other problem areas. If we do not address the remaining problem areas or maintain the adequate areas, we will only retreat to the conditions of the past.

I will continue to strive toward providing adequate readiness at the lowest level of spending possible. But I will also continue to express my concern over current and future readiness trends when it appears that readiness is in danger. Our country must maintain a high degree of readiness at all times. The past ability to generate large quantities of materiel to support a conflict may not be available to us in this modern world. So many of today's conflicts are resolved on perception and demonstration of a willingness to stand up for our position. We cannot afford to stand up unless we are adequately prepared.

GORDON J. HUMPHREY.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF MR. COHEN

I have not, in the past, been satisfied with the basing modes proposed for the MX missile. My overriding concern has been that we are not developing a framework which combines weapons modernization and arms control in a manner which will ultimately improve stability. In and of itself, the present proposal for MX deployment would not satisfy my concerns. Why not, then, simply vote against such a proposal?

In a simple world, this might be the militarily sensible and politically prudent course to follow. We are in the midst, however, of a fractious debate in this country over nuclear weapons policy, an intricate set of negotiations with the Soviet Union on measures to limit nuclear arms, and a continuing dialogue with our allies over how best to insure their—and our—security.

I believe there is a fundamental need for an approach which will take into account each of these complex elements. In thinking through this problem, I reasoned that if, through the debate over the MX missile, we could gain acceptance for a long-term approach which promises to enhance stability, we would be well advised to proceed with such a plan.

Accordingly, along with a number of other Senators, I have made clear to the President that my continuing support for the MX missile is contingent upon the Administration's continued sincerity in proceeding seriously and immediately with the development and implementation of a framework linking wapons modernization to arms reductions, including, in particular, the development and implementation of a viable build-down proposal.

The mutual graranteed build-down principle, which Senator Nunn and I developed and introduced in the Senate, is an equitable, negotiable, and verifiable approach to reducing nuclear weapons on both sides. It calls for the U.S. and Soviet Union to agree that each will eliminate from its operational forces two nuclear warheads for each newly deployed nuclear warhead. It is intended to apply comprehensively to warheads on strategic missiles and bombers, allowing freedom to mix and using counting rules largely worked out already in SALT. It should employ ratios aimed at encouraging stabilizing developments such as small, single-warhead ICBM's and discouraging destabilizing modernization such as MIRVed ICBMs. It should aim at reductions to a level based on the present U.S. START proposal of 5000 warheads for strategic ballistic missiles and an allowance for necessary warhead deployments on strategic bombers. The precise figure should, of course be conisistent with the President's commitment to mutual reductions to equal and lower levels. Defining a build-down proposal in these terms would, I am convinced, hold great promise of moving the two sides toward important reductions sooner than the more complex and far-reaching negotiations required for START.

Recently, in a very thoughtful and constructive statement on the Senate floor, my colleague, Senator Leahy, said that "it would be unfortunate if the build-down became inextricably linked with a strategy intended merely to gain support for President Reagan's plan to deploy 100 MXs in vulnerable Minuteman silos." He correctly noted that this was not the intent of the sponsors.

I do not intend to permit the build-down to become a meaningless link in the process of procuring the MX missile. In this regard, without a clear and constructive formulation of a build-down proposal by the Administration, I do not intend to continue supporting the MX program.

PAY FREEZE FOR E-1'S

While I joined by colleagues in supporting the freeze on pay of E-1's with under four months of service, I did so with hesitation. The committee must acknowledge that freezing recruit pay could have a detrimental impact on efforts to attract top quality young men and women into our armed services.

All civil servants will be receiving a pay raise. Yet we are freezing pay for those who are volunteering to put their life on the line for their country. It is true that the freeze is for only four months, while they are in training. But that training is far more rigorous than that experienced by their counterparts, the entry-level civil servants, who are not being denied an increase. The message which could be inferred from this contrast should not be underestimated.

My willingness to accept the E-1 pay freeze is tied to my belief that this Congress should approve reinstitution of GI Bill education benefits for those who serve. A strong program of educational incentives, coupled with adequate pay, will provide the kind of recruitment and retention package needed to meet our military manpower requirements, while at the same time paying long-term dividends for the nation.

WILLIAM S. COHEN.

MINORITY VIEWS OF MR. HART

Despite the Committee's good intentions, it has recommended to the Senate a bill that will weaken rather than strengthen our national security. I voted against reporting it, and, unless it is amended substantially, I will vote against it on the floor.

The bill contains a number of serious specific mistakes:

It recommends funding the continued development and procurement of the MX missile, despite the Administration's intention to put the MX in fixed silos. Last year, the Committee denied all funds for fixed-silo basing of the MX, stating in its report:

> * * * the Department of Defense decided to proceed with its interim MX deployment in unmodified Minuteman silos. While this proposal represents a substantially less costly approach to interim basing than was the case with reconstructed silos, the committee has concerns about it as well. For instance, the planned interim basing of MX does not redress the problem of the vulnerability of the land-based ICBM force.
>
> Futhermore, the number of additional warheads that would survive an attack upon MX missiles so deployed does not appear to justify the costs—assessed at $2.6 billion over the next five years—associated with this basing scheme.
>
> The committee is also concerned that the possibility exists that strategic deterrence and crisis-stability could be jeopardized rather than enhanced, by the deployment of high-value, militarily important weapons in so small a number of relatively-easily destroyed shelters * * *
>
> The $715 million requested for research and development on interim basing of the MX is denied. No further work is to be undertaken in support of fixed-point silo basing of the MX.

Now, one year later, the committee has approved not $2.6 billion, but about a $20 billion program to put MX missiles in fixed silos. The silo basing will not be interim, but permanent.

The retreat from a position—a correct position—taken just a year ago is shameful. There is no logic to support it. Silo basing is no more survivable today than it was a year ago. Its implications of destabilization and lessened stability in a crisis are no less frightening now than they were then. The committee has not been swayed by new arguments. It has collapsed in the face of political pressure. Faced with a "compromise"—a compromise in which MX proponents get everything they want—the committee has approved a weapon which, by the committee's own earlier words, is shown to be a danger to our security. I cannot concur in this, and I intend to fight it on the floor of the Senate.

For a number of years, the Committee and the Senate led the fight for a truly modern navy—one that would incorporate innovative concepts, that would seek ships inexpensive enough to be built in adequate numbers, that would look seriously at small carriers, conventional submarines, modular weapons and sensors, VSTOL aircraft, and programs to convert merchant ships to warships in time of crisis. The committee has let that effort die. The naval shipbuilding program included in this bill contains no innovation. It approves three AEGIS cruisers—which are today's answers to yesterday's missile threat, never having been tested against a sea-skimming missile. It provides the first procurement funds for the DDG-51—a destroyer so weak in anti-submarine capability that, by the Navy's own testimony, it will have to be protected by other destroyers. The bill approves only the SSN-688 class attack submarine, which is so expensive we can never procure enough to meet our needs. This is a navy for naval reviews, not naval conflicts.

The committee has approved a number of programs which are parts of the "Deep Strike" or "Deep Battle" concept being foisted on the Army by technology-mongers in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. To its tremendous credit, the Army has undertaken to drop its long-standing firepower/attrition doctrine and move to the concept of maneuver warfare. If carried through, no other single change will do more to improve the Army's prospects for success in combat. Unfortunately, a group of technologists in OSD are seeking to force the Army back to firepower/attrition warfare through the concept of "Deep Strike." "Deep Strike" postulates that a Soviet-model force can be defeated by attacking its "second echelon" with high-technology weapons. Unfortunately, the Soviets no longer appear to have a second operational echelon, we could not target it effectively if they did, and the high-tech, complex weapons are unlikely to work in combat. All "Deep Battle" really amounts to is a return to World War I with longer range artillery. Its result, if it is not stopped, is likely to be to abort the Army's move toward maneuver warfare and return it to rigidity, "target servicing," and a battle of attrition. If this happens, it will be a tragedy.

Nor does this bill confine its errors to specifics. More generally, in the face of a future defense financial crisis of alarming proportions, the committee has done little. The Administration's proposed defense budget led toward three separate future crises:

A procurement crisis, caused by underestimating the future costs of weapons programs and compounded by the translation of budget authority for those programs into deficit-driving outlays.

A readiness crisis, caused by allowing the percentage of the budget devoted to operations and maintenance to decline relative to the percentage given to procurement.

A personnel retention crisis, caused by the Administration's elimination of a military pay raise.

The committee has overridden the Administration on the question of a pay raise, and, with my strong support, has provided one. But the committee has done nothing to deal with the other two crises. In both of them, the root cause is the same: committing ourselves to more weapons programs than we can afford within projected defense budgets. The only solution is to cancel some major programs. This the committee has not done. The result will be ballooning procurement costs in three to five years, with no way to pay them other than massive reductions in readiness or cuts in force structure. Despite the increases in defense spending the committee has approved, we will end up with smaller forces, less well prepared for combat. More spending will have bought less defense.

On a still broader scale, this bill fails to address a major threat to our national security—our failure to reform our own military.

As Pogo use to say, "we have met the enemy, and he is us." Today, we spend great energy arguing over whether the defense budget should be increased or decreased a few percent, whether it is more efficient to buy three cruisers or two in a given year, over the desirability of subsidizing commissaries, and so on. But we—and I refer especially to the Senate Armed Services Committee—give little consideration to such questions as:

Will our weapons really work in combat? Do we test them adequately, report honestly on the results of the tests, and then not buy the ones that fail the tests? What makes a weapon "high quality?" Is it—as the Pentagon seems to believe—ever more complex technology? Or does quality mean simplicity of operation, reliability under difficult conditions, ease of maintenance with field expedients, and ammunition cheap enough so that alot of it can be expended in training?

How do we train our troops? Do we train units in free-play exercises, full of the confusion and surprises of a battlefield, or are our training exercises well-choreographed displays? Do our soldiers, sailors and airmen get enough time in the field, at sea, and flying? Why do the Israelis, as one example, give their pilots about twice the flight time ours get?

Do we educate our officers correctly? Do we teach them, in our military schools and colleges, how to think, and lead, or do we just teach formulas and recipes? Do we teach warfare or just management?

Do we give enough attention to concepts, doctrine and tactics? I have noted how this bill endorses "Deep Strike," which means an endorsement of firepower/attrition doctrine instead of maneuver warfare. Has the committee given careful thought to this action—an action with far more effect on our ability to prevail in combat than the size of this year's defense budget? Has the office of the Secretary of Defense given it careful thought—or are technocrats with little understanding of warfare prevailing by virtue of their high offices?

These and similar questions are the heart of the military reform movement. While the reformers are growing in number in the Congress and in the services themselves, the committee ignores them, and this bill ignores their warning. Not one reform spokesman has appeared before this committee this year as a witness on this bill. Are their questions—the kinds of questions I have asked here—so trivial they can be dismissed without consideration? Other nations have ignored such warning in the past, and have paid a heavy price.

Until the annual defense authorization bill, as recommended by the President and amended by the Senate, comes to reflect serious consideration of the issues that determine whether our deterrence and our defense will meet the acid tests others may impose upon us, we, as Senators, will not meet our responsibilities to the nation. This bill does not meet this test. It is business as usual and politics as usual.

I oppose it, and I urge my colleagues to oppose it.

GARY HART.

MINORITY VIEWS OF MR. LEVIN

Any vote against a defense authorization act is an extremely difficult one to cast. This is especially so when the Committee reporting it out has worked as long and as hard as ours did to craft an acceptable military budget package which properly balances the efforts needed to maintain and improve our conventional and strategic forces.

Any defense authorization also must allocate the limited resources available among the services in a balanced manner which addresses the most urgent needs of each component, and which apportions more of these resources to those components with the greatest needs, relative to the other services and to the Soviet threat.

Unfortunately, the committee's version of the Fiscal 1984 (FY84) Defense Authorization Act, S. 675, fails both these critical tests of balance, which is one major reason why I voted against reporting it out of Committee.

The second main reason is that the Committee was prevented by the Executive Branch from receiving sufficient information about the final amount of resources available for defense programs to permit us to consider properly our difficult program allocation decisions. Instead of acting on "last-minute" information, the Committee should have had more time to reconsider several of its earlier program choices from the new perspective of having significantly more resources available than initially contemplated.

This bill significantly distorts what should be a better balance between strategic and conventional forces investments and among the resources being allocated to the Army, Navy and Air Force.

A. In the strategic arena, two programs which do not adequately help us to maintain and improve our deterrent to nuclear war and diplomatic blackmail—the MX missile system and the B-1B bomber—were approved. The huge investments these programs require—six percent of this year's entire authorization act and substantially more in the next 5 years—could be much better spent on improving our conventional forces, or even on some other strategic programs.

The MX missile, to be deployed in a non-survivable basing mode, is a particularly egregious and dangerous waste of our defense dollars for many cogent reasons:

(1) National will and cohesion.—MX is not needed to demonstrate this. The U.S. has underway several other major programs to modernize the TRIAD: TRIDENT I and II; two new bombers (B-1B and STEALTH); two air-launched cruise missiles (ALCM-Band Advanced Cruise Missile); and command control and communications improvements. These programs will provide much more surviving—and therefore, effective—nuclear capabilities than will 100 MX in non-survivable silos. These programs are a clear demonstra-

tion of national will and cohesion, since the American taxpayer is paying about $150 billion for them during the next five years. The payment of another $20 billion for 100 MX to buy a negligible addition to our retaliatory arsenal demonstrates bad military and fiscal judgment to both our allies and our adversaries.

In addition to our nuclear programs, the American people have already demonstrated their national will and cohesion by supporting huge real increases in defense spending during the past 3 years (69 percent after inflation) to increase the capabilities of all our services. The world will be adequately impressed if we spend $1.6 trillion over the next five years—most of it for conventional forces. Spending $1.8 trillion instead creates no additional, positive impression. MX would be only slightly more than 1/10 of 1 percent (0.0125) of this total, and to say that only it can show our national will and cohesion to do what is necessary to defend ourselves and our allies is to have the flea "wag" the dog, not even the tail.

(2) Arms control leverage: START and INF.—MX is as unnecessary and ineffective for these purposes as it is for showing national will and cohesion and for improving the prompt hard target kill capabilities of our Triad (addressed below). Chairman Tower once dismissed basing MX in non-survivable silos by saying:

> But it's of little use to us unless the Soviets are convinced that it can survive an attack. Without that, the Russians will have no incentive to start serious arms-control talks. (Nov. 2, 1981)

All our other ongoing strategic programs represent much more of a military threat to the Soviets than the MX, especially our cruise missiles which many believe the Soviets are the most anxious to constrain of all our systems. All these programs provide more than enough bargaining leverage or bargaining chips.

As for intermediate nuclear force (INF) deployments and negotiations, the Europeans cannot argue credibly that cancellation of MX means we are abandoning the TRIAD or are unwilling to risk our sovereign territory in a nuclear crisis or war. Our Minuteman ICBMs remain viable until the year 2000, at least, according to the Air Force, and any Soviet first strike still would have to attack them and our U.S.-located bomber bases and missile submarine ports. At least 10–20 million Americans would die in such an attack, and that is more than enough risk to undercut any European attempt to refuse ground launched cruise missiles (GLCM) and Pershing II missiles on those grounds.

Finally, U.S. cancellation of MX probably would do more good than harm in Europe, where it is fear of U.S. overemphasis on nuclear weapons which has prompted INF opposition. U.S. willingness to cancel an unneeded and destabilizing nuclear weapons system would demonstrate a reasonableness most Europeans are seeking and would make it easier to deploy INF later this year, should the Europeans continue to support such deployments absent arms control progress.

(3) Triad modernization and need for more prompt hard target kill (HTK).—As said above, we are doing a great deal to modernize the TRIAD. Even without upgrading, the Air Force has said our present ICBMs are "very reliable now" and "Fully capable now

and should continue to be an effective weapon system through the year 2000, if not indefinitely." If we wanted to upgrade Minuteman, we could obtain the same HTK as MX for about half the cost ($12.5B) by installing new guidance systems on 334 MM IIIs. (Inflated dollars).

In terms of surviving, prompt HTK (if one believes that "promptness" makes a difference in the first 10–12 hours of a strategic nuclear war, something dismissed by even former Secretary of Defense Harold Brown) we will add *more* military effectiveness to our TRIAD by deploying one Trident II submarine in 1989, with about 200 surviving warheads, than we would get at the same time with full deployment of MX, with only 10–70 surviving warheads. The cost of one TRIDENT II boat with missiles is about $2B in FY 82 dollars; MX will cost $16.6B in FY 82 dollars. Thus, we can get about 3 to 20 times the surviving, prompt HTK with one TRIDENT II boat for one-eighth the cost—compared to MX.

SAC Commander, Gen. Davis, and AF Chief of Staff, Gen. Charles Gabriel, both have testified that our SLBMs are "prompt enough," so by the Scowcroft Commission's own criteria, MX is unnecessary to improve our TRIAD. It is surviving, prompt HTK that makes a military difference, not non-surviving warheads in vulnerable silos. We have many nuclear response options, even without MX. There is no need to panic in the next 5 years since the "window of vulnerability" was closed by the Scowcroft Commission. Time exists to bring other systems on line; we do not need MX in the interim.

(4) MX in vulnerable silos is destabilizing.—While not deployed in numbers large enough to disarm the bulk of Soviet ICBMs (75% of their TRIAD), MX would be enough to destroy most of the most important parts of that force—the high-value SS–18s and SS–19s. Thus, MX deployment forces the Soviets closer to a "use it or lose it" launch-on-warning policy. Soviet capabilities to destroy 99% of MX in its vulnerable silos moves us much closer to such a "hair trigger" in any nuclear crisis or even a conventional war. Replacement of a 3-warhead missile (MMIII) with a more capable, 10-warhead missile places a higher value target in a vulnerable silo for the Soviets to shoot at. By the Scowcroft Commission's one definition, this is a more, not less, destabilizing action. Indeed, Commission member Dr. William Perry, former Undersecretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, strongly criticized past plans to base MX in vulnerable Minuteman silos precisely for this reason.

The Commission wants to move us and the Soviets toward a more stable strategic world with fewer warheads on each ICBM. It makes no sense at all to march in that direction by doing something which is so obviously contradictory. We will be less safe, not more, with this destabilizing MX deployment, especially when we can maintain and improve our TRIAD—including ICBMs—in a less destabilizing manner.

(5) Opportunity costs of MX—both militarily and fiscally.—Deployment of MX means we are asking the American taxpayer to pay $22B (inflated dollars) for 10–70 surviving warheads. That is an absurd cost per warhead for such a minimal gain in retaliatory and deterrent capability. That money could be much better spent to improve our conventional forces in those areas needed, such as Rapid

Deployment Force capabilities (airlift, sealift, desert equipment, etc.), or could be more productive not being spent at all during the next 5 years, when crushing deficits threaten economic recovery. We would be stronger militarily, the nuclear threshold would be higher, and we would be stronger economically, without the MX.

The Committee's conventional forces allocations are seriously deficient.

The Committee sends the Army "advancing to the rear" by failing to provide it adequate resources. Knowledgeable observers agree that the Army has the furtherest to go to modernize and that it is beginning from the furtherest point behind the threat. While the AF and Navy modernized during the 1970s—the Air Force with its new generation fighters, the F-15, F-16 and A-10; the Navy with new ships and the F-14 and A-6 aircraft—the Army "paid the price" for Vietnam and did not have the money to introduce new systems.

Now that the Army is finally in a position to introduce several new and needed systems, the Committee is proposing to undercut this program by again robbing the Army budget to pay for additions to the other services. We again are robbing the poorer to pay the richer. There is ample evidence this occurred in the past few years, despite the rhetoric of the Administration's campaign platform that the Army's "critical and long-delayed modernization programs must be restored to economical production rates and must be speeded into the field."

For example, the Army's share of the total defense budget has declined in the past year, and every fraction of a percentage point means hundreds of millions of dollars.

In addition, the GAO has determined that, despite the huge increases in defense spending between FY 80 and FY 83, most of it went to the Air Force and the Navy:

> In procurement, the Navy received the largest amount of funding each year and the largest increase over that period; (Of totals added: Navy—$20.4B; AF—$15.6B; Army—$9.3B; thus Navy got more than twice as much as Army; AF got more than 1½ times as much);
>
> In R&D, AF received greatest amount of funds annually and largest increase over the period; (Of totals added: AF—$5.7B; Navy—$1.4B; Army—$1.1B; thus AF got more than five times as much as Army; Navy got almost 30% more.)

In the last 15 years, between FY 70 and FY 84, the Army received the lowest real growth of each of the services, many more times than the Air Force and Navy—almost three times more often than the Navy and twice as often as the Air Force. (Army—8 years; Navy—3; AF—4). In 13 of the last 15 years, the Army has received the lowest or second lowest real growth rate each year.

Our committee proposes to do more of the same in FY 84. Only one major Navy weapons systems is targeted for a large reduction—the A-6E. Only one major AF system is to be reduced significantly—the F-15, and that is compensated for by additional funding elsewhere in the AF budget. Yet the Army forces which will spell the difference between victory and defeat because they will be the ones to take and hold the territory in NATO Europe, Southwest Asia and the Far East—are facing severe reductions in several of major procurement and R&D programs. Such proposals are a prime example of the practices so roundly criticized just seven months ago by Chairman Tower, who declared that the country has been "derelict" in modernizing the Army's field forces. He stated:

> One of the problems has been that people think in strategic and force projection terms and haven't thought quite so much about the necessity of keeping our Army modernized. (Army Magazine interview, November, 1982)

The Committee reduced the Army's programs in the Tactical Warfare Subcommittee—the major subcommittee dealing with that service—much more than it reduced programs for both the Air Force and the Navy.

The most serious example of these misplaced priorities are in the reductions to the M-1 tank program from the request for 720 in FY 84 to 600; the cut in the PATRIOT missile system; and the reduction in the AH-64 advanced attack helicopter. Basic Army essentials in the "Other procurement" accounts also were slashed by half a billion dollars.

Finally, the Committee also has failed to provide sufficient funds in the area of combat readiness programs. For instance, depot maintenance backlogs continue at unacceptable levels for all the services, the Army's maintenance support accounts are underfunded, and the Navy's flying hours per combat aircrew still fail to meet the requirement.

Such committee sanctioned realities represent a repetition of the "sins of the past" which Congress committed by underfunding our readiness and pay accounts during the late 1970s. Unless we reverse these trends, we again will discover that, despite the many dollars we have devoted to procurement of "big-ticket" items, especially those militarily unjustified and sometimes dangerous strategic nuclear programs, we will have armed forces less capable, rather than more, to defend us in the future.

CARL LEVIN.

MINORITY VIEWS OF MR. KENNEDY

I have reluctantly voted against reporting this bill to the full Senate because I opposed the budgetary manipulation that accompanied its final passage.

When the Executive Branch "discovers" $2.1 billion of additional funds on the last day of our committee deliberations—enough to fund the multi-year procurement of B-1 bombers which our Strategic and Tactical Warfare Subcommittee recommended against—it is engaging in statistical trickery that undermines the hard work of the Armed Service Committee and the credibility of the entire budgetary process.

Until the last day of our deliberations, I intended to vote in favor of this legislation. I disagreed with some provisions of the bill, but I was very favorably impressed by the hard work of my colleagues, by the professionalism of the Committee staff, and by the process which we followed in marking up the defense budget.

When the Committee received its budget mark from the Senate Budget Committee—an amount which permitted five percent real growth in defense spending—we allocated reductions from the President's budget request to each subcommittee. These groups then marked up their parts of the defense budget to meet the assigned budget target, and reported their conclusions to the full Committee.

This procedure worked very well until the last day of our proceedings. The Strategic and Tactical Warfare Subcommittee recommended deleting funds for multi-year procurement of the B-1 bomber and limiting production to a rate of three aircraft per month. The Subcommittee made this recommendation in order to save $888.7 million in FY 1984 spending. The full Committee accepted this recommendation, and would have deleted the funding if the Administration had not suddenly and conveniently revised its estimate of inflation.

I am appalled by this budget flim flam. I regard this process as bad defense policy, bad budgetary policy, and an insult to the hard work of this Committee. When the bill comes to the Senate I intend to offer an amendment which would limit the real increase in defense spending to five percent.

I also voted against this bill because it provides funds for production of the MX, B-1, chemical munitions, and nuclear aircraft carriers, as well as other weapon systems that are wasteful or destabilizing.

The idea that more spending means greater security has led the Reagan Administration to try to produce the MX missile, even though it cannot be protected, and even though it means building more nuclear weapons at the expense of the readiness of our conventional forces and our pressing economic needs. I believe in maintaining a triad of strategic nuclear forces that includes a survivable land-based leg—not one that is crippled before it is built.

Paradoxically, the deployment of MX will make us weaker, not stronger. Whereas the Soviets have little or no incentive to attack our Minuteman missiles in their silos, the MX, by posing a first-strike threat to their land-based systems, will increase the incentive for the Soviets to attack us in a crisis. Recent data from the Air Force reveal that just as we begin to deploy the MX in the late 1980's Soviet improvements in missile accuracy may destroy all but one percent of our fixed-silo land-based missile force. One percent of 100 is one surviving MX missile.

I do support vigorous research and development of the small ICBM, and if the $279 million in this budget does not push small missile research and development as rapidly as possible, I would favor increasing this amount. When this legislation comes to the Senate floor I will offer an amendment to delete the funds for the MX missile.

I will also offer an amendment to delete funds for the B-1 bomber. The Air Force's confidence in new "stealth" technology has led it to accelerate development of advanced cruise missiles in order to ensure that the bomber leg of the triad is viable well into the 1990's. I belive this raises an obvious question that must be resolved before we proceed with what amounts to five separate programs to modernize our our bomber force. If the threat now posed by the Soviet air defense justifies trading in the air-launched cruise missile for a new cruise missile with "stealth" technology, then doesn't it also justify trading in the B-1 bomber, which has only limited stealth capabilities, and concentrating our resources on building a bomber which incorporates this new technology? My amendment will require the Senate to face this dilemma squarely and to impose some discipline on the Pentagon by choosing between the B-1 and the Stealth. Specifically, my amendment would delete the $6 billion for the B-1 program and would invite the Air Force to come back to the committee with a supplemental request for accelerating the Stealth program.

Given the uncertainties about the future military requirements of our strategic bomber force, if we do proceed with the B-1, we should eliminate all multi-year procurement of the new aircraft. The B-1 bomber meets few, if any, of the Congressionally mandated criteria for multi-year funding. In particular, the instability of the design of the system could very will reduce multi-year savings in the future. According to the recent GAO report on multi-year programs, the B-1B fails to meet four of the five criteria used to evaluated multi-year contracts, including degree of cost-confidence, funding stability, design stability, and, most importantly, projected savings. Indeed, the GAO report casts considerable doubt on whether the Air Force could achieve the savings it originally estimated it could attain from multi-year contracting.

I support a national defense second to none. I also support real growth in the defense budget. But real growth in defense must not come at the expense of other important programs, nor should it add to the burden of massive federal deficits.

I also believe it is fudamentally short-sighted to be cutting from readiness, manpower, and tactical warfare programs in order to preserve wasteful and unnecessary strategic and naval programs. It is hard to justify making such cuts in order to preserve two new ICBM programs, five strategic bomber programs and three new aircraft carriers and their battle groups.

We can, as a nation, fashion an effective defense at a manageable cost. There is no more important responsibility before us. But this task requires that we reorder our defense priorities and reexamine what is militarily necessary and effective.

It also requires that this Committee have the courage of its convictions, and even under pressure, demonstrate a consistent respect for the budgetary process.

EDWARD M. KENNEDY.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF MR. BINGAMAN

I believe that the fiscal year 1984 Defense Authorization Bill reported by the Committee does not strike the proper balance between our conventional and strategic forces. This was true for the budget which the Administration submitted to us, in January and the imbalance was exacerbated by the actions this Committee took to meet the targets set in the First Concurrent Budget Resolution.

The Committee's cuts come primarily from our conventional forces. For example, M-1 tank production is reduced from 720 to 600 tanks. The Army's procurement of communications and electronics equipment and other support equipment was slashed $500 million. The Navy's other procurement account was similarly cut $467 million.

Meanwhile, the MX missle request, as revised by the Scowcroft Commission, and the B-1 bomber request were approved in toto, and other strategic programs were largely untouched. I think we could have found substantial reductions in those strategic programs.

Continuing the MX program, which will cost us $4.6 billion in fiscal year 1984, and another $15 billion in the future, just does not make sense. Deploying MX in vulnerable Minuteman silos will add only very marginally to our strategic *deterrent.* By the Air Force's own calculations only five of the 100 MX missiles will survive a Soviet first strike in the late 1980's. A single additional trident submarine would provide more deterrent capability. This deployment will instead invite a hair trigger situation with a "launch under attack" strategy almost inevitable on both sides.

The Committee's support of the B-1 bomber request, including multi-year procurement, has locked us into substantial commitments to the B-1 for the next two fiscal years, and probably for several more after that. This is despite the fact that there is great doubt that the B-1 will be able to penetrate Soviet air defenses in the 1990's. B-1 may become simply a very expensive cruise missile carrier. I believe President Carter made the right decision when he terminated the B-1 program. Cruise missiles (ALCM-B and, in the future, ALCM-C), launched from standoff B-52 bombers, will be effective against Soviet air defenses well into the 1990's and the Advanced Technology "Stealth" Bomber (ATB) offers the best prospect for longer term modernization of the bomber leg of our strategic forces, if arms control efforts fail in the interim.

I am concerned that the B-1 program will consume the funds needed to develop the ATB, just as MX may squeeze out Midgetman. I simply don't know how we are going to be able to afford all of these strategic programs in the next few years without doing real damage to our conventional programs. This was the year to face these fundamental choices.

Reductions in the MX and B–1 programs would have allowed us to spend several billion dollars more on our conventional forces, where there clearly are many problems yet to be resolved. Under this budget, flying hours for naval aviators, already too low, will actually decrease. Severe ammunition shortfalls in all of the services will not be eliminated even in the most distant of the outyears. The prospect is, for example, that we will continue the current practice of off-loading ordinance from incoming ships onto outgoing ships. Instead of dealing with these and many other real problems with our conventional forces, we are spending large sums to make marginal improvements in our strategic forces.

I might also note that I am disappointed with the Committee's report on the international security environment. What is lacking in the report is a positive conception of United States' contributions to a lessening of international tension.

This is illustrated perfectly in the section dealing with Central America, which is framed solely in terms of the Communist threat and the military means to address it. Nowhere does the report mention the possibility, not to say desirability, of resolving the conflicts in Central America by negotiation. Nor does the report point to the underlying social and economic conditions in these countries, which make them ripe for insurrection. Land reform, economic development stimulated by assistance from the United States and elsewhere, reform of the judicial system, and greater respect for human rights are essential to any long-term solution to the problems in El Salvador and elsewhere in Central America. The great flaw in the Administration's policy toward Central America, and the flaw in this section of the Committee's report, is a reluctance to give serious consideration to alternatives to increased military action.

There are many positive elements in the Committee's bill: the military pay raise, the strong support for guard and reserve forces, the protection given the Services' operation and maintenance accounts, the reduction in civil defense spending from the Administration's request, the support of the Defense Department's basic research program, and the Jackson amendment to restrain White House and Pentagon plans to expand the use of and reliance on polygraph tests, to name just a few. But I am disappointed that we did not arrive at a better balance between the resources devoted to our strategic and our conventional forces, and I fear that this year's decisions will keep that balance out of whack for several years to come.

JEFF BINGAMAN.

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98TH CONGRESS *1st Session*	SENATE	REPORT No. 98-174

ERRATA

JULY 5, 1983.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. TOWER, from the Committee on Armed Services, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 675]

CORRECTIONS

Page 2, line 46, should read:

amount of $199.859 billion for the above-named accounts, a reduc-

Page 3, line 25, should read:

Active	2,127	2,165	−22	2,143

Page 5, line 40, should read:

Defense agencies	2,153,973	2,940,100	−527,363	2,412,737

Page 5, line 45, should read:

Navy	21,055,557	23,225,600	−687,500	22,538,100

Page 6, line 38, should read:

Grand total	182,384,803	213,272,153	[2]−13,313,203	[2]−199,958,950

Page 8, line 7, should read:

Deletion of $114.4 million requested for the procurement of A-6E air-

Page 8, line 22, should read:

to 600.

Page 9, line 7, should read:

fleet oilers, a reduction of $159.2 million and one ship from the re-

Page 9, line 25, should read:

LAMPS Mark III ASW helicopters, an addition of $37 million and

27-264 0

S203-5

Page 10, line 1, should read:

lion in related SLCM and associated ground-launched cruise missile pro-

Page 10, line 2, should read:

duction capital investment amortization.

Page 10, line 10, should read:

Reduction of $135.0 million in funding for B-52 squadrons associated with internal

Page 10, line 28, should read:

Deletion of $20.030 million for development of the Navy's Joint

Page 16, line 18, should read:

may find it easier to use force. The three major wars of 1982—the Falk-

Page 17, line 29, should read:

1962, OPEC oil revenues totaled $2.7 billion. By 1981, this figure

Page 31, line 11, should read:

Laser Hellfire system	5,351	238.8	....	−20.0	5,351	218.8

Page 34, line 10, should read:

Bradley fighting vehicles (MYP)	600	(815.2)	....	(+6.0)	600	(821.2)

Page 34, line 19, should read:

M-1 Abrams tank (MYP)	720	(1,742.1)	−120	(−226.9)	600	(1,515.2)

Page 35, line 13, should read:

Personal defense weapon, 9mm	11,500	3.9	−11,500	−3.9	0	0

Page 40, line 10, should read:

Ctg, 7.62 mm, All Types		41.9	....	−8.7	....	33.2

Page 45, line 14, should read:

sary to effect the earliest possible initiation of procurement of

Page 48, line 9, should read:

Items less than $900,000	....	....	....	(−3.3)	....	(−3.3)

Page 51, line 8, should read:

A-6E (attack) Intruder	6	($213.7)	−6	(−$100.4)	0	($113.3)

Page 52, line 33, should read:

Adversary aircraft	4	29.1	....	....	4	29.1

Page 58, line 40, should read:

$58.8 million for advance procurement. This increase of $37 million provides for

Page 60, line 43, add the following paragraph:

This recommendation is based solely on the need to comply with congressionally mandated budget reductions and is made without prejudice.

Page 62, line 36, should read:

ommends an authorization of $2,084.3 million, a reduction of $55.3

Page 62, line 43, should read:

EA-6B—The administration requested $42.7 million for EA-6B

Page 64, line 20, should read:

BGM-109 Tomahawk .... 124 (356.8) −36 (−$106.2) 88 (250.6)

Page 64, line 37, should read:

Penguin .... 0 .... +5.0 .... 5.0

Page 70, line 25, should read:

Undistributed reduction against modifications .... −16.5 −16.5

Page 71, line 2, should read:

Fiscal Year 1984 Navy Shipbuilding and Conversion Account

Page 71, line 8, should read:

Trident submarine (nuclear) .... 1 ($1,848.0) .... (−$73.1) 1 ($1,774.9)

Page 71, line 30, should read:

LSD-41 landing ship dock (MYP) .... 1 (364.7) .... (+10.0) 1 (374.7)

Page 72, line 4, should read:

Auxiliaries, and other program costs:

Page 72, line 14, should read:

Landing craft .... 15.0 .... 15.0

Page 72, line 44, should read:

TAKR class fast logistics ships and the last one of the two TAH-19

Page 73, line 12, should read:

The Committee recommends authorization of $11,391.6 million

Page 76, line 23, should read:

The Committee recommends authorization of $3,356.2 million for

Page 84, line 14, should read:

Pollution cont eq .... (6.7) .... (−1.6) .... (5.1)

Page 84, line 20, should read:

Diving and salv eq .... (5.7) .... (−1.2) .... (4.5)

Page 84, line 27, should read:

TB-16 TAS (MYP) .... (3.3) .... (−2.9) .... (0.4)

Page 84, line 28: Delete line 28.

Page 84, line 52, should read:

Surf ASW spt eq .... (9.1) .... (−3.9) .... (5.2)

Page 86, line 40, add the following paragraph:

The Administration requested $7.6 million for the procurement of Armed Forces Radio and TV Service (AFRTS) equipment in fiscal year 1984. These funds include $1.13 million for AFRTS shore stations and $6.499 million for SITE closed-circuit TV installations aboard ships.

Page 90, line 19, should read:

cost effective program possible, the program must be competed.

Page 95, line 12, should read:

Total, other aircraft .... 240.7 .... +7.5 .... 248.2

Page 95, line 41: Delete line 41.

Page 95, line 42, should read:

General reduction				−25.6		−25.6

Page 95, line 48, add the following after line 48:

F-15		(167.0)		(−41.7)		(125.3)
F-16		(160.7)		(+32.1)		(192.8)
Airlift replenishment spares		(635.9)		(−107.8)		(528.1)
Undistributed reduction		( )		(−40.4)		(−40.4)

Page 105, line 15, should read:

The Administration requested $491.6 million for procurement of

Page 105, line 36, should read:

The Committee recommends authorization of $383.8 million for

Page 106, line 8, should read:

Peacekeeper (M-X)	27	$2,770.0		−$332.0	27	$2,438.0

Page 106, line 13, should read:

Air launch cruise missile		90.4		+354.6		445.0

Page 106, lines 14 and 15, should be deleted.

Page 106, line 16, should read:

Grd launch cruise missile	120	(603.0)		(−17.7)	120	(583.3)

Page 107, line 43, should read:

Total, other support	3,560.0			+63.2		3,560.0

Page 107, line 48, should read:

velopment, and $2,868.0 million for procurement of 27 Peacekeeper

Page 109, line 18, should read:

trench basing configuration. This was to commence in October 1977,

Page 114, line 23, should read:

It was recommended, however, that $604 million be added to

Page 114, line 26, should read:

of a small ICBM ($279 million), silo hardness ($210 million),

Page 114, line 27, should read:

hardened mobile transporters ($75 million) and deep missile

Page 114, line 28, should read:

basing ($40 million); and

Page 117, line 31, should read:

total number of AGM-86B missiles that would be bought would be

Page121 , line 9, should read:

Laser bomb guidance kits	(267.8)	(−100.0)		(167.8)

Page 121, line 10, should read:

CBU-89	(154.8)	(−60.0)		(94.8)

Page 121, line 15, should read:

Selected activities	(3,018.5)	(−40.5)		(2,978.0)

Page 121, line 18, should read:

Total, Air Force, other procurement		7,626.3	−475.4	7,150.9

Page 121, line 21, should read:

of 444 Bigeye chemical weapons in fiscal year 1984.

Page 124, line 11, should read:

Other capital equipment, DMA	(38.4)	(−8.0)	(30.4)

Page 124, line 12, should read:

Items less than $900,000, DIA	(17.4)	(+0.5)	(17.9)

Page 126, lines 40–43 transpose to follow center heading:

DENIAL OF AUTHORIZATION FOR CERTAIN MULTIYEAR CONTRACTS

Page 137, line 5, should read:

Abn electronic warfare eq	23,220	−5,000	18,220

Page 151, line 17, should read: (Table heading):

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Page 152, line 3, should read:

Undersea surv sys	52,442	−2,793	49,649

Page 152, line 18, should read:

RDT&E ship/aircraft	74,538	−5,185	69,353

Page 153, line 29, should read:

Classified program	(.......................)	+27.000	+27.000

Page 153, line 38, should read:

Wide-area anti-armor munition	52.159	−31.000	21.159

Page 172, line 55, should read:

Military end strength tail	−4.8

Page 172, add the following line after line 55:

Purchase inflation	−124.0

Page 176, line 24, should read:

limit the use of indemnification clauses in lease or charter contracts should be prospective in nature.

Page 179, line 38, should read:

ecute the lease program.

Page 179, lines 39–42, should be deleted.

Page 180, line 33, should read:

from the request for operation and maintenance of CT-39 aircraft. Including the manpower transfer noted above,

Page 183, line 2, should read:

Fuel	−24.8

Page 183, line 3, should read:

Civilian pay raise	+1.1

Page 198, line 2, should read:

Guardsmen performing military duties do not enjoy the same bene-

Page 224, line 21, should read:

Uniformed Services Former Spouses' Protection Act

Page 230, line 49, insert the following:

The text of section 190 (pages 235 through 237) should follow line 49 of page 230. The heading for line 50 should read as follows:

Sec. 184. Public Health Service Transfer Authority

Page 235, line 21, should read as follows:

Sec. 189. Credit for Certain Navy Doctors and Dentists

Page 235, lines 37 and 38 should be deleted.

Page 239, line 48, should read:

In Title I, Sections 193–197, the Committee has included a

Page 256, line 3, should read:

Paragraph 1017(a)(2) of the bill revises subsection 1448(b) of title

Page 260, line 14, should read:

to title 10, United States Code. This new provision will permit the

Page 262, line 12, should read:

Further, the provision does not sanction or endorse the restriction of

Page 267, line 29, should read:

The Defense Department's "rule of two" is discriminatory against

Page 271, line 6, should read:

Military construction $1,343,240,000 $1,278,700,000

Page 271, line 27, should read:

Projects to be accomplished with savings .... −95,370

Page 271, line 42, should read:

Total 1,343,240 1,443,330

Page 272, line 18, should read:

Projects to be accomplished with savings .... −95,370

Page 284, line 22, should read:

The Committee reduced the Army request $55,000,000 to re-

Page 284, line 27, should read:

Family housing .... −15,000

Page 298, line 7, should read:

Operational trainer facility .... [1]$4,840

Page 299, line 45, should read:

Total 4,195

Page 302, line 47, should read:

Transmitter building addition (NAVCOMSTA) 8,220

Page 304, line 23, should read:

United States, the Committee approved $5,280,000 for 4 projects at

Page 310, line 32, should read:

1. Added projects to be funded from savings .... −312,712

Page 339, line 19, should read:

$12,254,000.

Page 340, line 11, should read:

General inflation reduction .... −12,254

Page 340, line 12, should read:

Total family housing authorization for appropriation 906,838

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